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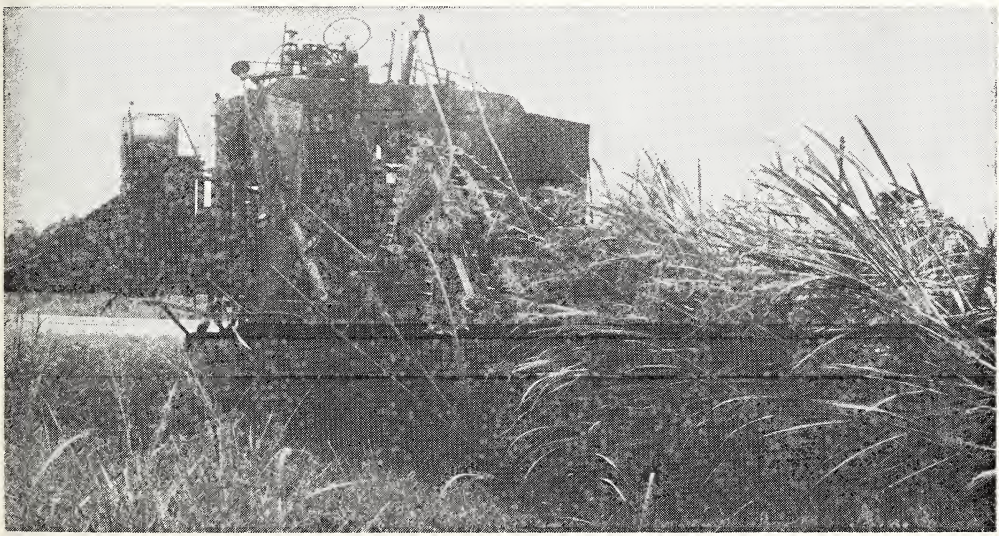
The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Hurricane Edith and Rains Delay Harvest



Vol. 49—No. 25

October 1, 1971

50 - No.1

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The Sugar Bulletin

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

USDA Target Price for September	8.73 cents per pound
September 1-28, 1971 average New York price	8.58 cents per pound
September 1-28, 1971 average New Orleans price	8.55 cents per pound

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Edith Makes Scrapping Necessary

Although the winds of Edith were not too strong in many parts of the Louisiana cane belt, the three most recently released varieties, L.60-25, C.P.-61-37 and L.62-96 are badly lodged in all areas of the belt. The Teche or Western area of the cane belt has the worst conditions with a considerable amount of tangled and broken cane. This area reported winds as high as 85 mph.

The West Baton Rouge-Iberville area also suffered down and tangled cane, but this area has only a small amount of broken cane. These two areas were near the path of the storm and received the effects of winds from two directions. Even the Bunkie-Meeker area is lodged. A report from Mr. Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La., showed most of the cane in Avoyelles and Rapides parishes is lodged.

C.P. 52-68 Fairly Erect

It is interesting and important to point out that C.P. 52-68 is fairly erect on many farms where the three varieties mentioned earlier were lodged, tangled and broken by winds.

All of the lodged cane will be hard to harvest and scrapping will be necessary. Cane is worth about $10 per ton in the field. At this price one stalk weighing two pounds is worth 1 cent. Using the same figures two thousand stalks are worth $20 dollars. If a man scraps 4 stalks per minute or 240 stalks per hour and does this for nine hours, more than 2 tons will be scrapped. Growers should give serious consideration to these figures before completely dismissing the cane scrapping idea.

Cane growers should adopt the "If you haven't tried it lately, don't knock it" attitude. If scrapping can be profitable, growers should work at the job and make it pay. Supervision is important.

Leaving Cane Wasteful

It seems so wasteful to leave any amount of cane in the field, but to leave 5 to 7 tons per acre is shameful. Mr. John Vernon Caldwell, Thibodaux, La., reported last year he used a small cane loader to push cane in a pile in the fly rows. Special care was used not to pick up trash. The piler on the loader was modified by welding a center bar that extended somewhat lower than the two outside pusher bars. This helped pick up cane lower in the middle and did not seem to gather trash. According to Mr. Caldwell this operation scrapped as much cane as 7 or 8 hand scrappers. He cautioned that this job requires a good operator who knows the problems of trashy cane.

This will be an expensive crop to harvest. It is conservatively estimated that from an industry-wide standpoint there will be 3 tons of cane per acre left in the field after harvest. In some areas 5 or more tons will be left per acre. It is also estimated that sugar per ton of cane harvested will be lowered by 15 lbs. This loss amounts to $25 million. This does not take into account additional cost in labor and repair.

SPEECH BY THOMAS H. ALLEN; ANNUAL MEETING-AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA SEPTEMBER 23, 1971

Members and friends of the American Sugar Cane League. I would like to convene the 49th Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League. Think of it—only one year short of a half century of service to our great industry. The League has stood the test of time so well that, quite frankly, our industry could not exist without it. With the increasing complexity of our society it is more important than ever that we continue to support the League.

I think it would be most appropriate at this time of reviewing the past year's activities to remember J. J. Munson, a past president of the League, Clifford LeBlanc, Board member, and other members who have passed on since we last met with a moment of silence . . . thank you.

This is the second year that we have held the annual meeting here in New Iberia in conjunction with the Sugar Festival. I hope you will take this opportunity to participate in the Festival which does so much to focus interest on the Louisiana sugar industry.

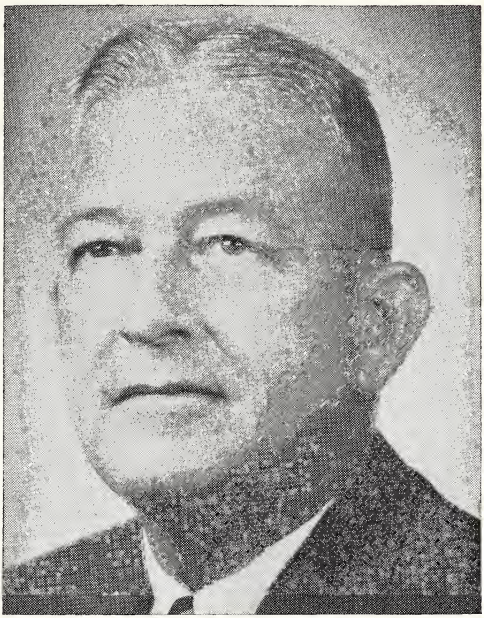
Last year at this time I told you that my first year as president had been both busy and educational for me. My second year was no different. More events that will have a lasting effect on our industry have occurred this year than in any year since 1964.

I would like to give you a brief report on what has happened in our industry during the past twelve months, assess our present situation, and discuss what the future may hold for us.

REVIEW OF LAST 12 MONTHS

1970 Crop

For the first time since 1964 we were able to increase our acreage for the 1970 crop. This was welcome news following on the heels of the 1969 acreage which was the lowest in years.



Thomas H. Allen

The 1970 crop promised to be one of the best ever, but incessant rains before and during harvest tangled and lodged the cane. The situation caused much cane to be left in the field and lowered the sugar content of the crop.

This harvest was quite expensive since harvesters were slowed down by the difficult conditions. Many scrappers had to be employed to get what the machines missed.

On the brighter side of this situation, the harvester manufacturers had plenty of tangled cane to work with, and many improvements in methods of harvesting such a crop were developed.

The price for sugar was low in December, but thanks to our Louisiana Congressional delegation, the Department of Agriculture was persuaded to take measures to improve prices.

1971 and 1972 Crops

I had prepared remarks about the

1971 crop which were entirely different from those I must make now. That devilish lady "Edith" is responsible. This lady, Hurricane "Edith," dealt the cane area an almost lethal blow on September 16. She came at a time when substantial acreages of cane had already gone down due to frequent rain earlier this month. "Edith's" winds of upward of 75 miles per hour completed the job of laying down the remainder of the cane.

A preliminary survey made by the American Sugar Cane League indicates that damage was severe, although it varies by areas. The greatest damage occurred in the western part of the sugar belt and in the areas near Baton Rouge which were closest to the eye of the hurricane. In addition to being down, there is a substantial amount of broken and tangled cane. These conditions will result in a loss of tonnage and sugar per acre. An estimate of the damage to the industry has been placed at upwards of 25 million dollars and we believe this to be a conservative figure. It does not include the extra cost of harvesting and delivering cane to the mill.

"Edith" caught us at a time when planting had been delayed due to frequest rains earlier this month. The rain which accompanied "Edith" will result in additional delays. Although harvesting probably will not start as early as originally scheduled, it may overlap 1972 crop planting as some areas report planting as only 10 per cent completed.

This combination of events will require an extra effort on the part of everyone. Planting must be completed and the crop must be harvested. Every day must be utilized fully to do this. As in the past adversities, growers and processors must work together closely. There is no doubt in my mind that losses can be minimized if we pull together.

It seems as if we are always looking forward to a better crop. The 1972 crop could be the best ever if planting is completed. The increase in proportionate shares will permit the planting of 355,000 acres, which is 7,000 acres more than the record 1964 crop.

The Sugar Act

The problem of low sugar quotas which has plagued us since 1965 will be resolved this year in the new Sugar Act. The Act is now being considered by Senate and House conferees to iron out some minor differences between the two bodies before final passage.

We are indeed indebted to our Congressional delegation who worked so hard for us. Men like Senator Russell Long, Chairman of the key Finance Committee, Senator Allen Ellender, and Congressmen Patrick Caffery, Speedy Long, John Rarick, and other members of the Louisiana delegation were very instrumental in getting the quota increase for us.

Members of the League's negotiating team played a decisive part in the behind-the-scenes negotiations. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., chairman of the Legislative Committee, Gilbert Durbin, general manager of the League, and myself spent many long hours on this undertaking. A. Lee Allee, chairman of the Louisiana Farm Bureau's Sugar Advisory Committee, was also deeply involved in the negotiations. And they paid off.

We got a 300,000 ton quota increase. The new act will also contain a corridor provision on price. This provision will force the Secretary of Agriculture to act to adjust sugar prices when they deviate three or four per cent from the target price, depending on the final version of the act.

Nixon's Freeze Order

A ceiling price has been placed on raw sugar for the period August 15 to November 12 as a result of the Presidential freeze order. The Cost of Living Council has interpreted this ceiling as applying to each processor individually. Since the ceiling price applies to the last 30 day period in which quantities of sugar were sold, this would mean a rollback from our present price levels to the lower price levels existing late last year and early this year.

This would create gross inequities and unjust low prices for Louisiana sugar and sugar cane. The League is

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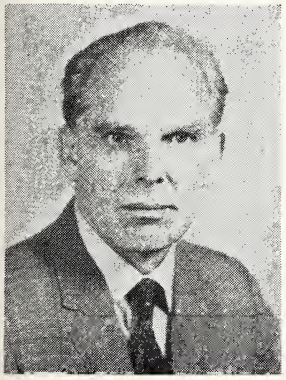

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working to get a single ceiling price for all those selling sugar in the U.S. market. We hope to get a ceiling of $8.71 a hundred which is considerably above the ceiling prices now proposed for us.

Natural Gas Case

The League has intervened in a case presently being considered by the Federal Power Commission to prevent natural gas supplies from being reduced to sugar mills this winter.

United Gas Pipeline Company had formerly exempted sugar mills from any curtailment by placing them in the category of small industrial users who use less than 3,000 Mcf per day. United again filed a request for continuation of this category, but large industrial users opposed the small-user category.

The League hired an attorney who practices before the Commission to present our case. I testified before the Commission that processors of perishable food items can not cease operations and resume again tomorrow. There is no tomorrow since the crop would rot in the field if it were not immediately processed.

Tom Murphy, head of the USDA's Sugar Division, also testified in our behalf. He pointed out that the Louisiana sugar industry would be seriously affected by such a curtailment of natural gas during the peak processing period.

The League asked the Commission to continue the small users category or create a special category for processors of perishable food products. At this time the case is still being considered, but there are some indications that we will be successful in staving off this threatened gas curtailment.

Field Cane Burning

The League recently learned that the Federal Environmental Protection Agency is working on a timetable to phase out the burning of cane to remove trash in Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. It will be necessary for League spokesmen to meet with this agency to explain to them that there is no alternative to burning cane at this time.

This same problem arose in the past with the Louisiana Air Control Commission. We were successful in convincing the Commission that we have to burn cane. We hope to be as successful with the federal agency.

The day may be coming, however, when the environmentalists will not allow us to burn our cane. For this reason, the League, in conjunction with LSU and the USDA, is presently working on a mechanical cane cleaner. We have hopes for this machine, but we are also realists. Many have tried to develop one over the years and all have failed.

I have no doubts that a successful cane cleaner would be a boon to our industry, however. Cane cleaned by a mechanical cleaner would be more trash free and would be better for both planting and processing.

Mill Pollution Control

Tests costing cane factories thousands of dollars must be run this year to test for possible water pollution from sugar mills. The Louisiana Stream Control Commission and the U.S. Corps of Engineers are requiring these tests which will be carried out during and following the grinding season to monitor the effluent of the mills.

Many processors have installed facilities before the end of 1972. These facilities should satisfy the criteria set up by these two agencies.

Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970

The 1970 Occupational Health and Safety Act applies to all farmers and processors. You should have received guidelines outlining the recording keeping requirements you must undertake to be in compliance with the act. Records on your employees' absences and illnesses must be kept under this act. The League has been so busy with other matters, that we've had little opportunity to determine the full scope of this law yet.

Local 300 Case

Union Local 300 is still trying to get the Federal Courts to rule that the agricultural exemption in the National Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional. Losing the 300 case would be disastrous to agriculture since labor would

have a stranglehold on farmers during harvest and other critical periods.

The League intervened on behalf of its farmer members in 1968. The costs of continuing the case have continued to mount. The Federal Court is still trying to decide what the scope of the case will be before it can try the case.

These excessive costs have forced us to ask other agricultural groups for support, but unfortunately they have responded very poorly so far. We will continue to fight this case as long as we are able to bear the expense. Hopefully, other agricultural groups will realize the seriousness of this case before it is too late and will come to our aid.

FUTURE

Expansion

We now have the opportunity to expand our industry. The quota increase will allow us to grow 355,000 acres for the 1972 crop and maybe more for the 1973 crop.

We should not allow the short term of the act to deter us. The act was limited to three years rather than six because the U.S. Department of State and Congress thought there might need to be quota shifts among foreign nations based on changing world conditions. There is little or no likelihood of our quota being cut because of this situation.

On the contrary, we may be able to get more quota if we prove that we can handle more by filling the quota we now have.

This increase will allow many small farmers to expand the size of their operations. This is also a chance for young men to get into the industry. The chance for a good life is there—I hope we take advantage of it.

Labor

We have made tremendous strides in increasing wage rates for field and factory workers. We have materially improved their living conditions. We should expect progress in this area because we need good labor to get a good day's work.

I think it is time that we give much more attention to labor-management relations. I personally feel that we especially need to improve the lines of communication between employees and employers. We need to make workers feel like a member of the team. This requires that each worker know not only what he is expected to do, but why he is expected to do it.

We also need to develop more training programs for our machinery operators. When we pay 25 thousand dollars for a harvester, we can afford to spend more time, effort and money in training operators.

I would like to suggest that the League's Employee Relations Committee look into the situation and see how we can make our workers more satisfied in their jobs so that they will be more productive.

The Political Scene

We have one of the best systems of government that the world has ever seen, in spite of its imperfections. But in order to make it work, people must take an active part in their government.

The Louisiana sugar industry is directly affected by both Federal and State laws and their administration. While the League as a corporation can not participate in politics, you can. Specifically this means that you should actively support the candidates who support your industry. The cost of campaigning for public office is high. Remember this when a friend of the Louisiana sugar industry runs for office. He needs a financial contribution from you to help pay the cost of his campaign.

Outlooks for Better Yields of Cane

Those farmers that we honored here today for their high yields have proven that the rest of us can do a better job. These men have combined research and hard work successfully. They have shown that the way to increase yields is to do each farming operation better.

Our present cane varieties have a potential of producing more cane per acre than most of us are making. Unreleased varieties in our variety development program are expected to have slightly higher yielding abilities than those we're growing and substantially more sugar per ton.

We have been convinced for a number of years that our only hope of getting new varieties that produce substantially more cane per acre is to introduce additional wild cane bloodlines into the breeding program. This was started several years ago and the preliminary results have been most encouraging.

The League has tried to get additional federal funds to speed up this basic breeding work. These funds have been appropriated, but due to budget cuts elsewhere, the funds will have to be used to keep the research program going at present levels.

The League is considering appropriating substantial League funds to speed up this needed research. I personally hope this will be done because our future depends on new and better varieties of sugar cane.

Factory Coordinator

One other suggestion I would like to leave with you is that the League should hire a person with an engineering background who would do for the factories what Lloyd Lauden does for the farmers.

It is important to Louisiana growers as well as processors that we have efficient factories. Louisiana processors learn a lot from each other. This process of information exchange would be speeded up by such a man.

Public Relations

The Louisiana sugar industry needs the understanding support of the general public. Only through public support can we get laws which we can live with and wise administration of those laws.

Because of this, the League has worked diligently to inform the public of the problems and accomplishments of our industry and the contributions we make to this area, the state and nation.

For this reason we have hired Alvin Parsons, a recent graduate in journalism from LSU, to promote our industry along with his job as managing editor of the Sugar Bulletin. He cannot do the job alone, however. Only if each one of us does his part can this program be successful. If we put our best foot forward in dealing with the public, we will reap much more than we sow.

I would like to thank the members of the Board of Directors of the League (formerly Executive Committee) first for the support they gave the officers and staff of the League, and, secondly, for the countless hours they devoted to your and my wellbeing. Furthermore, a word of appreciation is due to the many other members of our industry who serve on various League committees and who also gave unstintingly of their time.

Another group which deserves our thanks is the members of the Louisiana legislature from the sugar cane parishes who responded magnificently to our request for assistance in legislative and other state matters.

Last but not least, our sincere thanks to our General Manager, Gilbert Durbin, and his fine staff for the great job they have done this past year. We have all benefitted from their hard work.

Glenn Timmons, former League economist, left us on the first of September for a new job in Florida. Glenn did an excellent job for us and we will find it difficult to replace him. A search for someone to take this position is being conducted and we hope to find the right man soon.

From the plow mule to the tractor, from mule-driven cane grinding machinery to our modern factories — we've come a long way in 176 years— and we will go a lot farther and faster in the coming years. Soon there will be little hand planting. In the future there will come a time when cane will no longer be burned to remove trash —a machine will do it.

Those of us who can adapt to changing conditions will keep Louisiana in competition with other modernized cane areas. If we don't we may not be here another 176 years—or even another 17.

As my last act as president, I would like to predict that the Louisiana sugar industry will be here for many years to come. I am optimistic about our future and have faith that we will have

(Continued on page 372)

Thibaut Becomes League President

James H. Thibaut of Donaldsonville was recently chosen by the American Sugar Cane League's Board of Directors to be the twenty-sixth president of the League.

Thibaut succeeds Thomas H. Allen of Franklin who served as the League's president for two years. Ed Schexneyder of White Castle will continue to serve as first vice president and Charles Savoie, Belle Rose, became second vice-president. Clay Terry, Franklin, was elected third vice-president and Horace Godfrey, Washington, D.C., and Gilbert Durbin, New Orleans, will continue as fourth and fifth vice presidents respectively.

Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, will remain in his position as treasurer and F. A. Graugnard, Jr. of St. James will continue as secretary.

Jerry L. Dickson of Houma and Harry A. Webre, Thibodaux, were elected to the Board of Directors during the League's annual meeting in New Iberia. Sidney J. Menard, New Orleans, was declared an honorary member of the board. Other former members of the board were reelected.

"Don't Put All Your Eggs In One Basket"

Some sugar cane growers may be considering returning to older varieties following the devasting effects of Hurricane Edith's winds. The older varieties apparently withstood the force of the winds much better than the newer varieties did.

The old varieties C.P. 52-68, C.P. 55-30, and N.Co. 310 did not lodge as badly and had far less breakage than the new varieties L. 62-96, L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37. The newer varieties will be much more difficult to harvest than the older ones and some farmers may consider this a manadate to return to the older varieties.

Think Long and Hard

Sugar cane farmers should think long and hard before they abandon the newer, higher sucrose, lower fiber varieties. In a good year when weather conditions are normal, the newer varieties will produce more sugar per acre. L. 60-25 and L. 62-96 have high sugar per ton and mature early, permitting an early start of grinding.

C.P. 61-37 is much more resistant to cold than the old varieties, other than N.Co. 310. An early cold snap might be as disastrous to the farmer with the old varieties as a hurricane is to a farmer with the newer varieties. What it boils down to in final analysis is that farmers should follow the adage — don't put all your eggs in one basket.

Farmers should plant some of several varieties. By planting both old and new varieties they will be "safe from a total disaster regardless of what the weather conditions are. And as another old saying goes—better safe than sorry.

Mosaic and Stunting Disease

With old varieties it is especially important that cane used for seed have the least amount of mosaic and stunting disease. Wind-topped cane presents a special problem. If it is to be used for seed it should be planted as soon as possible before the eyes begin germinating. If it is to be harvested for milling it should be harvested as late as possible in the season to allow a chance for some build-up of sucrose.

Surveys in areas receiving winds of 85 mph indicated the following ranges of stalk breakage by varieties: C.P. 52-68, little or none; C.P. 61-37, 10 to 70%; L. 60-25, 0 to 60%; and L. 62-96, 50 to 100%.

BROKEN AND LODGED—L. 62-96 broken and lodged on Shaffer Plantation, Franklin. Pete deGravelles, Jr., predicts a 50% cane loss in this variety and an overall loss of 25% on his farm.

BEST NEW VARIETY—L. 60-25 was lodged but had far less breakage than L. 62-96 and C.P. 61-37. This photo was also taken on Shaffer Plantation.

Top Sugar Cane Producers Honored

NEW IBERIA — Twenty-four of Louisiana's top sugar cane producers were honored here Thursday, Sept. 23, as winners in the 16th annual Louisiana Sugar Cane High Yield Awards Program.

The awards program is sponsored by the LSU Cooperative Extension Service and the American Sugar Cane League to recognize outstanding cane producers and emphasize methods they use to obtain high yields.

Efferson Presides

Dr. J. Norman Efferson, vice chancellor and dean of the LSU College of Agriculture, presided at the luncheon program in the Beau Se Jour restaurant. Awards were presented by Thomas H. Allen of Franklin, president of the American Sugar Cane League.

Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, general manager of the League, and Dr. Denver T. Loupe, Extension Service agronomist, note one major objective of the program is to boost overall cane production by pointing out practices used by the top growers.

One goal of the five-year Giant Step program in which the Extension Service is participating is to increase farm income from sugar cane from its $70.3 million level in 1967 to at least $99.3 million by 1972, Loupe says. Helping Louisiana farmers increase yields is one means of doing this, he adds.

Practices Stressed

In reporting their production methods, high yield award winners stressed such parctices as good soil preparation, use of disease-free seed cane of adapted varieties, control of borers, scientific fertilization and proper drainage of cane lands.

Other practices emphasized by winners included fallow plowing and use of chemicals to control weeds and grass, topping cane low at harvest to improve sucrose averages, and prompt delivery of cane to the mill after cutting.

For the high yield program Louisiana's belt is divided into five districts according to soil types and growing conditions. Each districts according to soil types and growing conditions. Each district's cane producers are grouped into acreage categories so that each producer is competing with other farms in his district of about the same size.

Average Categories

Acreage categories for the program are 5 to 49.9 acres, 50 to 99.9 acres, 100 to 199.9 acres, 200 to 499.9 acres, 500 to 999.9 acres, and 1,000 acres or more.

To qualify for a high yield award, a grower must produce at least 20 per cent more cane per acre than the average for his district. He must also be high producer for his district within his acreage category.

All awards presented Thursday were on the basis of 1970 yields.

Program District 1 includes Vermilion, Lafayette and St. Martin parishes. The average 1970 yield in the district was 25.4 tons per acre. To qualify for a high yield award a grower had to produce at least 30.48 tons per acre.

District 1 Winners

Winners in District 1 were Louis Bourque, Rt. 2, Abbeville, with 37.96 tons per acre on 6 acres; Edward Zenon, Rt. 2, Abbeville, 41.4 tons per acre on 68.5 acres; the Peter Vallot and sons farm, Rt. 2, Abbeville, 36.98 tons per acre on 111.5 acres, and Louis and Claude Comb, Rt. 1, Breaux Bridge, 33.5 tons per acre on 248.8 acres. There were no winners in the two largest acreage categories.

The average yield in District 2 — Iberia and St. Mary parishes — was 28.76 tons per acre in 1970. A yield of at least 34.51 tons per acre was needed to qualify for an award.

District 2 Winners

District 2 winners were Mose Tauzin, Jeanerette, 41.9 tons per acre on 5 acres; Luke Broussard, Rt. 1, Jeanerette, 38.5 tons per acre on 50.1 acres; James Lanclos, Rt. A, Franklin, 39.03 tons per acre on 146.2 acres;

Herman J. Louviere, Rt. 1, Jenerette, 37.8 tons per acre on 408.7 acres, and Frank Martin Farms, Rt. A, Franklin, 35.43 tons per acre on 644.4 acres. There was no winner in the largest acreage category.

In District 3, which includes Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes, the average yield last crop year was 28.18 tons per acre. A producer had to have at least 33.5 tons per acre to qualify for a high yield award.

District 3 Winners

Winners in District 3 were Leslie C. Richard, Labadieville, with 49.2 tons per acre on 25 acres; Leroy and P. J. Zeringue, Rt. 2, Raceland, 45.1 tons per acre on 71.6 acres; Camille Naquin Jr., Rt. 2, Thibodaux, 44.3 tons per acre on 147.1 acres; Matherne Brothers, RFD 1, Thibodaux, 44.8 tons per acre on 462.1 acres, and Arabie Farm, Rt. 1, Thibodaux, 39.3 tons per acre on 570 acres. There was no winner in the largest acreage category.

Parishes in District 4 are Ascension, Iberville, St. Charles, St. John, St. James and West Baton Rouge. The 1970 average yield in the district was 27.92 tons per acre. To qualify for an award a grower had to produce at least 33.5 tons per acre.

District 4 Winners

District 4 winners were Nolan Himel Jr., Rt. 1, White Castle, with 40.2 tons per acre on 47.9 acres; Eddie Hymel, Rt. 1, White Castle, 36.2 tons per acre on 94.9 acres; Eddie Falgoust, Rt. 1, Vacherie, 42.5 tons per acre on 124 acres; Fernand Falgoust and Co., St. James, 43.8 tons per acre on 342.1 acres; Schexnayder Farms, Welcome, 36.8 tons per acre on 508 acres, and Graugnard Farms, St. James, 34.7 tons per acre on 1,405 acres.

The average 1970 yield in District 5, which includes Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee and Rapides parishes, was 23.12 tons per acre. A yield of 27.74 tons per acre or more was needed to qualify for an award.

District 5 Winners

District 5 winners included Joseph L. Chustz, Maringouin, with 36 tons per acre on 28.1 acres; Felton Brizette, Maringouin, 35.1 tons per acre on 68.8 acres; Anatole Leblanc, Erwinville, 33.3 tons per acre on 158.3 acres, and the Major Brothers farm, New Roads, 30.2 tons per acre on 373 acres. There were no award winners in the two largest acreage categories.

The special award presented each year to the grower delivering cane with the highest sucrose content went to L. C. Richard of Assumption Parish. Richard's 1970 crop had an average sucrose content of 14.31 per cent.

Another special award presented annually, this one to the producer whose cane had the lowest percentage of trash on delivery to the mill, went to Louis Bourque of Vermilion Parish. Trash deductions for Bourque's cane last crop year averaged only 3.4 per cent.

Superior Sugar Producer

Frank Martin Farms, St. Mary Parish, was honored with a superior sugar producer award. The award is presented to farms that have won high yield awards for five years.

Daniel Naquin Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Naquin of Lafourche Parish, was named state winner in the annual 4-H Sugar Cane Production Program.

His award is an educational trip to Chicago, sponsored jointly by the American Sugar Cane League and the LSU Cooperative Extension Service.

Daniel won the award on the basis of his 1970 crop, which produced 50.3 standard tons per acre.

Alternate winners in the 4-H competition were John Boudreaux, Pointe Coupee Parish, and Lionel Bourgeois, Lafourche Parish.

SPEECH

(Continued from page 368)

the intelligence and determination required to keep Louisiana in a foremost position among the outstanding sugar producing areas of the world.

Thank you.

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Sugar Act Reported Out of Conference

On Sept. 23 the conferees appointed by the House and Senate resolved their differences on H. R. 8866, Sugar Act Amendments of 1971. The conference report was ordered printed and it is expected that passage of this report by Congress will be accomplished by the time the printer completes this Bulletin.

Domestic Provisions

The domestic provisions were: An extension of the Act through 1974; An increase in quota for mainland cane (Louisiana and Florida) of 300,000 tons accomplished by a reduction in the Puerto Rican quota of 285,000 tons and the elimination of the Virgin Islands quota of 15,000 tons; All quotas were established on the basis of an 11.2 million ton consumption estimate with a continuation of the domestic areas (beet and mainland cane) receiving 65 per cent of growth and the foreign areas 35 per cent.

Other domestic provisions were: The Secretary was granted authority to administer proportionate shares differently in Florida and Louisiana (a proposal by Florida and Louisiana); Provision was authorized for a quota not to exceed 100,000 tons each for new cane (other than Louisiana and Florida) and beet areas; The price objective was modified slightly—the new language requires that changes in the wholesale price index as well as the price index paid by farmers will be recognized equally in the future with the 12 month period ending Aug. 31, 1971 as the base period.

Also included in the domestic provisions were: The Secretary will make his determination of sugar requirements for each year in October of the prior year rather than at any time during the last quarter as he has been permitted to do in the past. The Secretary may limit the importation of quota sugar on a quarterly basis only during the first quarter of 1972 and in the first two quarters in the years following 1973 if in the 12 month period ending October 31, in any year after 1972, the price of sugar averages less than 99 per cent of the price objective formula (except in the 12 month period ending Oct. 31, 1973—it may average 97 per cent).

Under the domestic provisions the Secretary will also be required to alter his determination of consumption requirements for consumers to achieve the price objective whenever the average price of raw sugar for 7 consecutive market days is above or below the target price by 3 per cent or more during November through February and four per cent for the remainder of the year. This proviso tries a new concept for achieving the price objective. After one year of operation with quarterly quotas, an effort will be made to achieve the price objective by using only adjustments in the annual consumption estimate).

Foreign Provisions

Foreign quotas were adjusted with slight increases to principal suppliers:

(Continued on page 382)

The Caldwell Scrapper

A scrapping innovation reported by John Vernon Caldwell of Thibodaux may assist farmers in scrapping this year.

The scrapper that Caldwell used last year is a simple modification of a loader. Caldwell says the modificed loader can do the work of 7 to 10 scrappers. Use of the mechanical scrapper results in a small increase in trash content of cane delivered to the mill, he said. The device and 10 regular scrappers were able to scrap 250 to 275 tons per day, he noted.

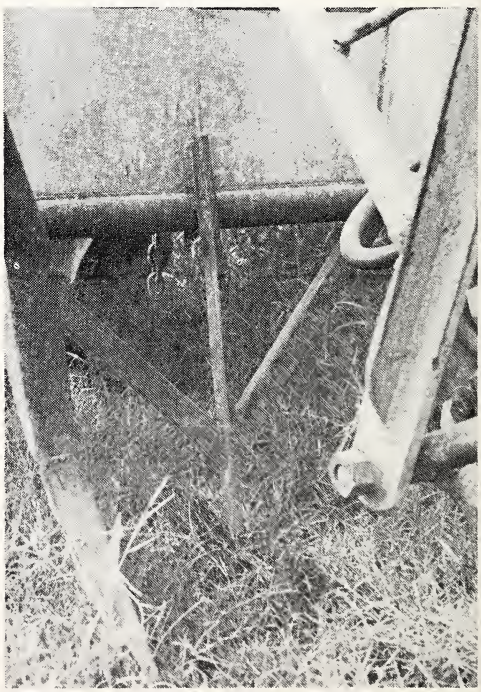
The loader was modified by welding a "tooth" in the middle of the loader's pusher. The loader operator would then run the pusher just above the ground level of the fly row until he had a grab load gathered together. The grab then picked it up and placed it on the heap row with the assistance of two men to straighten it. Most of the tops dropped out, he said. Only a good loader operator has the skill for this kind of operation, Caldwell pointed out.

The tooth could be bolted on for easy removal and arrangements made to allow the tooth's height to be adjusted. Caldwell had tried the tooth at several lengths and said his present one is no longer than the bottom of the pusher but felt that it could be a little longer. He also suggested that another tooth could be added if conditions warranted it. It might be necessary to raise the tooth's supports to keep them from picking up too many tops that would otherwise drop out.

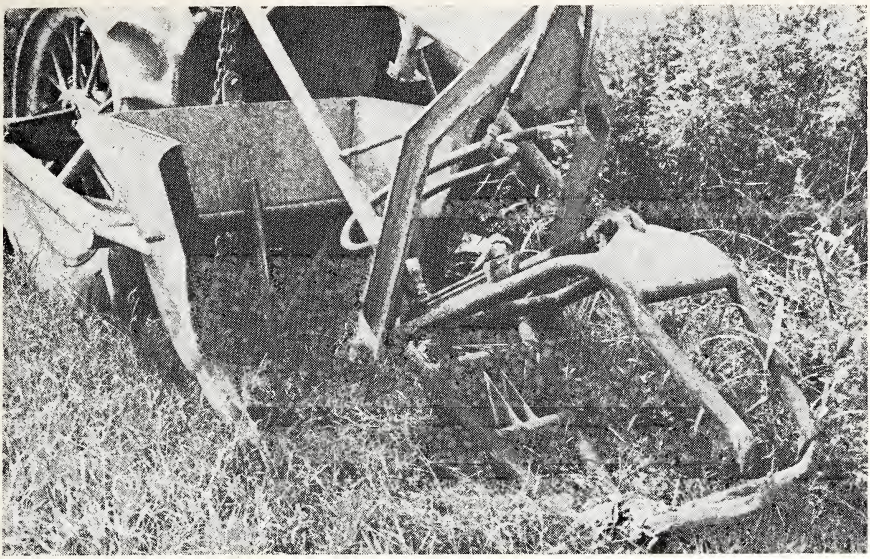
The modified loaders were all old machines that were in semi-retirement. Many farmers have such machines around the farm that could be pressed into service. Caldwell found that a fairly small loader picked up much less trash than did the larger loaders.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION TO REDUCE CANE LOSSES

Lee Roy LeBlanc of St. Martinville reports that making two-row heaps in badly lodged and brittle cane has substantially reduced the cane losses on his farm in past years.



CALDWELL SCRAPPER—A "tooth" welded in the middle of the pusher changes the loader to a scrapper.



OLD LOADER USED—Caldwell modified his older loaders which were in semi-retirement. The smaller loaders seem to make the best scrappers, he said.

The Louisiana Sugar Cane Variety Census for 1971

Rouby J. Matherne[1]

L 60-25 is the major sugarcane variety in Louisiana. Only occasionally does a new variety reach this stage so rapidly. CP 44-101 was the major variety 5 years after its release with 31.35 per cent of the acreage (1). Both CP 52-68 and L 60-25 were the major varieties 6 years after release with 30.13 per cent of the acreage, respectively.

A rapid acreage increase of a new variety can occur for two reasons: 1. Louisiana sugarcane growers are always extremely interested in new varieties; 2. The 3-year crop rotation enables them to make major variety changes within 2-3 years after the "seed" supply is adequate.

Results From 17 Parishes

The method used to obtain the census has been described in a previous publication (2). The results from the 17 parishes in this survey as reported by the county agents[2] can be seen in Tables 1-3.

A particular variety is usually grown more extensively in certain areas. L 60-25, for instance, is grown on 37 per cent of the acreage in three parishes of the Southeastern area, but only on 15 per cent in St. John Parish. All parishes in an area will tend to reject certain varieties, such as CP 48-103 in the Southwestern area.

Table 4 shows the acreage for each variety by areas and for the State. L 60-25 leads with 30.13 per cent of the acreage for the State, an increase of

3 per cent over last year. CP 52-68 dropped to second place with 25.57 per cent, a drop of 6.14 per cent in one year. This variety began to decrease in acreage in 1969 (data not shown). CP 61-37 occupies third place with 15.51 per cent. It made the greatest gain in 1971 (6.66 per cent).

Major Variety in Southwest

N Co 310 is still a major variety in the Southwestern area (19.60 per cent), but not in the Southeastern and Northern area. There is no doubt that this highly susceptible variety contributed greatly to the mosaic problem in the Southwestern area. Isolation of this variety from the new varieties helps but is seldom practiced.

Growers and mills are carefully evaluating varieties L 60-25, CP 61-37, and L 62-96. These are high yielding varieties, but each possesses important weaknesses. L 60-25 is a high yielding, high sucrose variety. However, it is brittle, lodges, and is susceptible to mosaic disease. Brittle varieties that tend to lodge add (considerably) to the cost of mechanical harvesting. CP 61-37 is a high yielding variety that matures near mid-season. It is also brittle and tends to lodge. L 62-96 is a high-yielding, high-sucrose variety which does not normally lodge, but is very brittle. Mills are carefully evaluating the sugar extraction on these high yielding varieties.

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[1]Research Agronomist, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

[2]The author is indebted to the following County Agents who made the survey: C. J. Arceneaux, A. J. Brackin, V. O. Calandro, Kermit J. Coulon, Sterling Deville, Conrad Gautheir, Minus Granger, Stephen Guilbeau, E. J. Lousteau, C. A. Miller, Ben Simpson, Claude Congy, Richard Sonnier, H. A. Webb, and Murphy Veillon.

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1. Matherne, Rouby J. 1968. A history of major Louisiana sugarcane varieties. Internatl. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol. Proc. 13:1056-1061.
2. Matherne, Rouby J. 1969. The Louisiana sugarcane variety census for 1969 and suggestions for better use of varieties. Sugar Bulletin 48:51-53.

Table 1. 1971 Sugarcane Variety Census of Parishes in Southeastern Area.

Variety	Ascension	Assumption	Lafourche	St. James	St. John	Terrebonne
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
CP 44-101	—	—	0.80	0.70	10.00	—
CP 52-68	6.00	11.90	17.00	5.90	15.00	32.00
CP 48-103	27.00	20.90	5.00	19.10	25.00	5.00
CP 55-30	3.00	6.70	11.00	3.90	10.00	6.00
CP 61-37	25.00	14.60	22.00	20.20	10.00	17.00
N Co 310	2.00	3.20	1.20	2.90	5.00	—
L 62-96	3.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	—
L 60-25	31.00	35.70	37.00	37.30	15.00	37.00
Others	3.00	—	—	2.00	—	3.00

Table 2. 1971 Sugarcane Variety Census of Parishes in Southwestern Area.

Variety	Iberia	Lafayette	St. Mary	St. Martin	Vermilion
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
CP 44-101	—	—	0.42	0.40	—
CP 52-68	27.28	64.00	52.60	37.90	35.00
CP 48-103	—	—	0.53	—	—
CP 55-30	—	—	2.27	—	—
CP 61-37	12.19	7.50	11.15	13.90	10.00
N Co 310	33.68	15.00	10.44	13.40	5.00
L 60-25	22.37	10.00	18.94	30.70	40.00
L 62-96	2.27	3.50	2.67	2.01	10.00
Others	2.21	—	0.98	1.69	—

Table 3. 1971 Sugarcane Variety Census of Parishes in Northern Area.

Variety	Avoyelles	Pointe Coupee	Rapides	W. Baton Rouge
	percent	percent	percent	percent
CP 44-101	—	2.00	—	0.48
CP 52-68	7.88	36.00	13.50	9.40
CP 48-103	15.56	6.00	15.00	16.05
CP 55-30	5.35	—	6.00	2.73
CP 61-37	10.77	13.00	10.50	17.25
N Co 310	19.00	2.00	10.00	0.11
L 60-25	36.78	35.00	40.50	39.19
L 62-96	4.66	6.00	4.50	5.02
Others	—	—	—	9.77

Table 4. Results of the 1971 Sugarcane Variety Census of all areas in Louisiana.

				Louisiana	
Variety	Southeastern[1]	Southwestern[2]	Northern[3]	Total	Change 1970to '71
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
L 60-25	34.57	22.13	37.56	30.13	+2.91
CP 52-68	15.05	41.23	19.28	25.57	−6.14
CP 61-37	18.61	11.69	14.66	15.51	+6.66
N Co 310	2.12	19.60	3.11	8.94	−1.87
CP 48-103	14.74	0.19	12.26	8.87	−1.50
L 62-96	6.07	2.70	5.31	4.70	+3.79
CP 55-30	7.19	0.81	2.19	4.18	−1.73
CP 44-101	1.03	0.22	0.96	0.71	−0.20
Others	0.62	1.43	4.67	1.39	

[1]Southeastern area consists of the following parishes:
Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, and Terrebonne.

[2]Southwestern area consists of the following parishes:
Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

[3]Northern area consists of the following parishes:
Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, and West Baton Rouge.

JOB SAFETY RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS SENT TO FARMERS

Recordkeeping requirements under the new Williams-Steiger (1970) Occupational Safety and Health Act are being distributed to more than 650,000 farmer across the nation to help them meet their responsibilities in improving on-the-job safety.

The recordkeeping requirements are identical to those applicable to general industry. The materials sent to farm employers are directed to them specifically in an introductory letter from Labor Secretary J. D. Hodgson.

Act's Objective

Hodgson wrote farmers that the Act's objective is "to assure safe and healthful working conditions for the nation's wage earners, including those in agriculture." The Act requires the keeping of records on injuries and illnesses, he said, adding:

"The results of the surveys and studies which will be based on these records will aid farmers in providing a safe and healthful workplace for their employees."

Column Headings On Forms

George C. Guenther, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, in explaining use of the recordkeeping forms, said that since they were designed for use in all of business and industry, as well as agriculture, column headings such as employee's occupation, and department to which employee was assigned, may not seem applicable for many small farms.

In those cases, Guenther said, it would be sufficient to enter "farm laborer" in the "occupation" column, and "general farm" in the "department to which employee was assigned" column.

In addition to the copies of the Recordkeeping Requirements being distributed by mail, copies may be obtained from the Regional and Area Offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or by writing Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Copies Now Available

At the same time, Guenther announced the availability of "Safety and Health Standards for Agriculture" under the Williams-Steiger Act, a collection of all the standards applying to agriculture that appeared, in identical wording, in the initial occupational safety and health standards printed in the Federal Register on May 29.

Copies of this standards publication, compiled for the convenience of farmers, are available in all Regional and Area Offices of OSHA, as well as local offices of the Department of Agriculture, such as the County Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration and Soil Conservation Service. Copies also may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington.

Florida Technologists To Meet

The second annual meeting of the Florida Division of The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will be held in Clewiston, Fla. on Oct. 14.

The following papers will be presented at the meeting: Broadcast Versus the Band Method of Fertilizer Application to Stubble Cane on Everglades Peaty Muck Soil, H. J. Andreis; About Massecuite Systems, Guillermo Aleman; Nutritional Deficiency Symptoms of Sugar, Dr. G. J. Gascho and R. F. A. Taha; USDA Sugar Cane Selections Program in Florida, Dr. J. D. Miller;

Experimental Cush-cush Screw Press

(Continued on page 383)

VERLANDER URGES APPROVAL OF FARM CREDIT BILL

NEW ORLEANS—"The future of over one million American farmers is in the hands of the House Agriculture Committee which is about to meet on the Farm Credit Act of '71," Walter C. Verlander, Jr., chairman of the Presidents Committee of the Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans, said here.

With the public hearings over, the Committee is rewriting the bill passed unanimously in July by the Senate. Verlander called the Farm Credit Act "The most important piece of farm legislation before the Congress this year."

Boost To Agriculture

"This House Committee has an excellent opportunity to approve legislation which will help farmers and give an urgently needed boost to agriculture and rural America. The approximately 40,000 Farm Credit members plus 200 member-cooperatives here in the Deep South fervently hope the House Committee will approve a bill like the one adopted by the Senate."

The Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans serve farmers and cooperatives in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and has nearly $950 million in loans outstanding.

Bill Follows Study

Verlander said the bill is the result of two years of study and discussion within the Farm Credit System and is based on the recommendations of a national Commission on Agricultural Credit. Key recommendations of the Commission were endorsed overwhelmingly by cooperatives and Federal Land Bank Association and Production Credit Association managers and directors here in the New Orleans Farm Credit District, he said.

Verlander said that experts predict farm credit requirements in the Deep South will double to nearly 2.5 billion in 1980.

System Needs Tools

"We must be ready. And that is what the bill in the House Committee is all about. The Farm Credit System must be given the authority and the tools to meet its share of the soaring credit needs of modern agriculture. Without approval by Congress, we will be unable to do the job as efficiently and as well as we have over the past half-century," Verlander said.

He cited the following key points as "the four most essential proposals in the bill":

Removal of the 65 per cent requirement which today is a restriction on established farmers and a barrier for young farmers seeking to buy farmland.

Loans for non-farm rural housing in open-country areas to help combat two-thirds of the nation's substandard housing, without costing the taxpayer a cent.

Loans For Businesses

Loans for farm-related businesses which perform on-the-farm services. This provision would enable farmers to have the use of expensive and complex farm machinery and equipment without having to tie up their scarce capital for its purchase.

Updating of cooperative lending authority, particularly shifting to a much more realistic eligibility of 66 2/3 per cent vs. the outdated 90 per cent existing today. The bill would allow Farm Credit loans to cooperatives which have a minimum membership of two-thirds farmers.

"These four proposals have the support of the vast majority of Farm Credit members. They will do much to aid American agriculture. They are progressive answers to the needs of the 70's. We hope they will be adopted by the House Committee next week," Verlander added.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1962: Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

Publisher: File two copies of this form with your postmaster.
Postmaster: Complete verification on page 2

Form Approved, Budget Bureau No. 46-R029

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MANAGING EDITOR *(Name and address)*: Alvin L. Parsons, 416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La 70130

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NAME	ADDRESS
American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc.	416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La 70130

8. KNOWN BONDHOLDERS, MORTGAGEES, AND OTHER SECURITY HOLDERS OWNING OR HOLDING 1 PERCENT OR MORE OF TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS, MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES *(If there are none, so state)*

NAME	ADDRESS
None	

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The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes

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10. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION	AVERAGE NO. COPIES EACH ISSUE DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF COPIES OF SINGLE ISSUE PUBLISHED NEAREST TO FILING DATE
A. TOTAL NO. COPIES PRINTED *(Net Press Run)*	4,419	5,000
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2. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	4,024	4,493
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D. FREE DISTRIBUTION *(including samples)* BY MAIL, CARRIER OR OTHER MEANS	150	165
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G. TOTAL *(Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)*	4,419	5,000

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. ▶ *(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)* Alvin L. Parsons

POD Form 3526 July 1970

Graugnard To Reign As King Cotton

The president of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, James D. "Jimmy" Graugnard, will reign over the 1971 Ville Platte Cotton Festival as King Cotton XVIII.

This year's festival will be held from October 14th through the 17th. King Cotton traditionally rules over the annual harvest festival with his Queen who is chosen at the gala Saturday night coronation.

Graugnard is now serving his eighth term as president of the state Farm Bureau. He was elected to succeed L. L. Lovell of Cheneyville, who died June 14, 1963. Graugnard had been first vice president of the Farm Bureau since 1960 and had previously served the organization as secretary-treasurer, Sugar Advisory Committee chairman, member of the Board of Directors and as a parish Farm Bureau president.

The 48-year-old Graugnard is a Frenchman whose father emigrated from France to Louisiana in 1893. He is a partner with his three brothers in a St. James Parish farm operation devoted to sugar cane, cattle, soybeans and corn.

Graugnard was graduated from Louisiana Stage University with a degree in agronomy in 1943. In 1955, he was named Louisiana's outstanding young farmer by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and he was designated Man of the Year in Louisiana Agriculture by The Progressive Farmer magazine for 1964. He is married to the former Bertha Haydel of St. James, and they are the parents of six children

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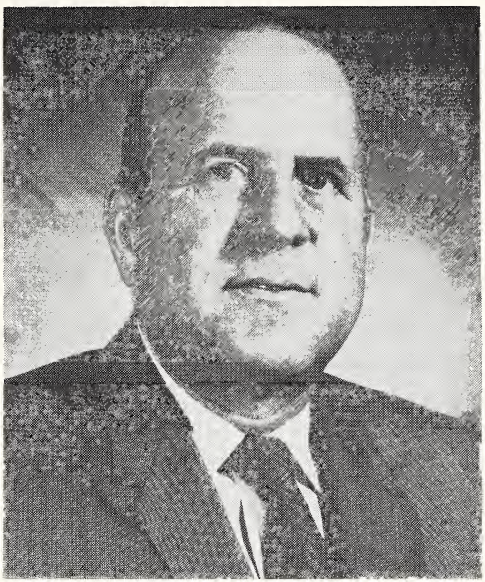
The number of employees working for the USDA increased from 65,000 in 1952 to 87,000 today. Only about 5,000 of these are working on farm programs. Non-farm programs such as recreation, education, research, conservation, and consumer affairs employ 82,000.



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Florida Mill Sold: Workers Laid Off

Florida Sugar Corporation's sugar mill and acreage was sold on Sept. 21 to a Miami business man.

The package was purchase by William D. Pawley, the sole stockholder of the Talisman Sugar Corp., which has a mill on U. S. 27 south of South Bay, Fla. A company official said Pawley will utilize the 7,152 acres he purchased to grow cane. However, he will have Talisman handle the grinding.

"We expect to retain everyone in the corporation except the people working at the mill," a Florida Sugar Corp. official said. "We don't expect to use the mill in the foreseeable future," he said.

The sale will result in the layoff of about 50 mill workers, officials said. Eight operating mills will remain in the Glades area. The official said the mill will retain its present name of Florida Sugar.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 373)

Mexico, The Dominican Republic and Brazil. Peru received a cut and new quotas were provided for Paraguay, Uganda and beginning in 1973, Malawi.

The French West Indies quota was reduced to zero. Slight adjustments were made in other quotas. The Cuban reserve was reduced to approximately one half and the reduced amount was allocated on a permanent basis to other foreign countries.

General Provisions

The new legislation provides that in the event any limitation of Sugar Act payments is legislated, both the powers of the Secretary under the Sugar Act and the sugar excise tax would terminate.

The conferees stated that it was the intent of the conference and of the Congress that the Sugar Act be the controlling legislation insofar as the prices of raw sugar are concerned. They further stated that it was their hope that the Cost of Living Council would establish one ceiling price for all raw sugar in line with market raw sugar prices that existed during the base period July 16 through Aug. 14, 1971.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to all those members of Congress and practicularly those from Louisiana and Florida for their most successful effort in passing the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971.

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to the

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Sugar Bulletin

LE BLANC PASSES ON

Clifford G. LeBlanc Sr. of White Castle died September 21st shortly after entering the Donaldsonville hospital. He had been a member of the American Sugar Cane League's Board of Directors since 1956.

LeBlanc had served for many years as chairman of the Grower Segment of the Grower-Processor Committee and was a long standing member of the State Committee of the Agricultural Conservation and Stablization Service.

FLA. TECHNOLOGISTS

(Continued from page 378)

Operation at Bryant, Ralph Cata, Ernesto del Valle and Augusto Blanchard; The Effect of Late Mowing on Frosted Sugar Cane in Florida, E. R. Rice and Dr. L. P. Hebert; The Chemistry and Uses of Furfural, Robert Pease; and Rat Control in Florida Sugar Cane Fields, Harry H. Samol.

ISSCT Banquets and Parties

Persons may purchase tickets to the following functions of the XIV Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists:

Monday, Oct. 25, Reception, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, $30.

Thursday, Oct. 28, Fais Do Do, Municipal Auditorium, Lafayette, $20.

Friday, Oct. 29, Governor's Banquet, Capitol House Motor Hotel, Baton Rouge, $20.

Sunday, Oct. 31, Cocktail Party, 2504 Prytania, New Orleans, $10.

Friday, Nov. 5, Final Banquet, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, $30.

Reservations for New Orleans functions must be made 48 hours in advance and reservations must be made by noon of the Wednesday preceeding the event for out-of-town functions. Reservations may be made by contacting Helen R. Dietrich, Inc., 333 St. Charles Avenue, Suite 1207, New Orleans, La. 70130. If reservations have been made in advance, tickets may be picked up at the door.

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THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

October 15, 1971

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Vol. 49—No. 26 October 15, 1971

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Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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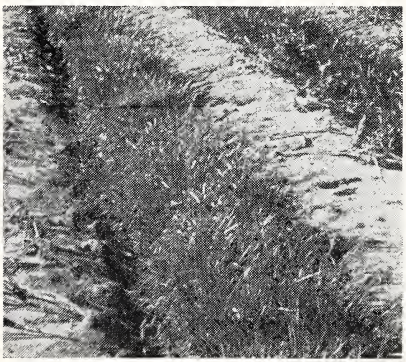

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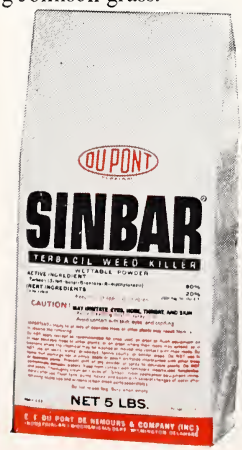

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Explosion In Laboratory Sweetners

Cyclamates have been banned and a "limitation" has been set on saccharin, but this does not eliminate the threat artificial sweeteners pose to sugar's market. If the granting of four new patents is an index, then there seems to be an explosion in the birth rate of laboratory sweeteners.

Patent 837541, Canada, 3/24//70, relates to an invention which enhances the sweet sensation of seasonings, beverages, and foods. The product contains 5'nucleotides and glycine in the absence of sodium L-glutamate. Kyowa Hakko Co. Ltd., Tokyo, received the patent.

Patent 1,189,573, Great Britain, 4/29/70, announced the preparation of a novel chalcome composition. This synthetic sweetener derived from citrus peels was developed by the International Mineral and Chemical Corp., an American-based firm. It is claimed that the substance is sweeter than sugar.

Patent 846137, Canada, 7/7/70, describes the surprisingly potent sweet taste of the dipeptide derived sweetening agent. This patent was granted to G. D. Searle and Co. of Canada Ltd.

Patent 837541, Japan, 3/23/71, went to Eisai Co., Ltd., for developing artificial sweeteners which blend xylitol with minor proportions of soluble saccharin or sodium cyclohexyl sulfamate.

Your New League President

James H. Thibaut of Donaldsonville was recently elected twenty-sixth president of the American Sugar Cane League by its Board of Directors. He succeeds Thomas H. Allen of Franklin as president.

The new president is also president and general manager of Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative. He has been with Evan Hall since 1946 and became president in 1959.

Thibaut was a processing engineer for Humble Oil Co. in Baton Rouge prior to going to Evan Hall. He holds both BS and MS degrees from Louisiana State University.

Thibaut was president of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists in 1961 and has been a member of the League's Board of Directors since 1951. He is vice chairman of the Grower-Processor Committee and also serves as president of the First National Bank of Donaldsonville.

League presidents receive no compensation and are called upon frequently to represent the Louisiana sugar industry. The work is hard but meaningful—the betterment of the State's sugar industry is the end result.

The Sugar Bulletin would like to wish Jimmy Thibaut the best in his new position.

James H. Thibaut, 26th President of the American Sugar Cane League.

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

FARM VOICES MISSING – AS NEW PROGRAMS ARE DRAFTED IN WASHINGTON

The above title is taken from an article written by Mr. Lynn Stalbaum, former Congressman from Wisconsin and currently Washington representative of the Associated Dairymen. Mr. Stalbaum states in his article, "There's a new trend in law-making in Washington and farmers had better be concerned about it." . . . "This year, more than ever, new programs are being developed in the nation's capital which have legitimate and highly-accepted national goals but which, when applied to farmers, create serious problems. Who among us is opposed to such objectives as clean water, highway safety, or the general safety and health of workers? Yet, as each is developed, its application to farmers creates special problems."

"Before the impact of each is discussed, it should be pointed out that Congress does not pass laws as it did 'in the good old days.' It doesn't dot every 'i' and cross every 't' any more. Instead it turns over to some government bureau or agency the development of the programs it wants."

Examples of Adverse Effects

Mr. Stalbaum in his article then proceeds to list four examples where decisions or interpretations may have an adverse effect on farmers. Examples used by Mr. Stalbaum were: (1) the original prohibition of anyone under 21 years of age driving farm trucks; (2) the original requirement in connection with water pollution, by the Corps of Engineers working with the newly created Environmental Protection Agency whereby anyone who drained anything into any stream which polluted it would have to pay a $100.00 application fee and apply for a permit by July 1, 1971.

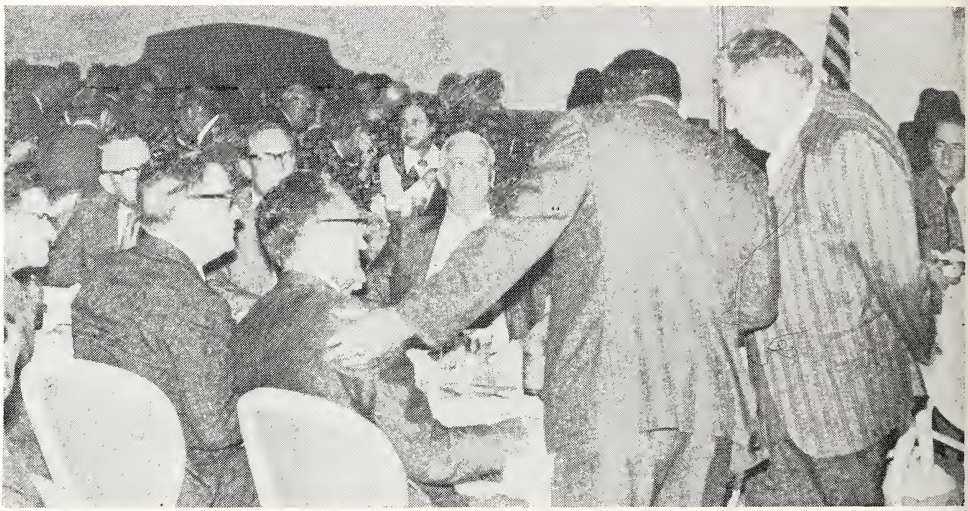
Modifications were made under (1) and (2) after agriculture's voice was heard. (3) The Occupational Safety and Health Act will apply to agriculture, as well as to industry. The Labor Department has publicly stated that four areas would apply to some agricultural operations. These are (a) sanitation in temporary labor camps, (b) storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia, (c) pulpwood logging, and (d) accident prevention signs on slow-moving vehicles on public roads. (4) Pesticides—Until recently, USDA has authority over pesticides. This has been transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency. The House Agriculture Committee last week voted out a Pesticide Control Act of 1971 after hearing more than 900 pages of testimony.

Programs Have Effect

Mr. Stalbaum concludes that all of the programs cited have a definite effect on agriculture yet this effect has not always been considered when these programs were being developed.

He concludes in his article: "As a result, a whole new burden is being placed on those who represent agriculture in the nation's capital. Instead of

(Continued on page 398)



LEAGUE MEMBERS ENJOY THEMSELVES—The Annual meeting of the American Sugar Cane League was held in New Iberia again this year in conjunction with the Sugar Festival. Members had the opportunity to meet friends and hear a report on the past year's League activities. It's even been rumored that a "few" stayed over for the festival and "painted the town".

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

SCRAPPING CANE

BROKEN and LODGED—A badly broken and lodged field of L. 62-96 near New Iberia. Scrappers need to be employed in such fields to reduce losses.

Although many fields of cane now seem to have become somewhat erect since the winds of Hurricane Edith pushed them down, cane on the inside of these fields is still badly lodged and this will create many harvesting problems.

In addition to the reduction in harvesting speed and the frequency of breakdowns, the cane left in the fields as scrap will become a major loss if fields cannot be scrapped in some way.

In the last issue of The Sugar Bulletin this column mentioned a system of scrapping used by John Vernon Caldwell of Thibodaux. Elsewhere in the same issue is more information on the use of a loader to scrap cane with pictures showing the piler.

More on Scrapping

Mr. Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La. uses a two row heap system of harvesting to minimize scrapping. According to Mr. LeBlanc, making two row heaps materially reduce the scrap left in the field. He recognizes this causes more loader work but loading

(Continued on next page)

is seldom a problem and most growers have more loader capacity than needed.

At first thought most growers tend to feel this would not help but upon more thought many growers feel it should be tried. Growers should try this system in problem fields. Mr. LeBlanc says it works well.

Planting

Everyone knows it is late and it is time to harvest and it is past time to plant, but keeping old stubble catches up with everyone. And it hurts yields and the problem does not go away. It will become bigger next year. Worst of all, it may be raining next year at planting time. If this is true, earlier troubles were small.

If at all possible growers should plant this crop. At every opportunity plant some cane regardless of how little. This writer is aware of the problems of planting and delivering cane to the mill at the same time. It is almost impossible to do, but it can be done.

Many growers will find a way to plant and harvest at the same time because many mills will or have started grinding because of the size of the crop. These growers will feel that planting must be done and cane must also be harvested.

Many mill operators feel that grinding must start to get this big crop harvested before the heavy freezes which usually occur in late December.

It is hoped that mills will not run out of cane because of slow harvesting. This would cause even more problems than the industry already has. When the mill starts grinding each grower should start and do everything possible to deliver his quota of cane. Grinding should be a team effort. It should be like the old adage "One hand washes the other and both wash the face."

NO SUGARBEET ACREAGE RESTRICTIONS FOR 1972 CROP

WASHINGTON — Proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) will not be established for the 1972 crop of sugarbeets, is was recently announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About 1,399,000 acres of sugarbeets were planted in 1971. At average yields per acre, sugar production will be about 3,200,000 tons, raw value—a quanitity over 200,000 tons less than this year's current marketing quota for the beet area. The effective inventory on Jan. 1, 1972 (sugar on hand plus 1971-crop beet sugar produced after that date) will likely be about 2,364 000 tons—a quantity considerably below the desirable level.

The 1967 through 1969 crops were unrestricted. Proportionate shares were established for the 1970 crop, but the restrictions were later rescinded. The 1971 crop was also unrestricted.

At a public hearing held in San Francisco, Calif., on Aug. 10, 1971, representatives of growers and of beet sugar processors recommended that acreage allotments not be established for 1972-crop sugarbeets.

The Secretary of Agriculture is required by the Sugar Act to establish proportionate shares in each domestic sugar producing area if he determines that, in the absence of such shares, the production of sugar from a crop would be greater than the quantity needed to enable the area to meet its quota and provide a normal carryover inventory of sugar for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar from such crop normally would be marketed. Most of the 1972 crop sugar will be marketed in 1973.

Freeze Hasn't Aided Farmers

The Agriculture Department's latest parity report suggested that the first month of the Nixon wage-price freeze didn't benefit farmers.

In fact, they appeared to lose ground in relation to the rest of the economy.

As of Sept. 15, the farm-parity ratio, a closely watched indicator of commodity producers' economic well-being, stood at 68, a two-point drop for a month earlier and three points below September 1970.

Adjusted Ratio

The adjusted parity ratio, which takes into account federal subsidy payments to farmers, registered 73 for the same date, compared with 74 in August and 77 a year earlier.

One factor in the parity-ratio drop was a slight increase in the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes and wage rates, to a Sept. 15 level of 413, from 412 in August and 390 a year ago.

Not Enough Time

However, an Agriculture Department economist cautioned that enough time hasn't elapsed since the President's Aug. 15 order for the prices-paid index to indicate anything about the freeze's effectiveness, or lack of it.

Several prices making up the index, including those for clothing, auto supplies, farm machinery and building materials, were last calculated in June, the economist said. In addition, the one point change from last month, less than 0.25%, isn't "statistically significant," the economist said.

Raw Commodities Exempt

On the other hand, it obviously didn't do farmers much good to have the raw commodities they sell exempted from the freeze. The index of prices received for such products fell to 282, from 287 on Aug. 15. Although it remained a little above the 280 registered in September 1970, the latest figure was the chief reason for the lower parity ratio this month.

Contributing most to the decline were lower prices for hogs, corn, oranges, tomatoes and soybeans, while seasonally higher milk prices were only partially offsetting, the department reported.

Over $762 Million Loaned

NEW ORLEANS—The Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans — The Federal Land Bank, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank and the Bank for Cooperatives — loaned over $762 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1971.

The Federal Land Bank loaned $78 million — an 18.5 per cent increase over the same period last year. Loans and discounts made by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank and Production Credit Associations amounted to over $404 million. The New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives loaned $281 million or 31.5 per cent more than at the same time last year.

The over-all increase in loans made was 18 per cent which is considered nominal and in keeping with increased demand for credit by farmers and their cooperatives.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana comprise the district served by the New Orleans Banks, Production Credit Associations, and Federal Land Bank Associations.

The Banks and Associations are completely farmer owned and operate with a 7-man board of directors elected by farmers.

USDA ANNOUNCES WAGE RATES

WASHINGTON — The determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana which became effective on Oct. 2, 1970 will remain in effect until further notice, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

The rates for harvesting work are $1.65 per hour for harvester and loader operators; $1.60 per hour for tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators, and hoist operators; and $1.50 per hour for all other harvesting workers. For production and cultivation work, the rates are $1.55 per hour for tractor drivers, and $1.50 per hour for all other production and cultivation workers.

Producers of sugarcane to be eligible for Sugar Act payments are required to pay fieldworkers wages as agreed upon but not less than at the minimum rates determined by the Secretary.

Tooth Decay Away

Anticay, a sugar derivative, has been found effective in the fight against tooth decay, reports Mr. Aldrich of The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., of Australia. In simple terms, this novel product is a white, neutral tasting, free flowing amorphous powder, which has no noticeable effect on the taste, texture or appearance of foods to which it is added. Thus, the material can be readily incorporated into products such as candy, chocolate, sugar, cakes, cookies, bread, noodles, soft drinks and ice cream.

Anticay was developed by Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. in association with a number of independent research organizations. An extensive program of research has been completed to prove its efficacy and safety. Research has shown that, when Anticay is added to processed carbohydrate foods at the rate of 1% by weight of the carbohydrate content, it significantly reduces the incidence of tooth decay. It is also an excellent dietary source of the minerals calcium and phosphorus.

Anticay has been approved by the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia for use as a food additive. Application for its use in foods has also been filed in the United Kingdom, and a master file has been submitted to the Food and Drug Administration in the United States.

A plant to manufacture Anticay has been constructed in Australia, and Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., plans to commence marketing of the food additive before the end of the year. It is reported that a number of leading Australian food manufactures are interested in Anticay and propose to market products containing it.

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CANADIAN FARMERS HAVE A COMPUTER TO HELP PLOW UNDER THEIR PAPERWORK

GUELPH, Ont.—Canadian farmers have a computer here they couldn't keep down on the farm.

Since few farmers can afford a computer of their own, a $1.7 million RCA computer here is serving as the center of a regional data network, called the Canadian Farm Management Data System (Canfarm). It is currently providing modern management and accounting services to 5,600 farmers.

By 1975, Canfarm experts estimate about 50,000 Canadian farmers will be computer users.

Farmers Receive Reports

"Farmers, who never before used modern accounting and management concepts, now are receiving monthly and annual financial reports to help them operate their farm firms more efficiently and profitably," according to Karl Keeler, Canfarm Executive Director.

The new system, sponsored by the Canada Department of Agriculture, Provincal Departments of Agriculture and certain universities, permits farmers to keep double entry accounts with a single line entry in their books.

Monthly, each farmer fills out a journal listing expenses and income that is sent to one of three regional centers, located in Guelph, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and in Moncton, New Brunswick. At the regional offices, farmers' journals are encoded onto magnetic tape and forwarded to Canfarm headquarters for computer processing.

Records Confidential

All records are kept strictly confidential and none cane be released without a farmer's permission, Keeler said.

Within two weeks after submitting his journal, the farmer receives a computer printout of a monthly report containing an updated summary of his accounts, cash flow figures and a credit account statement.

At the end of each fiscal period, the farmer also receives an annual report which includes a balance sheet with a net worth statement, an account analysis for livestock, crops and machinery, tax management statement, capital cost allowances summary and an itemized income statement by account.

Computer Network

Eventually, Canfarm will establish a computer - communications network, linking the regional centers directly to the computer by remote data terminals, according to Keeler.

Farm data will be fed into the computer and information retrieved almost instantaneously using TV-like devices with attached typewriter keyboards. This system will significantly speed up report processing, he said.

Keeler said that in the future Canfarm will make available computerized management techniques, such as linear programming and simulation, to assist the farmer in analyzing feed, crop and livestock management.

"By satisfying some of the farmer's management information needs, the computer will enable him to cope with the current squeeze between costs and returns," Keeler said.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 391)

a dairy organization now being solely concerned with such programs as school milk, price supports, and milk marketing orders, they must keep a watchful eye on new broad programs which may not appear to have anything to do with farming but which can have a tremendous impact on agricultural operations. And, as the nation moves from an agricultural to an urban economy, there will be more and more of these."

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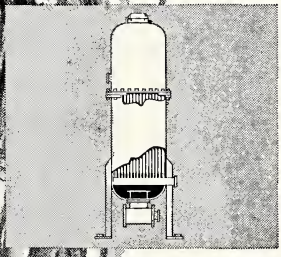

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The Sugar Bulletin

FFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

14th ISSCT Congress Hears Astronaut

See Story on Page 412

Vol. 49—No. 27

November 1, 1971

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The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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HOW SWEET IT IS—Little Taiwan descendent Linda Yang learns how sweet it is as she tests Louisiana raw sugar offered by Dr. Denver Loupe, general secretary-treasurer of the ISSCT. Miss Yang is the 4-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Shaw Yang of Houma. Dr. Yang is a soil micro-biologist at the USDA Station.

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

The Big Complaint – Mud and L. 60-25

By October 22 most sugar factories in Louisiana had started grinding cane. More than a few of these started the week of October 18, about one week later than anticipated. An extended and delayed cane planting period due to frequent rain fall and Hurricane Edith was the main cause for a late start of factories. Growers could not plant cane and deliver cane to the factory at the same time.

Most factories began grinding the variety L.60-25. Like last year, a heavy rainfall occurred near the start of grinding and many mills began having clarification trouble right from the start. Mud was the problem, and at least one mill had to stop grinding to allow mud to settle out in the clarifiers.

Sucrose Analysis

Sucrose analysis showed L.60-25 to be the best variety from a juice quality standpoint. In most instances the variety was above par in sucrose with many individual samples showing thirteen sucrose with a good corresponding purity. This much was good, but tonnage per acre was low, cane breakage was bad, trash was high and harvesting was slow. Many growers reported yields near 20 tons of cane per acre in L.60-25 where expected cane yields were 26 tons of cane per acre. Low yields of cane per acre were reported in first year stubble cane as well as in second year stubble. Low field yields of cane can be expected in second year stubble of L.60-25 but to also have first year stubble not yielding well is very disturbing. Muddy fields accentuated each of the problems. Growers complained that the variety breaks so badly it is nearly impossible to scrap and in muddy fields it is impossible.

Planting not Complete

Many growers have not yet completed the cane planting operations. In general small acreage growers have completed planting but, as of the day of this writing, October 22, a number of large acreage growers have much acreage yet to be planted.

Many more cane growers bought mechanical cane planters this year. It is the coming thing and is already here for many growers. Reports from a number of growers in the Mississippi River Area and along Bayou Lafourche indicate the entire crop was planted with the Julien Planter. Savoie Farms, Belle Rose, La. has planted the entire crop of more than 1500 acres each year for several years with mechanical planters. Of importance is the fact that stands have been good in these fields.

Growers who have used the mechanical planter all make the same statement. It takes about a week to get accustomed to the planter and you have to want to make it work well! One thing is almost certain, labor is scorce and will not be around for many more years to hand plant. It is almost a foregone conclusion that within a few years most of the Louisiana cane crop will be mechanically planted.

Ceiling Price and Proportionate Shares Given

The USDA announced 8.68¢ per pound as the ceiling price for Louisiana raw sugar in a press release dated Oct. 22.

This directive will take precedence over a former ceiling directive that would have given each processor a separate selling price based on the last 30 day period in which he sold sugar in volume.

Senator Russell Long with the full cooperation of Senator Allen Ellender was instrumental in getting the 8.68 ceiling.

The USDA also announced that the 1972 proportionate share acreage for Louisiana would be 365,916 acres. This compares with 330,061 acres for 1971 and is 5 per cent over the record 1964 crop of 348,463 acres.

Florida received 240,306 acres for 1972 as compared to 205,988 in 1971.

Louisiana also received a 10,000 acre reserve for use in offsetting an estimated proportionate share underplanting this year.

FAIR PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR 1971 CROP

WASHINGTON — The determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1971 crop of Louisiana sugarcane was recently announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The determination continues the provisions of the 1970 crop determination, except that alternative pricing bases are provided for raw sugar and blackstrap molasses sold during the period of the wage and price freeze; area freight differentials have been changed to reflect an increase in freight rates on raw sugar; and the molasses payment to producers is to be based on 6.7 gallons (rather than 6.8 gallons) per ton of sugarcane to reflect the most recent 5-year average recovery.

The changes are not expected to alter the sharing relationship between producers and processors which has existed during recent years.

Basic Price Given

The basic price per ton of standard sugarcane is $1.05 for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly, season's or delivered average price, as elected by the processor in writing to the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office not later than Oct. 22, 1971.

In addition, producers receive a molasses payment based on the weekly or season's average price of blackstrap molasses and the most recent 5-year average extraction of molasses per ton of cane.

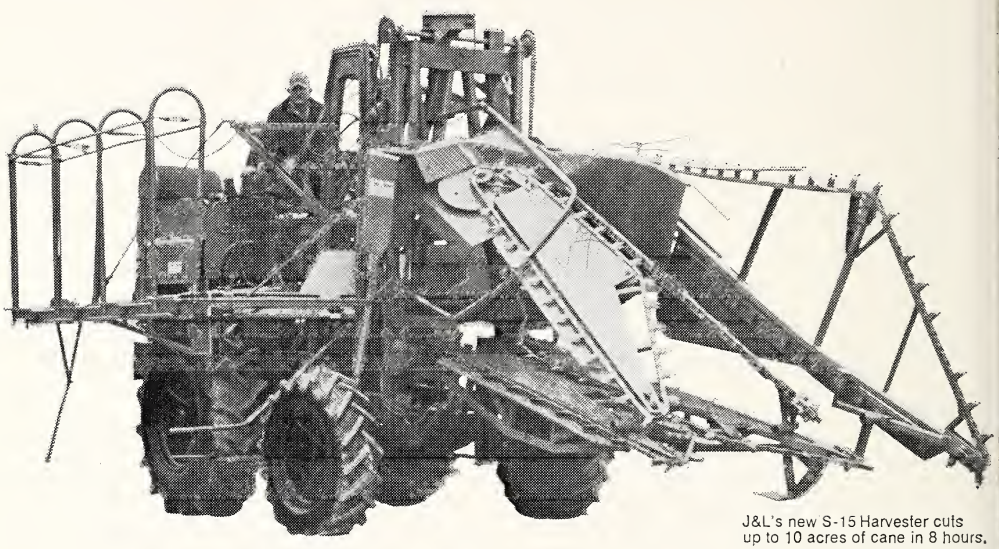
The period for determining the season's average prices for raw sugar and molasses is Oct. 8, 1971, through April 13, 1972. The period for determining the delivered average price of raw sugar is Oct. 8, 1971, through Dec. 31, 1971, for 1971-crop sugar, raw value, marketed under the processors' 1971 marketing allotment, and Jan. 1, 1972, through Feb. 24, 1972, for 1971-crop sugar, raw value, not marketed under the processors' 1971 marketing allotment.

La. Exchange Prices

The raw sugar and molasses prices used as the basis for sugarcane payments are those quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the processor sells sugar or molasses during the wage and price freeze the average prices are to be determined by applying the prices actually received, plus the applicable trade discount on sugar, to the quantities sold during the freeze period, and the Ex-

(Continued on page 415)

J&L gives Greater field performance.



J&L's new S-15 Harvester cuts up to 10 acres of cane in 8 hours.

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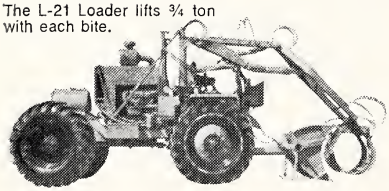
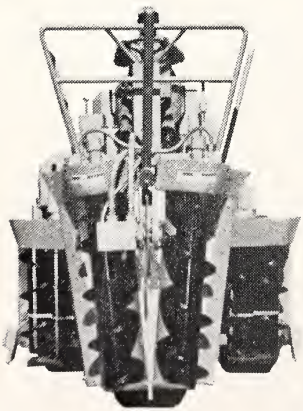




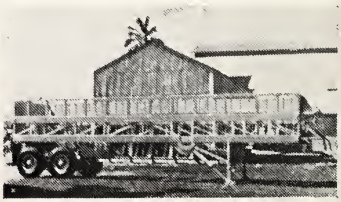
The new Model S-12 V-Windrower handles erect or recumbent cane in furrow, flat and ridge cultures.

J&L Engineering gives you the widest choice of agricultural equipment available for the best field performance. You get the machine that's best suited for your specific needs.

Every J&L machine has been field-proven for speed, efficiency and reliability, backed by savings that show as much as 50% reduction in cane harvesting costs.

The full line of J&L combines and harvesters provides maximum harvesting effectiveness, even in recumbent cane. The newest harvester, the V-Windrower, handles cane in furrow, flat and ridge cultures. By eliminating pickup chains and sprockets, maintenance is greatly reduced. And for faster loading and field-to-mill transport, J&L offers the new Hilo heavy duty trailer that hauls 35 tons of cane with every load.

Your factory performs better, more efficiently with Honiron/J&L equipment. Our team can furnish all of



Faster field-to-factory delivery is provided by the 35 ton capacity Hilo trailer.

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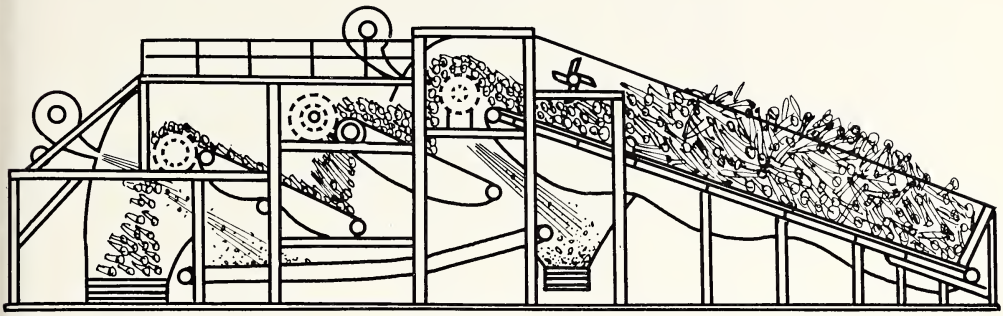

J&L's new Dry Cane Cleaner handles 250 tons of long and short cane per hour.

your factory equipment requirements from the ground up, or upgrade your existing facility with modern machinery.

Start with the addition of the J&L Hilo unloader. Capable of handling up to 35 ton loads of cane, this flexible unloader can be installed as a stationary unit, or track-mounted for mobility. This unloader supplies field cane to the J&L feeder table, keeping cane moving at the factory's maximum processing rate.

For the cleanest possible cane, investigate the newly-introduced J&L Millyard Dry Cane Cleaner. Capable of handling up to 300 tons per hour, this new cleaner handles long cane, which is cut to shorter lengths during cleaning, as well as field cut short cane. The entire system can be custom designed for your factory.

Honiron evaporators and vacuum pans produce better quality sugar with improved color and crystal uniformity. Optional mechanical circulators increase vacuum pan utilization, and automatic control systems improve overall factory efficiency.

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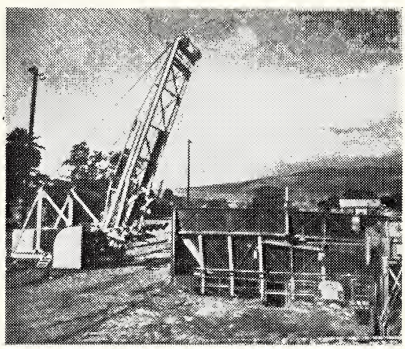
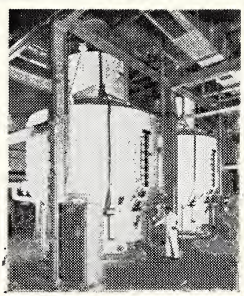


The Hilo unloader speeds feeder table loading with 35 ton lift capacity.



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ISSCT Has Largest Gathering Ever

The Louisiana sugar industry plays host to the largest gathering of sugarcane growers, manufacturers and scientists in the history of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists as their 14th Congress convenes October 22 - November 5 at the Jung Hotel, New Orleans.

Governor John McKeithen has proclaimed the period, International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists Fortnight in Louisiana. He received the 600 world-wide delegates and wives at the Capitol House October 29th.

The I.S.S.C.T. delegates are from 53 sugarcane producing nations in North, Central and South America, Africa, Australia, Eastern and Western Europe, Asia and Oceania.

The first session of the Congress was held October 25 with a tour of the Louisiana sugar belt scheduled for October 26-30. Technical meetings at hotel headquarters in New Orleans featuring reports on research findings and recent developments in the various areas of sugarcane production and processing will complement the field tours.

On visits to Louisiana farms, factories and refineries, visiting technologists will see the "most mechanized sugarcane state in the world," according to F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, general chairman of the 14th Congress. Field tours to LaFourche, Terrebonne, St. James, St. Mary, St. Martin, Iberia and East Baton Rouge Parishes, will be divided into agricultural and manufacturing interest groups.

"The chance to study Louisiana's sophisticated sugarcane industry was the reason registration skyrocketed above an average attendance of 400," Graugnard said. "Four of the world's five sugarcane harvester companies are based in Louisiana," he noted.

At technical sessions, 20 papers from LSU, 15 from the United States Department of Agriculture and 2 from the Louisiana industry will be among themore than 200 research presentations. Paper categories are agricultural engineering, agronomy, breeding and genetics, by-products, entomology, extension education, foliar diagnosis and crop logging, irrigation, physiology, processing and statistics.

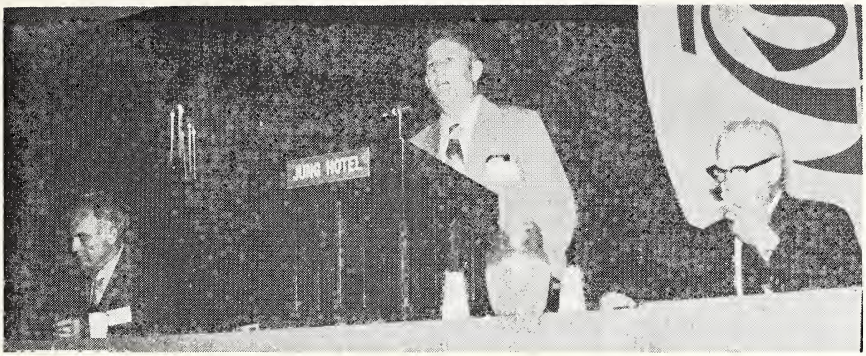
Congress papers are published as proceedings and made available to technologists, companies, schools and libraries.

Delegates to the 14th Congress viewed the first major trade exhibit ever held in conjunction with a meeting of the Society. It ran four days in the Jung Hotel's Hall of the Americas. Sugar suppliers from seven different nations displayed the latest products and equipment available to the sugar industry. The exhibit theme was "Partners in Progress."

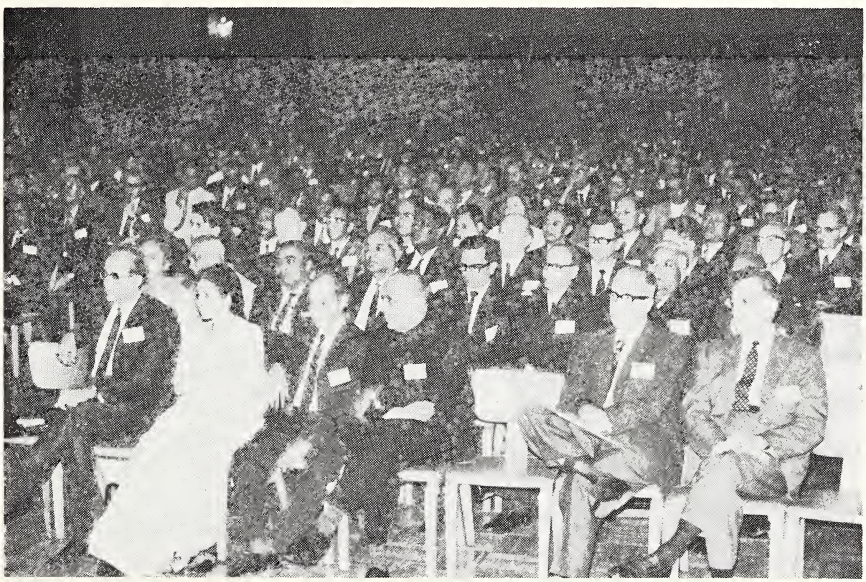
"The primary service of the ISSCT is to disseminate information among its members pertinent to sugarcane technologists in their work toward the advancement of the industry worldwide," Graugnard said. "This is accomplished primarily through congresses and publications."

John Clayton of Kenya, Africa, is general vice-chairman of the ISSCT. Dr. Denver T. Loupe, sugarcane specialist with the LSU Extension Service, is secretary-treasurer.

The Congress usually meets every three years. It last met in Taiwan in 1968 and the last meeting held in Louisiana was in 1938.



CONGRESS CONVENES—F. A. Graugnard Jr. (center), ISSCT general chairman, welcomes members to the 14th Congress held in New Orleans at the Jung Hotel. Dr. Denver T. Loupe (left), general secretary-treasurer, and John L. Clayton (right) general vice-chairman, flank Graugnard.



DELEGATES HEAR ASTRONAUT—600 ISSCT members from 53 countries listen attentively to Lt. Colonel Henry W. Hartsfield, a NASA astronaut, during the Congress' opening session.

Astronaut Tells ISSCT Congress Of Space Research's Value

Space technology can help man understand his environment and thereby improve his life, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration astronaut told the opening session of the 14th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists meeting in New Orleans.

Lt. Colonel Henry W. Hartsfield Jr. noted that many people question the space program because they feel it is only searching for knowledge for knowledge's sake. This isn't true, he pointed out.

Detects New Deposits

Space technology can help detect new mineral deposits and measure the depletion of our natural resources, Hartsfield said. It can help man understand and control his climate, he continued.

Space exploration has already yielded many benefits for agriculture, Hartsfield reported. Manned space craft can improve weather forecasts, detect plant diseases and study the impact of agriculture on the environment, he said.

Research has shown that plants are able to absorb nonsoluble minerals, he said. This was discovered when plants were grown in moon soil and showed amazing growth. Previously man thought plants could only absorb soluble minerals. This important discovery may increase the growth potential of many plants and could lead to a revolution in fertilizers, he pointed out, since nonsoluble fertilizers could be used and runoff could be reduced. This would cut the farmer's costs and would also lessen the pollution of our waterways, he said.

Sugar Plays Large Part

Hartsfield told the Congress that sugar plays a large part in America's manned space program. It was very important because astronauts need a high energy food with a minimum of weight, he said.

Hartsfield urged the ISSCT to work together as a team to help solve the world's problems.

"I challenge you to continue your international relations for the betterment of life on this small spacecraft, Earth," he concluded.

Cut Mill Waiting Time

It has been said before and will be said again. Time spent by cane hauling units and drivers waiting in line at the mill is both unproductive and expensive.

A factory has a long line of hauling units waiting to unload because too many units are hauling cane to that factory. The same amount of cane could be delivered to that mill by fewer hauling units because there would be less time spent waiting in line. This would save the hauler money since he would need fewer trucks and fewer drivers.

A simple example will prove the point. Assume that the average time a load of cane waits in line at a given factory is one hour. Also assume that it is an average of two hours after a hauling unit unloads before it returns to the factory with a load. That's a total of three hours with the one hour spent waiting completely wasted.

All waiting time at the factory could be simply eliminated by reducing the number of hauling units by one-third. This would save money in equipment costs, maintenance, fuel and wages.

A number of factories adopted this system two or three years ago and everyone is pleased with the outcome. Hauling costs have been materially reduced and, in most instances, the number of workers has been cut.

A plan to reduce waiting time requires cooperation between the processor and shipper. The processor is the logical one to work out the plan, but it will work only if all shippers cooperate.

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Sugar Act and Sugar Prices

On October 14, the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 were signed by President Nixon. This Act continues the sugar program with changes which have already been discussed in previous articles for the next three years.

Even though the Conferees in approving the legislation made a very strong statement of their intent insofar as prices for raw sugar, no action was taken until October 20th on this most critical item. On this date, the Office of Emergency Planning, (after repeated contacts by Senator Russell Long with the Chairman of the Cost of Living Council and Policy Staff of the Cost of Living Council), issued an interpretation which granted to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to establish a ceiling price for raw sugar on the basis of prices that existed for the 30 day period prior to August 14, 1971.

This had the effect of permitting a more realistic ceiling price in line with prices that prevailed during that period rather than the prices at which raw sugar was last sold by each processor in Louisiana.

This decision could mean as much as 6 to 8 million dollars to Louisiana growers and processors. Senator Long's efforts along with Senator Ellender's support was instrumental in getting this interpretation made.

P. L. 91-596—Occupational Health & Safety Act of 1970

P. L. 91-596 — Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970 became effective on August 27, 1971. The U. S. Department of Labor has issued a booklet entitled "Recordkeeping Requirements" under this law.

This piece of legislation is possibly the most far reaching legislation that operators of businesses have ever had to cope with. There are 300 pages of job safety and health standards and more than two dozen employee rights for requesting or triggering inspections.

The legislation authorizes severe penalties for noncompliance. A business can be completely shut down or fined as much as $1,000.00 a day or the operators could be imprisoned for noncompliance.

Conspicuous notices are required to be posted in each business in a prominent place for employees including those in administrative offices. This piece of legislation will have a tremendous effect on all types of businesses including sugar processing.

Amendments to Fair Labor Standards

The House Committee on Education and Labor on Thursday, October 14th held a final session on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. These amendments as ordered reported by the Committee will increase the minimum wages now existing under the Fair Labor Standards Act and will eliminate the overtime exemptions now granted to agriculture and processors of sugarcane and sugarbeets.

It is not known at this time whether this legislation will be considered during 1971. If not considered during 1971, it will certainly be considered during 1972.

It is difficult to understand and no

(Continued on page 415)

1972 Sugar Requirements Proposed

The USDA said that 11.2 million short tons, raw value, of sugar would be required during calendar year 1972 to meet consumer requirements in the United States.

Making its annual supply proposals about one month earlier than usual, the Department proposed supply quotas for domestic area producers, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico, totalling 6,410,000 tons. It also proposed that the remaining 4,790,000 tons be supplied by 32 foreign producers.

At the same time, it proposed that the quantity of foreign sugar allowed into the United States between next Jan. 1 and end-March next year be limited to 950,000 tons plus any sugar which is imported this year for refining and storage under bond on account of next year's quotas.

Current Requirements

The current total sugar requirement for this year (1971) also stands at 11.2 million tons, after having been set initially last December at 10.9 million tons.

The proposed 11.2 million ton supply quota for 1972 was outlined in the recently enacted new Sugar Act which governs U.S. domestic production and imports of sugar over each of the next three years.

The proposed 1972 foreign supply quota of 4,790,000 tons includes the reallocation of 550,000 tons which Puerto Rico will be unable to supply from its historic basic quota of 855,000 tons.

The Department's proposals for 1972 will be held open until Nov. 1 for comment from interested parties, which could influence its final determination on next year's supply quota.

Applications For Importers

Applications for importers of raw sugar from foreign countries to participate in supplying the maximum, 950,000 tons allowed in during first-quarter 1972 have to be received by the Department by Nov. 19th.

The Department proposed that the following supply quotas would apply for 1972, all in short tons, raw value, with their current 1971 quotas in parentheses:

Domestic beet area 3,406,000 (3,406,333), Mainland cane area 1,539,000 (1,238,667), Hawaii — 1,160,000 (1,110,000), Puerto Rico — 305,000 (180,000), Total domestic area — 6,410,000 (5,935,000).

Foreign Quotas

Foreign suppliers — Philippines — 1,291,460 (1,586,415), Dominican Republic — 615,498 (633,321), Mexico 544,331 (596,438), Brazil — 530,866 (583,321), Peru — 379,878 (465,269), West Indies — 198,112 (202,373), Ecuador — 78,380 (84,875), Argentina — 73,570 (71,756).

Costa Rica — 66,358 (68,671), Colombia — 65,397 (61,728), Panama — 40,873 (43,209), Nicaragua — 62,031 (68,671), Venezuela — 59,145 (29,321), Guatemala — 56,741 (57,869), El Salvador — 41,355 (42,435), British Honduras — 32,699 (14,743).

Haiti — 29,812 (32,408), Bahamas — 25,966 (10,000), Honduras — 11,541 (6,945), Bolivia — 6,252 (6,945), Paraguay — 6,252 (Nil).

Australia — 200,142 (203,785), Taiwan — 83,326 (84,910), India — 80,137 (81,514), South Africa 56,614 (60,003), Fiji Islands — 43,855 (44,719), Mauritius — 29,503 (18,681), Swaziland — 29,503 (7,359), Thailand — 18,339 (18,681), Uganda — 14,752 (Nil), Malagasy Republic — 11,961 (9,623), Ireland — 5,351) (5,351), French West Indies — Nil (63,661), Total Foreign 4,790,000 (5,265,000).

Under the proposed 1972 quotas, two countries, Paraguay and Uganda get quotas for the first time while the French West Indies quota has been cancelled.

Florida Fair Prices

WASHINGTON — The determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1971 crop of Florida sugarcane was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The determination continues the provisions of the 1970 crop determination, except that the payment to producers for sugarcane may be based on the average price of raw sugar actually received by the processor if he disposes of all of his sugar under a single contract with a refiner or a cooperative sales organization composed of processors; the molasses payment to producers is to be based on 5.7 gallons (rather than 5.8 gallons) of blackstrap molasses per ton of sugarcane to reflect the most recent 5-year average recovery; and the charge to a producer by the processor for harvesting, loading, or transporting the producer's sugarcane from the field to the farm delivery point may be as agreed upon if the producer has the option of performing the work himself or by contract with another party, but if the producer does not have such option the charge is limited to direct costs plus applicable overhead.

The basic price per ton of standard sugarcane is $1.12 for each one-cent per pound of the season's average price of raw sugar. The changes adopted in the 1971 determination are not expected to alter the sharing relationship that has existed between producers and processors in recent years.

Producers received from processors an average payment of about $11.94 per ton for 1970-crop sugarcane. In addition, Sugar Act payments to all producers averaged $1.08 per ton of cane.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 413)

justification has been given as to why the ginning of cotton continues with an exemption for overtime while exemption for overtime was eliminated for processing of sugarcane.

FAIR PRICES

(Continued from page 407)

change prices to the quantities sold subsequent to the freeze period.

Producers received an average of $9.33 per ton from processors for 1970-crop sugarcane. In addition, Sugar Act payments averaged $1.25 per ton of cane.

The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, requires producers who also process sugarcane grown by other producers to pay prices determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable as a condition for eligibility for payment under the Act.

A public hearing on fair and reasonable prices was held in Houma, Louisiana, on July 9, 1971.

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The Sugar Bulletin

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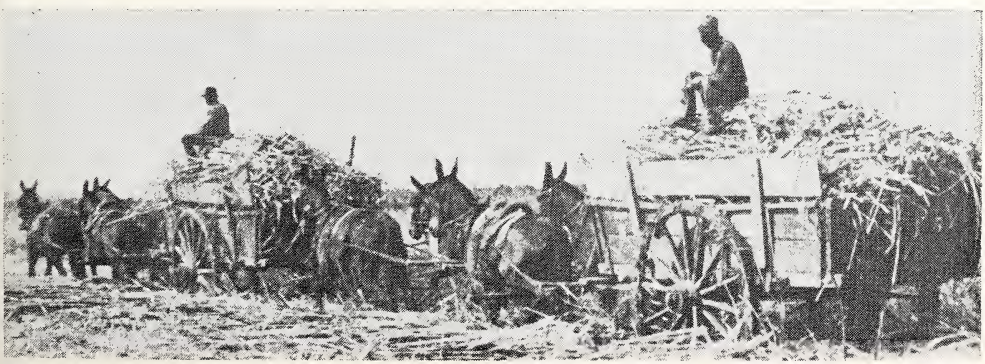

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

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IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Federal Water Pollution Control Act

The Senate on November 2nd by a vote of 89-0 passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1971. It is expected that the legislation will be considered by the House early in 1972. This legislation is far reaching and will affect all users of water but primarily those who discharge waste material into water.

Federal legislation in the past has left the problem of enforcement on water pollution control to Governors of the States. Federal agencies were authorized only to support research in water pollution, projects in new technology and limited loans to assist the financing of treatment plants. Quoting from the Committee Report:

National Effort Inadequate

. ."From its two-year study of the Federal water pollution control program, the Committee concludes that the national effort to abate and control water pollution has been inadequate in every vital aspect: —Many of the Nation's navigable waters are severely polluted, . . .—Rivers are the primary sources of pollution of coastal waters. . . —Rivers, lakes, and streams are being used to dispose of man's wastes rather than to support man's life and health; and —The use of any river, lake, stream or ocean as a waste treatment system is unacceptable.

"The Committee believes the restoration of the natural chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters is essential. . . . The Committee recommends:. . . . —The discharge of pollutants into the navigable waters be eliminated by 1985; —An interim goal of water quality be achieved by 1981 to provide for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the water; —The discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited; —Federal grant assistance be provided to any community which constructs a waste treatment facility which is consistent with the program set forth by the Congress; —Regional waste management treatment programs be developed and implemented. . . ; and —A major research and demonstration effort be initiated to find the technological methods necessary to eliminate waste discharges.

Enforcement Change

. .The legislation recommended . . . proposes a major change in the enforcement mechanism . . .from water quality standards to effluent limits.

"Under the 1965 Act, water quality standards were to be set as the control mechanism. States were to decide the uses of water to be protected, the kinds and amounts of pollutants to be permitted, the degree of pollution abatement to be required, the time to be allowed a polluter for abatement.

"The water quality standards program is limited in its success. After five years, many States do not have approved standards. Officials are still working to establish relationships between pollutants and water uses. Time schedules for abatement are slipping away because of failure to enforce lack of effluent controls, and disputes over Federal-State standards." . . . .

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Still Light

In general, reports of yields of cane per acre are low all over the belt. Most growers are complaining. Tons of cane harvested per day is down although acreage covered may be normal. Mills are having to grind at slower rates to keep from stopping because of lack of cane. Very few growers are making as much cane per acre as was produced last year.

Sucrose is generally good and in some areas and on some farms it is very good. Purity in some areas is good and in others very erratic. Recovery of sugar per net ton varies. Some mills report sugar recoveries per net ton of cane ground as low as 160 pounds while others have recoveries above 180 pounds of sugar per net ton.

Lowest Cane Yields

The Teche or Western area appears to have the lowest yields of cane per acre. This area was more severely damaged by Hurricane Edith. In some cases growers in the Teche area who averaged in the 30 tons of cane per acre bracket in 1970 have a to date (Nov. 9) average of 19 tons per acre in this crop. A few growers in this area reported yields improved slightly in the last week and this is encouraging. Most growers in the Teche complained about the light weight of L 60-25 but also stated that C.P. 52-68 and N.Co. 310 were also light in weight. Everyone in this area complained about brittle cane and slow harvesting.

Growers in the St. James Parish area report low cane yields per acre but these yields are generally higher than cane yields reported in other areas.

Yields of cane from Raceland down Bayou Lafourche appear to be higher than above the Raceland area of the Bayou.

Heavy Sucker Population

Many growers have noticed a 4 to 6 inch long flower in the leaf roll of L 60-25. An occassional one inch long flower can also be found in C.P. 52-68. Everyone has noticed the very heavy population of suckers growing in lodged and opened cane.

The 14th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held in New Orleans from Oct. 22, through Nov. 5, 1971 was a big success. Over 750 sugar cane researchers and representatives from 53 countries were in attendance.

Mr. F. A. Graugnard, general chairman, and Dr. Denver Loupe, general secretary-treasurer, did an outstanding job.

Representatives of LSU, USDA, the League, chemical companies and especially the county agents of the cane belt were of material help in making the field and factory towns a complete success.

Amusing But Sad

Mr. F. Evans Farwell, cane grower and factory owner, calls L. 60-25 the L. derberry variety because it has a hole in the middle and plenty of pith.

This variety has been very light in weight this year all over the cane belt. There is generally more pith in the variety this year than normal because it is flowering. Flowers can be seen by splitting the leaf roll lengthwise to observe the flower. It is hoped that plant cane weight will be better than stubble weights have been.

New Queen Sugar Classifies Herself A 'Sugar Brat'

Miss Elfrieda Dunckelman was recently crowned Queen Sugar XXX at the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival in New Iberia.

Miss Dunckelman, 19, is a blonde, blue-eyed sophomore attending Nicholls State University in Thibodaux where she is on the dean's list. She is majoring in special education and plans to teach the educable mentally retarded. She chose her major because she feels there is a great need in this field, and believes that a career in this area of education will prove very rewarding.

Enthusiam Rubbed Off

The new Queen Sugar classifies herself a "sugar brat". Her father, Preston H. Dunckelman, conducted sugar cane research at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, and at the U. S. Sugar Cane Experiment Station in Canal Point, Fla., before going to the USDA Station in Houma where he now works. She noted that she heard her father and his colleagues talk so much about their work that some of their enthusiasm for the sugar industry rubbed off on her.

Miss Dunckelman enjoys music and plays both the piano and organ. She is multilingual and speaks French and Spanish.

The new queen and her mother share a mutual interest in CODOFIL (Council for the Developement of French in Louisiana). She is proud of the heritage of the French-speaking people of South Louisiana and hopes the French language of the area will be preserved.

Miss Elfrieda Dunckelman
Queen Sugar XXX

Enjoys Her Role

Miss Dunckelman is enjoying her role as Queen Sugar and is especially honored to reign with King Sucrose XXX, Frank L. Barker Jr., of Lockport.

To the new queen, the sugar cane industry is synonymous with the gracious way of life and romanticism of the South.

The Sugar Bulletin salutes Miss Dunckelman on her accomplishments and congratulates her parents for the fine role they played in bringing their daughter to this important juncture.

Ellender Urges Delegates From 53 Nations To Lower Their U. S. Import Barriers

Senator Allen J. Ellender recently urged delegates to the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists 14th Congress to lower their barriers to imports of U. S. crops.

The Houma senator told the delegates representing 53 nations that the U. S. Sugar Act and its beef import programs had provided steadily growing markets for many other nations.

"I think it is fair to say that, for a country with a large unused capacity for growing sugar, the United States is liberal in its import program," Ellender said.

Could Be More Liberal

"As I reflect now on the United States sugar quotas, it occurs to me that many of our supplying countries could be more liberal in accepting U. S. farm products," he pointed out.

Ellender mentioned Australia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and the Philippines as nations with discriminatory restrictions against U. S. products while at the same time sending large amounts of sugar to this country.

Just A Few Examples

"These are just a few examples, not necessarily the worst," he said. "These countries benefit from the U. S. sugar program yet they discriminate against outside suppliers of other farm products, including the United States. There are a legion of other countries that do the same thing."

Congress and the Nixon administration are concerned about "the rise of trade protection in many parts of the world," Ellender, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, noted.

"The world seems to be moving away from an open system where trading is multi-lateral and nations can expect equal treatment, one with the other," he said.

Common Market Guilty

Ellender said the European Common Market had been particularly guilty of regional discrimination against the United States and added that it had been following policies that create surpluses and then has been dumping them on the world market.

"But there are also protectionist tendencies in many other countries—in Asia and Latin America," he said. "In all producing countries there is a temptation for some groups to seek protection for their industries. Once these forces are set loose, they seem to becontagious. Protectionism in one country leads to protectionism in another."

———o———

Sugarbeet Fieldworkers Wages Announced

WASHINGTON — The determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarbeets which became effective on April 12, 1971 will remain in effect until further notice, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently.

The rate is $1.85 per hour for workers employed on a time basis for the hand labor operations of thinning, hoeing, hoe-trimming, blocking and thinning, weeding, pulling, topping, loading, or gleaning. Piecework rates per acre for specified hand labor operations are $13.50 for thinning; $17.50 for hoeing; $21.00 for hoe-trimming; $11.00 for weeding; and $29.50 for blocking and thinning, applicable only in California. The rate for weeding as a first hand labor operation on fields that have been machine-thinned and treated with herbicides is $11.00 per acre.

Producers of sugarbeets to be eligible for Sugar Act payments are required to pay fieldworkers wages as agreed upon but not less than the minimum rates determined by the Secretary.

SENATOR ELLENDER ADDRESSES ISSCT

THIBAUT WELCOMES DELEGATES — American Sugar Cane League President James H. Thibaut welcomes ISSCT delegates back to New Orleans after their tour of the Louisiana sugar industry. Thibaut noted that the League, like the ISSCT, had been founded to "further sugar cane-related research" and had found that "cooperative research is beneficial to all." General chairman of the ISSCT, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., of St. James is on Thibaut's left.

FHA Emergency Loans Available

Sugar cane farmers in designated parishes may be eligible for low interest emergency loans from the Farm Home Administration because of Hurricane Edith's damage to the cane crop.

Two different sets of rules will apply to the loans. Some sugar parishes have been designated a **major** disaster area by the President and others have been designated **natural** disaster area by the Secretary of Agriculture. Farmers will receive differing types of loans depending on which area they live in.

The following eight sugar parishes are included in the **major** disaster area: Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion and West Baton Rouge.

A farmer in one of these eight parishes who suffered a 25 per cent loss in his cane crop due to the hurricane is eligible for an emergency loan. Interest on the loan will not exceed 6 per cent and will probably be about 5 per cent. More important, the farmer will not have to repay $2,500 of his loan if he borrows $3,000 or more.

In addition to the eight parishes in the major disaster area, the following seven sugar parishes were designated a **natural** disaster area: Ascension, Assumption, Pointe Coupee, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and Terrebonne. A farmer in one of these parishes who suffered a 25 per cent loss is eligible for an emergency loan at the low interest rate, but he is expected to repay the full amount of any such loan.

Interested farmers should contact local supervisors of the FHA for further information on these emergency loans.

Loan Insurance Bill Signed

President Richard M. Nixon recently signed a bill continuing the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to insure loans throught the Farmers Home Administration.

The largest appropriation in these programs is for the insuring of loans enabling farmers to buy and expand farms. This year's appropriation of $350 million was an increase over last year's of almost $82 million.

The next largest appropriation in these programs is for the insuring of loans for water supply facilities and waste disposal systems. This year's appropriation amounts to $300 million, an increase of 15 per cent over last year.

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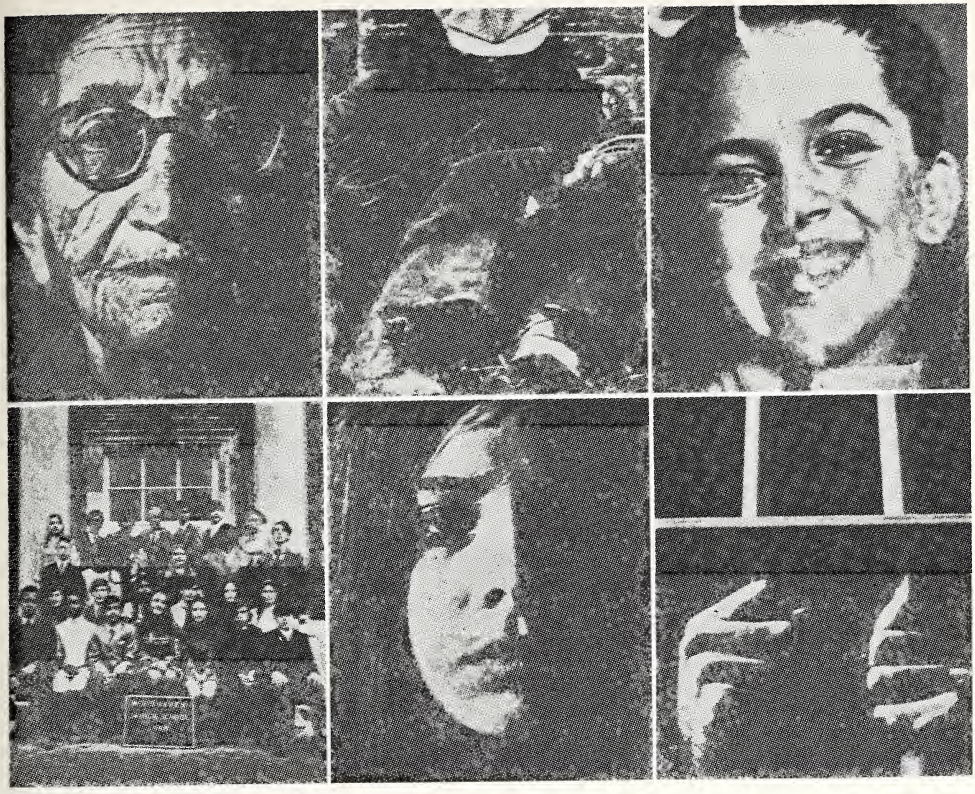

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UNITED FUND CAMPAIGNS

PCA To Offer Computerized Record-Keeping System

Production Credit Associations of Louisiana are now making available to their member borrowers a farm record service called Electronic Farm Records (EFR), A.C. Heaslett, Director of Electronic Farm Records, reports.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of New Orleans sponsors the record keeping program in cooperation with the Production Credit Association (PCA).

The EFR system is designed to give the farmer a reliable record keeping system which is adaptable to any type of farming. This will help him make management decisions, Heaslett stated. It will also provide information for complete tax records, including depreciation schedules, and provide essential credit information, he said.

Farmers can go to their local PCA offices and get the necessary forms to fill out. These forms are fordwarded to a computer center in Columbia, S. C., where they are processed. Records are kept strictly confidential, a PCA spokesman noted.

Christmas Mailing Suggestions Given

Postmaster Paul V. Burke again urges all mailers to make use of the following Christmas mailing suggestions:

1) Shop now for Christmas. Buy your supply of the 1971 Christmas Stamps before long lines start forming at the post office windows.

2) Get your mailing list up to date. Be sure each address is complete with full name, street and number, city, state, and **ZIP CODE NUMBER. ALWAYS USE YOUR ZIP CODE NUMBER IN YOUR RETURN ADDRESS.**

3) Mail your gift parcels for distant states by December 1, for local and nearby areas, by December 10.

4) Greeting cards for distant states should be mailed by December 10, and for local and nearby areas by December 15. There will be no delivery of Christmas cards and letters on Christmas Day other than special delivery.

5) Get first class service on your cards. Christmas cards prepaid at the 8¢ rate may be sealed and contain written messages and will be given priority of dispatch, delivery, and forwarding. First class mail is also returned to the sender at no additional cost provided the return address is shown on the envelope.

6) Christmas time provides an excellent opportunity for you to notify all your correspondents of your correct address and **ZIP CODE NUMBER.**

7) Use the post office labels when you tie your cards and letters into "Local" and "Out-of-Town" bundles with the addresses facing all one way.

8) Don't let your Christmas card or package become a statistic. Be sure the address is complete and legible. If you take the time to wish someone "Merry Christmas", take a little more time and address your cards properly.

9) Prepare your packages properly for mailing. Use sturdy cord. Stuff them with tissues or shredded newspaper to cushion the contents and use **ZIP CODE IN ALL ADDRESSES.**

10) Enclose a slip listing the contents and show the name and address of both the sender and addressee in each gift parcel to permit identity in case of damage or loss of the outside address label.

11) If your package is going **AIRMAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY, SPECIAL HANDLING, or FIRST CLASS, BE SURE TO ENDORSE IT PROMINENTLY IN THE WAY YOU WANT IT SENT.**

12) Check with the Post Office before you attempt to mail parcels of unusual size or bulk to be sure they do not exceed the weight or size limitations.

Farm Applicability of Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

All industrial employers, including sugar cane processors, are undoubtedly aware of and presumably have examined the far reaching standards and requirements who have been issued under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 relating to safe and healthful working conditions for their employees. The requirements and standards are many and detailed, and the penalties for violation are severe.

Farmers must understand that the Act is also applicable to agricultural operations. At this time standards have been issued applicable only to some areas of farm operations, but these standards are stringent and mandatory. The areas now applicable to agriculture relate to record keeping, storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia, sanitation in temporary labor camps, pulpwood logging, and slow-moving vehicles.

Record Keeping Requirements

Beginning July 1, 1971, all covered employers, including farmers, are required to keep records of occupational accidents and illnesses. The Secretary of Labor has sent record keeping requirements and an introductory letter explaining the application of the requirements, to more than 650,000 farmers.

Every employer, including farmers, is required to maintain three sets of records — a log of all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses, a supplementary record of illnesses and injuries, and an annual summary. "Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses" are those which result in fatalities or lost workdays, and those which do not involve lost workdays, but require transfer to another job, termination of employment or medical treatment other than first aid. Also included are cases involving loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion, including any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses — Within two working days following notification of a recordable occupational injury or disease, the employer must record the case on Occupational Safety and Health Administration Form No. 100. Employers have the additional obligation to report accidents which are fatal to one or more employees or which result in the hospitalization of five or more employees, to the nearest office of the Area Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Supplementary Record — A supplementary record of accidents and illnesses must be maintained in accordance with instructions accompanying OSHA Form No. 101. Workmen's compensation, insurance or other reports may be maintained as alternatives to Form No. 101 provided they contain the information specified in the instructions.

Annual Summary — Each employer must also compile an annual summary of occupational injuries and illnesses based on the information in the Form No. 100 log. OSHA Form No. 102 must be used for this purpose. The summary form must be completed no later than the close of each calendar year, including calendar year 1971, and must be maintained at each establishment, conspicuously posted in a place where notices to employees are ordinarily displayed.

The records must be retained for a period of five years.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Subpart "H" of the standards relates to the design, construction, location, installation and operation of anhydrous ammonia systems. The various standards and requirements are numerous and extremely detailed. To illustrate, a few of the standards covered in the anhydrous ammonia sub-

part are: Design of containers; marking of containers; location of containers; container appurtenances, including pumps, safety relief devices, gauging devices, valves and pressure gauges; hose specifications; training of personnel and accessibility of gas masks and water; insulation; protection of appurtenances; and farm vehicle requirements.

The effective date of the standards relative to anhydrous ammonia systems in February 15, 1972.

Temporary Labor Camps

Subpart "J" of the standards relates to sanitation in temporary labor camps. It contains provisions concerning the construction of the shelters or buildings which constitute the camp, including the required square feet of living space for each occupant, the height of ceilings, elevations of floors and necessary ventilation. In addition it contains requirements for sewage and refuse disposal, toilet facilities, water supplies, cooking and dining facilities, heating facilities, insect and rodent control and first aid facilities.

Slow-Moving Vehicle Emblem

Subpart "J" also contains a section relating to the necessary emblem or sign which must be placed on "slow-moving vehicles". "Slow-moving vehicles" are defined as "vehicles which by design move slowly (25 m.p.h. or less) on the public roads". The necessary emblem consists of a fluorescent yellow-orange triangle with a dark red reflective border.

The above are only brief summaries of the requirements and standards applicable to farmers. Each farmer should inform himself fully. Copies of the publication containing the complete record keeping requirements and of a publication entitled "Safety and Health Standards for Agriculture" may be obtained by writing to the U. S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration Area Office, Room 1036 Federal Building, 600 South Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70130. Telephone No.: 504—527-6166.

Manard Dies Unexpectedly

John Poston Manard, vice president of Industrial Molasses Corporation in charge of its Manard Molasses Co. division, died unexpectedly on Oct. 31 in Lewisburg, La.

He was a member of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange Inc., the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad Commission, the Boston Club, the City Club of Baton Rouge, the Avoca Duck Club, Ducks Unlimited, the Sierra Club and several carnival organizations.

Manard had also been active in fund drives for the Community Chest, Red Cross and the Tuberculosis Association.

During World War II, he served on the Selective Service Board and on the War Production Board in charge of allocating molasses. He served overseas as a technical representative to the Army Air Corps.

Manard is survived by his widow, the former Ethel Dameron; two daughters, Mrs. H. Scott Kane III of Chevy Chase, Md., and Miss Barbara Bolling Manard of Charlottesville, Va.; one son Lt. John P. Manard Jr., USCG, stationed in Miami, Fla.; and one grandson.

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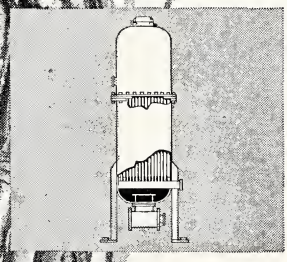

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The Sugar Bulletin

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Payloader Pays Off At Louisiana Mills

See related stories on pages 6 and 8

Vol. 50 (See note to libraries on page 11) December 1, 1971

#5

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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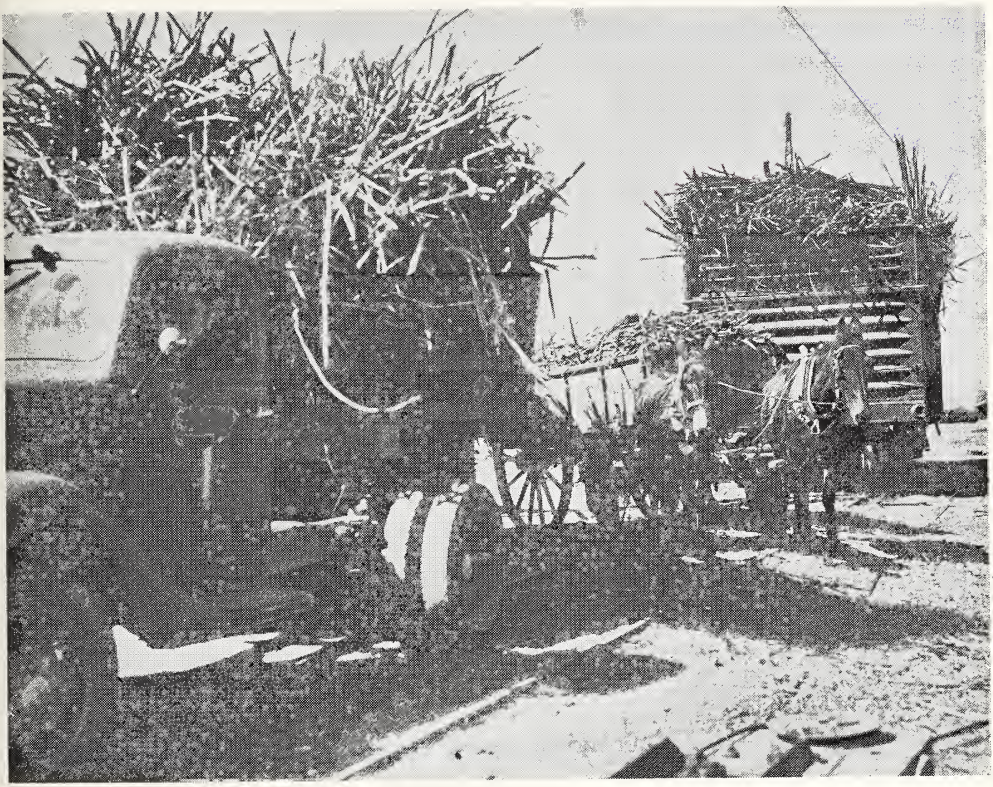

OUT OF OUR PAST—The period between World Wars I and II saw a transition in the Louisiana sugar industry. Growers began to rely more and more on machinery and less and less on animals. Trucks didn't have to be fed and watered when not in use, but they could act stubborn and kick like a mule when the driver cranked it up on a cold morning.

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Sugar By-Product Saves 4,000 Trees

Bank checks made of sugar cane bagasse will soon be in circulation and according to "Computerworld", Sept. 8, 1971, "The checks are said to meet all the quality standards required of bank note paper and hold up as well as any checks . . ."

The paper is made by the Valentine Pulp and Paper Co., Lockport, La., and printed as checks by Ritter Ardes, San Francisco, Calif. The paper is made from bagasse, the residue from sugar cane after the juice has been extracted.

The First National Bank of Arizona estimates that when its conversion to bagasse checks is complete, some 120 million will be in circulation throughout the state. According to the bank, if the checks were made of wood pulp it would have required 4,000 trees.

Valentine reports that bagasse and wood pulp paper are comparable in cost. And, a Ritter Ardes source noted that the bagasse paper is easier to use and more uniform in its characteristics than recycled paper. (From "The Bulletin" published by The International Sugar Research Foundation, Inc.).

St. James Tries the Supple System

"We're most enthusiastic about it," F. A. Graugnard Jr., president and manager of St. James Coop, summed up his feelings toward the Supple System that was recently installed at the mill.

"That machine made Christians out of the heathen and the only gripe we hear now is 'why didn't we get one sooner?'" Graugnard quipped.

Can Handle 8 Tons

The machine that is being used at St. James is a Caterpiller 966 C with a Cameco front end loader designed especially for picking up cane. Royley Folse Sr., yard foreman, said the Cat can handle 8 tons at a time and can stack cane 13 feet and higher.

Graugnard said the newly installed Supple System can feed the mill at 4,400 tons per day and could probably be increased to 5,000 if the need arose. He pointed out that the machine's mobility made it extremely versatile and flexible in feeding the mill and stacking cane.

Has One Derrick

The mill still has one derrick. Maintenance on the remaining derrick is high, Graugnard said. "Derricks and the Cats are just not in the same class," he remarked.

There had been no down time for the Supple System since it had been placed in service, Folse said. The loader is serviced each morning before it goes into action, he said. The derrick has frequent breakdowns and it was out of action due to a broken cable on Nov. 22.

These following mills presently use the Supple System: St. James, Columbia (Caffery), Columbia (Caire-Graugnard), Catherine, Cora Texas, Myrtle Grove and San Francisco.

PILING IT UP—St. James' 966C Caterpillar with a Cameco front end loader can pile sugar cane 13 feet high or even higher if necessary.

BIG GRAB LOADS—This payloader can handle 8 tons at a time and feeds the mill at a rate of 4,400 tons a day.

DOWN AGAIN—Cables on many derricks are frequently breaking, causing excessive down-time.

Answers to Questions Most Often Asked About the Supple System

EDITOR'S NOTE: Glenn R. Timmons, former League economist, who answered these questions wishes to state publically that he does not now, has never, nor does not expect to ever receive commissions from any manufacturer or sales of equipment used in either the Supple System or any other type of cane handling system in Louisiana.

Q. What is the Supple System?

A. It is a method of replacing yard derricks with front end loader tractors. The system was first tried experimentally by Ed Supple, president of the Catherine Sugar Factory in Bayou Goula in 1968. He completed the changeover to the system in 1969.

Q. How many mills in Louisiana do you believe could switch to the Supple System?

A. All of them. There are no Louisiana mills that should rule out the adoption of the Supple System due to either mill capacity or physical storage space.

Q. Opponents of the Supple System have argued that a mill would have to increase its storage area threefold if they switched to the Supple System. Would you comment on that?

A. That is completely untrue, and very simple arithmetic will prove it. The people who make these statements have no facts to back themselves up. By contrast the League spent one whole grinding season studying every phase of the system.

We found that the Supple System could stack cane at a density of 14 pounds per cubic foot. This falls well within the range of 12 to 25 pounds per cubic foot given in the Spencer Meade Manual.

We also found that the Supple System can stack cane at an average height of eight feet across the entire storage pad. The only other cane handling system that uses all of the storage pad is the bridge crane, and the abnormally large capital investment in that system makes it less attractive than the Supple System.

Q. How does the cost of the Supple System compare with the cost of alternative methods of cane handling?

A. Simply stated it is much cheaper. It is between one-half to one-third as expensive as installing derricks. Most of our cost analysis was made between the Supple System and conventional derricks, however, based on preliminary analysis I feel the same conclusions could be drawn between the Supple System and bridge cranes.

Prior to the adoption of the Supple System in 1969 a mill had to chose between bridge cranes and derricks. In these cases differences in investment was not always dramatic enough to be the major determining factor in installing one system or the other.

The Supple System changed that.

Q. Some people have said that the Supple System is ideal for a small mill but would not work at the larger mills because it does not have enough capacity. What do you think of this?

A. Once again people who make this statement don't have the facts. The fact is that in 1969 one machine in the Supple System kept one of Louisiana's larger sugar mills running at the rate of 3,000 tons per day. This was done under very adverse conditions with the loader picking cane up on one side of the mill yard and driving to the op-

(Continued on page 11)

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

December 1 Yields

If cane yields per acre have improved in the last week around the belt it was very welcome, but the reports of this happening have been few. Cane yields are still generally low around the belt with an occassional grower doing almost as good in tonnage as in past years. There may be a slight trend in increased tonnage in plant cane, but enough has been harvested to indicate yields in plant cane will not be as good as past years.

Reports on C.P. 61-37 have indicated that the variety is not as brittle now as earlier in the year and some growers are going both ways while harvesting. Tons of cane per acre seems somewhat better in the variety and there is very little or no pith showing in the cane.

Salt Water Blown In

Many growers have indicated they believed some salt water was blown in on the winds of Hurricane Edith because the leaves of cane turned yellow shortly after the storm. Dr. James Irvine, Superintendent of the Houma Station, and the writer both found what could have been salt evidence on trees and this could have affected cane leaves. There was more evidence of salt on trees in the Teche than in other areas.

Sugar factories are still not getting enough cane to grind at full capacity. Growers are just not able to make speed in light weight, down cane. Sugar produced per net ton ground vary from 160 to 190 pounds depending upon the area and quality of cane.

Short Crop Expected

The crop will be short. At this time it appears that Louisiana will produce about 22 tons of net cane per acre and about 175 lbs. of sugar per net ton for the State average. Assuming this, Louisiana will produce about 587,000 tons of raw sugar.

The writer wishes to clearly acknowledge that an estimate on December 1 is always a plain and simple guess. Conditions can change this year and it is hoped that the change is for the better.

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

NEW SECRETARY NOMINATED

On November 11, former Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin submitted his resignation to President Nixon to accept a position as Vice-President of the Board of the Ralston Purina Company. In submitting his resignation he stated:

"I have been most grateful for the President's personal interest in the affairs of agriculture and appreciative of his strong support of our program. Many of the things that have been done will produce its greatest benefit in the years ahead and this is as it should be."

President Nixon immediately announced the nomination of Earl L. Butz, Dean of Continuing Education and Vice-President of the Purdue Research Foundation to become Secretary of Agriculture. Dean Butz was born and raised on an Indiana farm and has a long career as a university educator and administrator at Purdue University. He also served as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of marketing and foreign agriculture from 1954 to 1957 under Secretary Benson. As an Assistant Secretary he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Dean Butz has traveled extensively in foreign countries visiting more than thirty of such countries and has spoken in 49 states. While serving as Assistant Secretary he chaired the U. S. Delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organization three times. In 1943 he was Research Economist with the Brookings Institute and published a book entitled "The Production Credit System for Farmers."

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has held hearings on confirmation of Dean Butz and at this writing Washington politicos predict his confirmation by the Senate by a wide margin. His nomination was approved by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange but was opposed by the National Farmers Organization and the National Farmers Union. Dean Butz recently stated, "We will always have a nation of family farmers because agriculture does not lend itself to a takeover by corporations." Butz predicted that the 2.9 million farms of today will be reduced to 1.9 million in 1980. He stated further, "Agriculture is making a transition from being a way of life to being a way of making a living. My job now becomes a different and a difficult one. I realize we are going to have political pressures to do things that are sound and some that are not sound. I perceive my job as finding the magic line between economic soundness and political realism."

President Nixon in announcing his nomination of Butz stated also that he would submit a new reorganization plan which would continue the Department of Agriculture. Details of the reorganization plan are not now available but are expected to be available by the first of the year.

ANSWERS

(Continued from page 8)

posite side to feed the mill. Even at this I don't think that we in Louisiana have ever used the system to its fullest potential capacity.

Q. Why do you feel that we have never used the Supple System to its fullest capacity?

A. Simply because we have not adjusted all factors of cane delivery in such a way that they complement the system. For example, I feel that if a mill were to lengthen its delivery hours, hours, especially by truck, so that more cane could be dumped directly onto the feeder tables that two or three machines could handle all the cane that any mill can grind.

Q. What do you consider the major points of the Supple System?

A. Cost saving is the most obvious. Other than that I think greater flexibility of cane handling on the mill yard is the most important. Also any tractor driver can learn to operate one of these machines in a couple of hours. Mill managers can readily appreciate this feature.

The machine is a standard construction type payloader and parts are readily available if needed. Also the machine is very fast and cycle time on the mill yard is reasonably short. This would allow you to store cane further away from the feeder table than would be possible with a derrick or bridge crane.

Q. Is the Supple System used in other parts of the world?

A. Yes. Especially in the tropics. The Bernard Lodge Sugar Co. in Jamaica has replaced its mill yard cranes with the system. In at least one instance the Supple System has replaced a bridge crane system.

Q. What do you think of the Supply System's future in Louisiana?

A. Eventually I believe the system will be in most Louisiana mills. While derricks and bridge cranes are more impressive from an engineering standpoint, these systems do not compare favorably with the Supple System from a cost standpoint. When you get right down to it, this is the determining factor.

NOTE TO LIBRARIES—Volume 50 issues dated Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Nov. 1 and Nov. 15 were inadvertantly listed as volume 49. This should be corrected on library copies for indexing purposes.

The Managing Editor

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Merry Christmas

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Happy New Year

Vol. 50 #6 December 15, 1971

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IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

Sugar In The News

On Thursday, December 2, the Federal Trade Commission filed a complaint challenging weight reduction claims made for sugar by the Sugar Association, Inc., Sugar Information, Inc. and Leo Burnett Company, Inc., the advertising agency that prepared the questioned advertisements.

The proposed complaint alleges the firms have falsely advertised that there is a reasonable basis from which to conclude that eating sugar and foods containing sugar, such as soft drinks, ice cream cones, or candy bars, before meals contribute significantly and reliably to weight reduction and to maintaining reduced weight. In reality, the complaint says, the firms had no reasonable basis from which to make such a conclusion.

Other Allegations

Further allegations are that the advertising misrepresents:

Eating sugar and foods containing it before meals will result in reduced daily caloric intake. (" Doing this may actually increase daily caloric intake.")

Sugar is a uniquely suitable source of energy for persons attempting to lose weight or to prevent weight gain because it provides more energy per calorie than other foods. (All foods contain the same amount of energy per calorie, since calories are a measurement of the energy value of food.)

The complaint also alleges the advertisements are deceptive in claiming without a reasonable basis that eating sugar and foods containing it before meals is effective in weight reduction.

The proposed order would halt the challenged practices and would require that at least one corrective ad be run in each magazine in which the questioned advertising had previously appeared, and in that connection make a clear and conspicuous disclosure that contrary to previous claims in the magazines, there is no reasonable basis to support the conclusion that eating sugar or foods containing sugar before meals is a sound or effective diet for weight reduction.

Commissioners Dixon and MacIntyre did not concur in the decision to include this provision in the order.

Careful Study

Immediately after the issuance of complaint by the Federal Trade Commission, John W. Tatem, President of The Sugar Association and Sugar Information, issued a statement which said, "We shall give the proposed complaint a careful study." "It has been the unfailing practice of Sugar Information and The Sugar Association to have every advertisement reviewed by scientific authorities before acceptance for publication. We believe our advertising has offered sound advice to the American public. The F.T.C. press release suggests a complete misreading of the intent and content of sugar advertising."

"The apparent call for mandatory corrective advertising unrelated to Sugar Information's future advertising plans would seem to be a radical departure from the Commission's previous actions. In other F. T. C. matters, this demand has been made only when the advertiser chooses to continue advertising the same product during the following twelve months."

* * *

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Here's why it pays sugar cane growers to use SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

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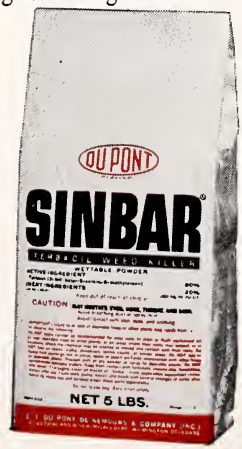

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IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Sugar Cane Pests Course at Nicholls University

Professor Calvin Viator, Nichols State University, will again offer a night course entitled Sugar Cane Pests during the spring semester of 1972.

Many members of the sugar industry already know Mr. Viator from his work as a sugar cane borer control consultant and from his many years of experience working with Mr. A. L. Dugas, formerly with the L.S.U. Entomology Department and a longtime friend of the Louisiana sugar industry.

The course will cover sugar cane diseases caused by fungi, viruses and bacteria as well as sections on insect and weed control. The course will also include a section on the breeding program in Louisiana with emphasis on their contribution to pest control.

The class will meet one night a week for 15 weeks from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. The registration fee will be $45 and the course can be taken for college credit (3 hr. cr.) or as a non-credit course.

Useful Information

The course will be taught in such a manner that everyone enrolled will get some very useful information that can be used in the production of sugar cane. Anyone having an interest in sugar cane is invited to enroll in this course.

Registration for the course will be on January 18, 1972. Mr. Viator will be happy to answer any questions regarding the course. Get in touch with Mr. Viator either by mail or by phone at Nicholls State University, College of Life Sciences and Technology, Thibodaux, La.

The same course was conducted several years ago by Mr. Viator and everyone who enrolled was very complimentary over both the delivery and the subject matter.

Harvest Slow

The December rains have slowed the grinding of the crop. Although most mills have gotten enough cane from growers through the muddy weather, a few have not. Everyone knows how hard it is to deliver their quota when the cane is crooked and mud and water slow things down. However, growers should make every effort to do so.

Mills that don't get enough cane may either have to stop grinding or speed up the harvest of administration cane to supply the mill. The speeding of administration harvest for a small amount on special occasions is usually not harmful, but when growers do not deliver as frequently as they can and administration and grower cane get out of balance, this can influence an untimely stopping date for the factory.

After the administration harvest is completed, growers cannot adequately supply the mill for economical opera-

(Continued on page 15)

Most Sugar Parishes Placed In Major Disaster Category

All Louisiana sugar cane parishes have now been designated a major disaster area by the U.S.D.A. State Disaster Committee with the exceptions of Lafourche, Rapides and Avoyelles parishes.

The American Sugar Cane League is still working to get those parishes left out included in the major disaster category. These parishes are still under consideration and a decision should be made soon.

Any cane grower in the major disaster area who had 25 per cent damage due to Hurricane Edith is eligible for a low interest rate loan. Growers who borrow $3,000 or more will not have to repay $2,500 of the loan. Interest rates on the loan will not exceed 6 per cent and will probably be around 5 per cent.

The increase in harvesting costs due to the Hurricane may be used in determining damage. Interested growers should talk to their local supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration about the details of these loans.

A DREAM COME TRUE

The following letter is a reprint from the June 15, 1953 issue of The Sugar Bulletin. Substitute a few words here and there and it is a dream come true.

Dear Bill:

I had a dream last night, and it was a pippin. I'm still trying to figure out whether it was something I ate, or whether all this talk about free trade has upset my metabolism. Anyway, this was one for the book. Here's how it went.

It's my day in town and I am standing on a street corner. The wind is blowing pretty strong and I'm having a big time watching the gals when, all of a sudden, a guy I have never seen before ambles up and says "Hi Joe, how's it going?"

I kinda figure this fellow thinks I'm someone else, but he keeps on coming and before I know what it is all about he has me by the hand and is asking how's the wheat business. Well, with me being a wheat farmer and him calling me by my first name, I figure old age is creeping up on me and that my memory is slipping, so I pretend to know him like he knows me, and we get to talking.

Pretty soon I find out he's a farmer, too. He owns a big sugar plantation in the tropics and he is all worked up about this free trade. "Joe", he says, "you and I are really going to be sitting pretty when they start this free trading. Here you are with a mountain of wheat and I'm up to my neck in

sugar, but with free trade you can sell my people all your wheat, and I can sell your people all my sugar, and we'll both get rich."

What the guy says seems to make sense and, in my dream, I see myself riding around in a brand new Cadillac with the Mrs. beside me in a mink coat—all because we're free trading.

Then along comes another guy that I have never seen before and the same thing happens. He says, "Hi Joe" and asks how's the wheat business and—like before—I don't want to show how my memory is slipping so I play along and tell this fellow the good news about free trade, and the Cadillac car, and the mink coat.

His eyes light up like two neon signs. "Boy", he says, "I'm all for that free trading. I grow wheat just north of the border and up there we have the stuff running out of our ears. Now, under this free trading deal, all we'll have to do is move our wheat across the line into the good old U.S.A."

He is very happy, but suddenly I'm not. The horrible thought has just struck me that while I'm selling my wheat at cheap foreign prices, this fellow will be free to sell his wheat to my home town customers.

Now my dream turns into a nightmare. Bushels and bushels of wheat are pouring onto my mountain from all directions. I struggle to get my Cadillac out of the way, but its no use. Then I look around.

All my neighbors are in the same fix. The sugar farmers are completely buried and not a trace of them is left. The cotton farmers are being slowly snowed under as tons of cotton are blown in from off shore, and the cattle farmers are in the middle of a stampede of strange cattle that are free-wheeling over our borders with nothing to stop them.

Then I woke up, and you know what Bill—I'm scarred, because that dream could come true and, if it does, we're sunk.

Give my love to all the folks, and drop me a line when you can.

Your brother,

Joe

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to the

Louisiana Sugar Industry?

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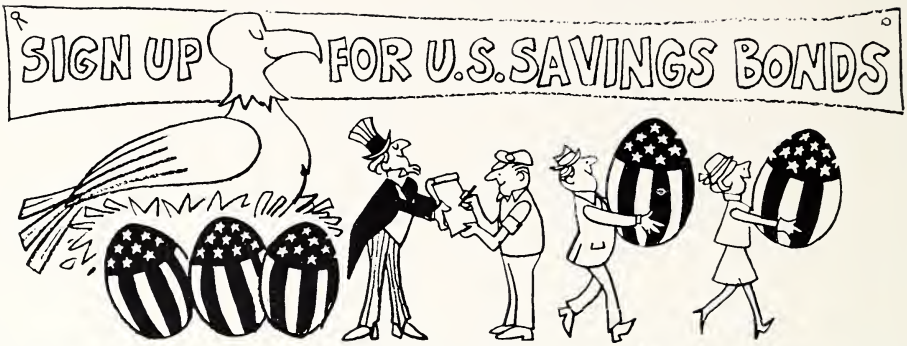

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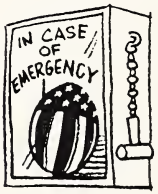

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Freeze Resistance in Varieties of Mature Sugar Cane

By J. E. Irvine, Plant Physiologist, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

Introduction

The effects of light freezes on some of the newer varieties of sugar cane have been reported (3). The results of these tests have indicated that freezes which kill the leaves, the terminal bud and a few immature internodes only serve to stop the formation of sucrose, but cause no serious deterioration in mill cane quality. The harvest season of 1970 provided an opportunity to reaffirm these findings and to measure the effect of a more damaging freeze on some of the newer varieties.

A light freeze (26F) occurred on Nov. 25, and browning of cane tops was extensive throughout the sugarbelt. Little stalk damage was reported in the southern portion. Although the natural sucrose accumulation was stopped, the harvest was completed without mill reports of freeze-induced difficulties. A second freeze occurred 77 days after the first, when a low of 24F was recorded on February 10, 1971. Stalk damage was more extensive in the remaining test plots; the combination of the two freezes gave an excellent opportunity to compare the same varieties following a light and a moderate freeze.

Materials and Methods

Twelve varieties of sugar cane (interspecific hybrids of **Saccharum** species) were planted on September 15, 1969, in a randomized block with 3 replications. Plots were 40 ft. long and 18 ft., or 3 rows wide. The field was in a low area on heavy soil (Sharkey clay). After planting in raised beds, cane stalks were covered with 4 inches of firmed soil. Fall stands were good, and as is usual, the exposed tops of young plants were winter-killed.

Growth from March to November in 1970 produced stalks approximately 7 ft. tall with a leafy top which added 3 more feet. The canopy formed by these tops was unbroken in most plots. Lodging occurred in all plots of 3 varieties (N Co 310, CP 61-37, CP 65-350) and regenerated canopies were 4-6 ft. lower than the canopies of upright varieties.

Sampling was begun on Nov. 25 following a minimum temperature of 26F and again 69, 77, and 92 days later. Stalks were cut serially along the row; twenty stalks were in each sample. The stalks were cut at ground level and topped at the last formed hard internode, leaving leafy tops, rolled leaves and immature stem tissue in the field.

Samples were ground immediately after harvest in a 3-roll sample mill. After thorough mixing, sub-samples of juice were taken for laboratory analysis by standard methods: Brix by hydrometric method; sucrose by polarimetry (as percent of juice) following clarification with lead sub-acetate; juice pH with a pH meter; and juice acidity by titration. For juice acidity, the volume of O.1N NaOH required to raise the pH of 50 ml of juice to pH 8.3 was determined. The soluble poly saccharide (gum) content was determined colorimetrically (5). Gums were reacted with sulfuric acid; color was developed by adding phenol. Analytical details are published elsewhere (4).

Results

The low of 26F on Nov. 25, 1970 resulted in a rapid deterioration of the appearance of the canopy. The leaves browned either entirely or, in some varieties, retained some green color at the leaf bases. The terminal buds, whether floral initials or vegetative, were killed, but lateral buds of some varieties survived. The more hardy varieties (CP 43-33, CP 57-526, CP 65-357) had dead lateral buds restricted to the top 6 in. of the stalk. Varieties NCo 310 and CP 61-37, generally regarded as hardy, had lodged in this experiment and the lateral buds were

damaged in the terminal 30 in. of the stalk. Less hardy varieties (CP 47-193, CP 55-30, L 65-69) had lateral bud damage on some stalks extending to ground level.

Damage to internal stalk tissue was less extensive. Hardy varieties showed 1/2 to 3 in. of frozen stalk tissue below the stem apex. Tender varieties exhibited frozen tissue from 6 to 34 in. below the apex. Lodged, hardy varieties exhibited more frozen stalk tissue than would normally be expected in the same varieties upright following a freeze of 26F.

Changes were few in the 6 chemical indices used to determine post-freeze quality during the 77 days following freezing at 26F. Most varieties showed no significant change in Brix, sucrose, purity, pH, titratable acidity or gums (Table 1). A significant (.05) depression in sucrose for this period was found in CP-350, a badly lodged, unreleased variety. Significant (.01) decreases in Brix, sucrose and purity and significant increases (.05) in titratable acidity and gums were obtained in L 65-69. These two varieties showed a bright red color in internal stalk tissue; red coloration was more pronounced in L 65-69. Cultures made from this tissue yielded a fungus identified as **Fusarium moniliforme.**[1]

A freeze reaching a low of 24F occurred on Feb. 10, 1971. Damage to lateral buds was extensive; all varieties except CP 57-526 and 65-357 had buds killed to ground level. Internal tissue damage was variable, but ranged from 12 to 50 in. in the hardy varieties. CP 65-350 and L 65-69 had no unfrozen tissue above ground level.

Samples taken on February 25, 92 days after the 26F freeze and 15 days after the 24F freeze showed significant chemical changes in all 12 varieties. Changes in Brix showed a significant decrease (.01) in all varieties. The least drop in Brix occurred in two hardy varieties (CP 57-526, CP 65-357). The greatest drop in Brix occurred in L 65-69.

A significant (.01) decrease in sucrose content occurred between Nov. 25 and Feb. 25. There also was a difference in the amount of loss between varieties. The least loss occurred in CP 55-30, a tender variety, and in CP 65-357, a hardy one. The greatest losses in sucrose occurred in the badly lodged CP 65-350 and in L 65-65.

Values of pH showed a general depression in all varieties, with the drop in pH greatest during the last two weeks of the test period. No significant varietal differences in juice pH existed prior to freezing; significant differences in varieties did appear by the end of the 97-day test period.

Titratable acidity increased during the post-freeze period with the greatest change occurring during the 2 weeks following the second (24F) freeze. Significant (.01) varietal differences in titratable acidity occurred on all sampling dates. The least increase in acidity occurred in CP 65-357 and in CP 55-30. The greatest increase in acidity occurred in CP 65-350. The titratable acidity value of 4.75 is the maximum allowed in the payment schedule; this value was exceeded by CP 65-350 and L 65-69.

The soluble polysaccharide content also increases in the post-freeze period. Significant (.01) varietal differences were evident at all harvest dates. Minimum gum increases occurred in CP 43-33 and CP 65-350.

Samples of CP 65-357 and L 65-69 that were cut, then frozen at 23F for 4 hours in a chamber, continued to show a differential response 15 days after the treatment. Unfrozen tissue was found only in the basal quarter of the stalks of CP 65-357; none was found in L 65-69. While deterioration progressed more rapidly than in the

[1]Personal communication. Dr. H. Koike, U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana.

15 days following a natural freeze of 24F, CP 65-357 remained merchantable cane while L 65-69 was sub-standard. The sucrose content of CP 65-357 was 14.08, and juice purity was 81.31. Titratable acidity was 4.0 and gums were 3.57 mg/ml 15 days after the artificial 23F freeze. The sucrose content of L 65-69 was 10.03 and juice purity was 65.51. Titratable acidity was 6.88 and the gum content was 65.51. Titratable acidity was 6.88 and the gum content was 5.32/mg/ml.

Discussion

Data in Table 1 indicate that changes in gums occur at about the same time as do changes in sucrose, purity and titratable acidity. The varieties that are highest in gums after freezing are also high in titratable acidity and low in sucrose and purity. Varieties which show the least increase in gum content show the least gain in titratable acidity and the least loss of sucrose and purity.

The varieties NCo 310 and CP 61-37, rated as hardy and commonly held for cutting until last, behaved unusually in this test; however, all plots were badly lodged in this test and portions of the stalk that were normally 6-8 ft. high were 0-2 ft. above ground. Internal stalk tissue damage was extensive, indicating that near-ground temperatures were several degrees lower than temperatures at normal canopy level. Quality was also affected. Sucrose and purity values fell and acidity and gums rose more rapidly than in standing cane of these varieties subjected to similar temperatures in other years (2, 3, 4).

The variety CP 55-30 appears, according to the data in Table 1, to have excellent post-freeze keeping qualities. However, it is recognized by technologists (2, 3, 4) and growers as a tender variety. The amount of tissue damage is always greater than in other erect varieties subjected to similar conditions. If this variety is damaged while others are not, it will be at a disadvantage. If others are damaged severely (but still less than CP 55-30), the disadvantage may not exist for, although badly frozen, deterioration is relatively slow.

Early concern with the cold tolerance of sugarcane was expressed in the Plantation Diary of Valcour Aime (1). He noted that a temperature that would freeze the variety Otaheite to the ground would freeze only the upper half of ribbon cane (Louisiana Striped). This could be accomplished by a minimum temperature of 26F. Many diary entries indicate 25-26F as the critical low temperature. Present hardy varieties are similarly damaged by temperatures of (23-24F). These temperatures suggest that approximately 50 years of selection for general adaptation has produced varieties capable of withstanding temperatures 2°F colder than could earlier tropical varieties.

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Table 1. Quality changes in 12 sugarcane varieties following freezing in the field.

Variety	Harvest Date	Days after freeze 26F	Days after freeze 24F	Crusher Juice Analyses: Brix °	Sucrose %	Purity %	pH	Titratable acidity mg.1N NaOH per 10 ml juice	Soluble Polysaccharide mg/ml
CP 43-33	Nov. 25	0		17.81	13.82	77.60	5.6	2.40	0.65
	Feb. 2	69		17.70	13.43	75.88	5.3	2.35	0.60
	Feb. 10	77	0	16.95	13.06	77.05	5.3	2.80	0.72
	Feb. 25	92	15	15.44	11.76	76.17	4.5	3.03	2.90
CP 47-193	Nov. 25	0		16.66	13.74	82.47	5.5	2.85	0.74
	Feb. 2	69		15.59	13.10	84.05	5.3	2.86	0.66
	Feb. 10	77	0	16.32	13.28	81.37	5.2	2.95	0.78
	Feb. 25	92	15	15.42	11.89	77.15	4.9	3.55	1.33
CP 52-68	Nov. 25	0		15.31	12.17	79.51	5.5	2.13	0.67
	Feb. 2	69		15.06	11.89	78.97	5.3	2.61	0.66
	Feb. 10	77	0	15.72	12.55	79.83	5.3	2.48	0.72
	Feb. 25	92	15	14.37	11.02	76.71	5.0	3.75	1.41
CP 55-30	Nov. 25	0		16.74	12.87	76.90	5.6	2.04	0.67
	Feb. 2	69		15.77	12.72	80.66	5.3	1.88	0.74

	Feb. 10	77	0	15.48	12.34	79.69	5.2	2.53	0.65
	Feb. 25	92	15	15.76	12.44	78.93	5.1	2.70	1.07
CP 57-526	Nov. 25	0		16.56	13.30	80.28	5.6	2.84	0.78
	Feb. 2	69		16.50	13.20	80.00	5.4	2.65	0.74
	Feb. 10	77	0	16.96	13.56	79.95	5.5	2.50	0.66
	Feb. 25	92	15	15.96	11.80	73.90	5.1	3.80	1.14
CP 61-37	Nov. 25	0		15.74	12.90	81.94	5.7	1.90	0.73
(lodged)	Feb. 2	69		13.72	10.92	80.01	5.3	1.95	0.72
	Feb. 10	77	0	15.48	12.58	81.24	4.9	2.57	0.82
	Feb. 25	92	15	13.86	10.65	76.86	4.5	4.04	1.52
CP 65-350	Nov. 25	0		16.92	14.20	83.92	5.6	2.20	0.60
(lodged)	Feb. 2	69		15.74	12.17	77.32	4.9	3.03	0.72
	Feb. 10	77	0	15.90	12.58	79.12	5.1	2.39	0.68
	Feb. 25	92	15	14.26	8.03	56.35	4.1	6.34	2.26
CP 65-357	Nov. 25	0		17.58	14.86	84.56	5.6	2.65	0.86
	Feb. 2	69		17.13	15.23	88.91	5.3	2.42	0.66
	Feb. 10	77	0	17.05	14.94	87.62	5.5	2.33	0.62
	Feb. 25	92	15	16.97	14.34	84.50	5.2	3.14	1.02

Table 1 continued

Variety	Harvest Date	Days after freeze 26F	Days after freeze 24F	Brix °	Sucrose %	Purity %	pH	Titratable acidity mg.1N NaOH per 10 ml juice	Soluble Polysaccharide mg/ml
L 60-25	Nov. 25	0		16.94	14.46	85.36	5.6	2.18	0.69
	Feb. 2	69		15.57	13.34	85.70	5.3	2.42	0.74
	Feb. 10	77	0	16.59	13.92	83.91	5.2	2.63	0.74
	Feb. 25	92	15	14.31	10.92	76.33	4.7	4.30	1.25
L 62-96	Nov. 25	0		18.25	15.84	86.79	5.5	2.35	1.06
	Feb. 2	69		16.12	14.12	87.59	5.3	2.38	0.89
	Feb. 10	77	0	16.43	14.06	85.61	5.4	2.84	0.88
	Feb. 25	92	15	16.21	13.37	82.48	5.0	3.46	1.26
L 65-69	Nov. 25	0		17.91	15.28	85.32	5.6	2.68	0.79
	Feb. 2	69		15.30	12.30	80.42	4.9	3.58	0.88
	Feb. 10	77	0	16.15	12.70	78.64	5.1	3.55	0.94
	Feb. 25	92	15	14.96	10.91	72.95	4.7	5.11	1.67
N Co 310	Nov. 25	0		15.07	12.09	80.23	5.7	2.14	0.78
(lodged)	Feb. 2	69		14.02	10.80	77.06	5.3	2.07	0.73
	Feb. 10	77	0	16.52	13.37	80.93	5.3	2.45	0.71
	Feb. 25	92	15	14.42	9.55	66.20	4.6	4.62	2.00

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 5)

tion and a mill is forced to stop. Usually other nearby mills can help out in this situation, but when mud is bad and recoveries are low and, particularly if cane has been freeze damaged, most mills are not too anxious to grind extra cane. Growers should do everything they can to deliver in spite of their many difficulties. A factory must grind enough cane to pay its way to stay in business and it needs the grower's help to do it.

———o———

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USDA Sets Minimum Wage Rates

Minimum wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana were announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The determination becomes effective on Jan. 10, 1972 and increases basic minimum wage rates established by the prior determination by 10 cents per hour for all classes of workers.

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Alvin L. Parsons, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

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Mud and More Mud

There are few if any in the industry who can recall any more mud and misery during the harvest of a cane crop. Unless it is seen, it is almost impossible to imagine the condition of the fields.

Adding to this misery was the downed and twisted condition of L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37. The only good note about L.60-25 is that it had early high sugar. Many growers are not reporting that C.P. 61-37 yielded better than all other varieties and some reports go as high as the upper 30's. Mr. P. J. deGravelles, Jr. of Franklin, La. reported C.P. 61-37 yielded above 30 tons per acre, but he is still trying to determine if he should continue in the variety because of the difficulty of harvesting.

There have been some reports of needle grains in the vacuum pans at several mills. A few mill operators have claimed this has been caused by old, stale cane. This may be true in some cases, but cane has looked fairly fresh to the writer and possibly the high temperature during this period and the slime and mud is more at fault.

On The Bright Side

A note from Mr. Rouby Matherne, Agronomist, USDA Houma Station, shows that four years of experiments using narrow rows have resulted in large and significant increases. Up to 15-20 more tons per acre have been obtained using 3-31/2 foot rows compared to 6-foot rows. Increases are almost directly proportionate to the decrease in row width. Rows less than 6 feet result in higher plant populations, and high plant populations are essential to high yields.

Narrow row planting, cultivation and harvesting would pose many problems, but these yield increases may encourage solutions.

More About Varieties

Reports from Mr. Hugh Fanguy, Agronomist, Outfield Test Program, USDA Houma Station, and Mr. Earl Hicks, Agronomist, American Sugar Cane League, indicate L.62-96 was the best harvesting commercial variety. C.P. 61-37 and L.60-25 were the worst harvesting varieties. They also reported that L.65-69, a highly resistant variety on secondary stations, lodged badly this year and was difficult to harvest at several testfield locations. Of importance and most encouraging is the report that C.P.65-357, a variety once dropped because of high mosaic but picked up because of its erectness, was the best harvesting experimental variety during the 1971 harvest. It was also outstanding in tons of cane per acre and in sugar per ton of cane in 1971.

League Thanked

Dr. W. H. Willis, head of the LSU Agronomy Department, reports that the Agronomy Department appreciates the financial support the League gives the research project on cultural practices conducted by Dr. Ray Ricaud. The following three studies will be continued.

1. Determining the effects of subsoiling with a modified vertical mulcher type subsoiler on the yield of sugar cane at several locations.

2. Determining the effects of planting rates on the yield of major varieties of sugar cane at two locations.

3. Determining the effects of date of harvesting of various varieties on the yield of the subsequent stubble crop.

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Forbes, I. L., and Mike Giamalva	12/15/69	70
Gillaspie, A. G. Jr.	5/15/70	200
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IN WASHINGTON

by Horace Godfrey

1971 in Review

The year 1971 was a memorable year. The year really began on Thursday, January 7, when representatives of the Florida and Louisiana sugar industry met with representatives of all other segments of the domestic sugar industry in Dallas to begin discussions on an extension and amendments to the Sugar Act. The major goals for Louisiana and Florida were (1) an increase in quota; (2) maintenance of our price guarantees; and (3) a satisfactory tax-payment provision. The Louisiana-Florida group obtained the support of the entire domestic industry for an increase in the quota for Louisiana-Florida of 300,000 tons.

The final recommendations of the domestic industry were submitted to the House Agriculture Committee on April 30th. On June 10th, the House of Representatives passed the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971.

On July 28th, the Senate passed the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 with many foreign provisions different from those passed by the House, thus requiring a conference to resolve such differences. On September 23, conferees resolved their differences.

On October 14th, the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 were signed by President Nixon continuing the program for three years with our three basic objectives included. The negotiating committees from Louisiana and Florida did an outstanding job.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

THAT BLOOMIN CANE—Many of the younger members of the Louisiana sugar industry are seeing flowering cane for the first time this year. "Old timers" say it hasn't flowered throughout the belt since 1948.

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The Sugar Bulletin

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Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
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Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of most recent 2 months)	8.72
Sugar Act Price Corridor (97-103% of objective)	8.46-8.98
Average New York Price, Jan. 1-Jan. 12, 1972	9.22
Average New Orleans Price, Jan. 1-Jan. 12, 1972	9.19

IN WASHINGTON

By: Horace Godfrey

New Continental Cane Quota

The Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 contained a provision which stated, "Beginning with 1973 or as soon thereafter as the quota or quotas can be used, there shall be established for any new continental cane producing area or areas a quota or quotas of not to exceed a total for all such areas of not to exceed 100,000 short tons, raw value, subject to the requirements of Section 302 of this Act."

Section 302 outlines procedures in which acreage to go with the 100,000 tons could be made available to new areas. Among other things, the quota would be allocated by the Secretary based on the firmness of capital commitment and the suitability of the area for growing sugar cane and, if two or more areas are involved, the relative qualifications of such area under such criteria.

Hearings Scheduled

The Secretary scheduled hearings and the Sugar Division conducted such hearings on December 2 for all interested persons to present testimony and make requests for acreage commitment. A group of potential cane sugar producers from the Rio Grande Valley in Texas appeared at the hearing and asked for commitment of sufficient acreage to service the full 100,000 ton "new cane area." The group organized as the Rio Grande Sugar Growers, Inc., a farmers cooperative association, specifically requested the allocation of 25,700 acres plus the acreage necessary to produce seed cane or a total of about 30,000 acres. Their request was supported by Senator Lloyd Bentsen and Congressman Eligio de la Garza both of Texas. Their statement was presented by Attorney Joseph Kilgore, former member of Congress from the state of Texas.

During the questioning by USDA representatives, the witnesses indicated that the average acreage per farm of sugarcane would be about 250 acres. They further indicated that approximately 118 farmers had made definite commitments to grow cane.

Crop Available in 1974

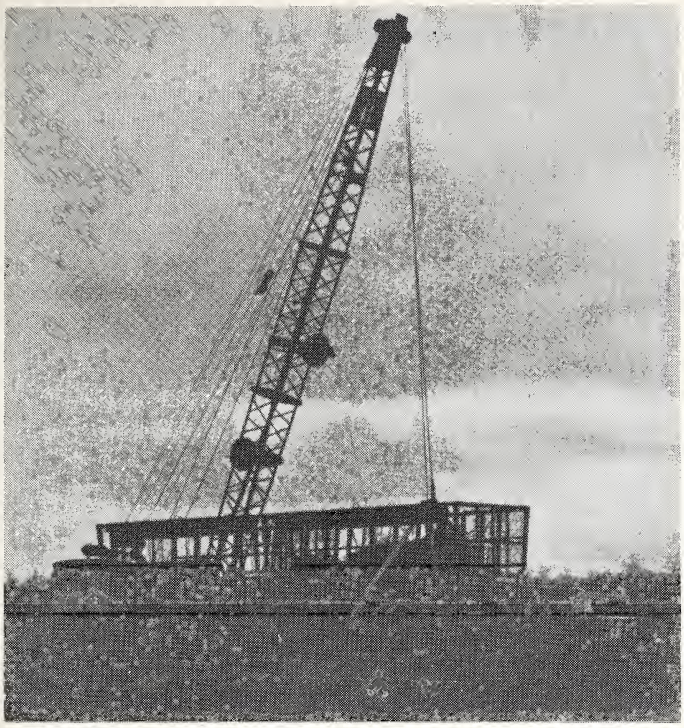
In Attorney Kilgore's presentation he indicated that 285 acres were planted to sugar cane in 1970 and that plantings began in July, 1971 on 2,500 acres. He stated that a full crop will be available in calendar year 1974 with plantings beginning in November of 1973. He estimated capital financing required to be $26 million but stated that they had received commitments for $28 million if needed. $Sixteen million of the twenty-eight would be financed by the Houston Bank of Cooperatives. Harvesting and transportation would be provided by the cooperative. He noted that as far as the suitability of the area is concerned the weather and soil is most ideal for the planting of sugar cane.

Congressman Victor Veysey presented a statement on behalf of farmers and others from Imperial County, California. His statement outlined that there was an interest in growing sugarcane but they had not proceeded as far as the Texas group.

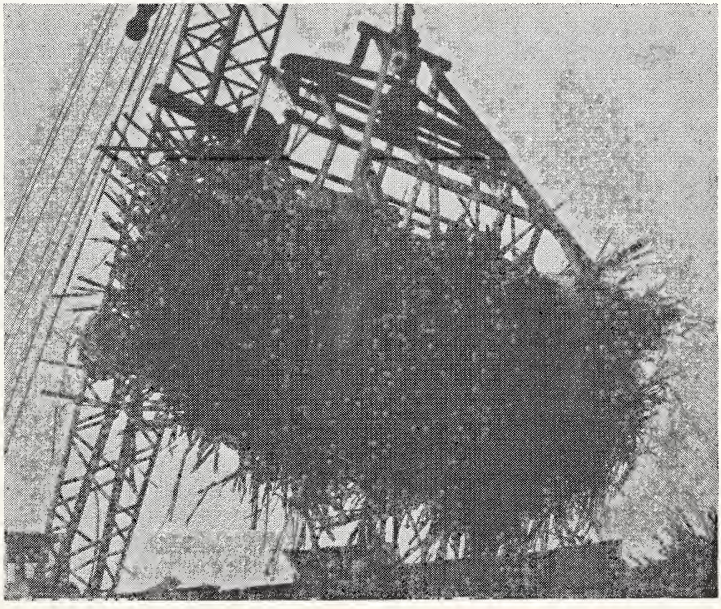
THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY THE PUBLISHER

Machinery in the News

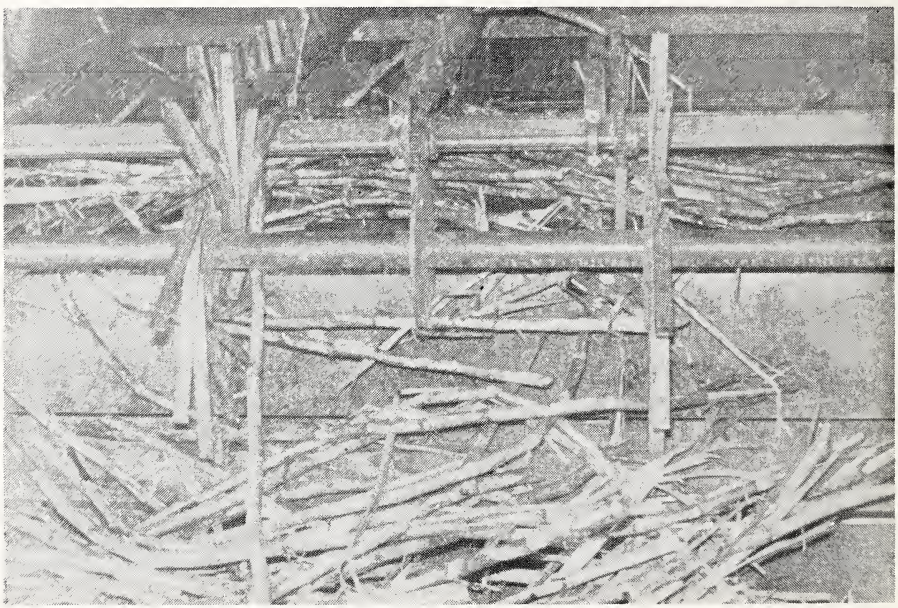
STILL PILING POINTS UP—This Hough Payloader, manufactured by International Harvester and equipped with a Cameco grab, is proving its worth at the Columbia-Caffery mill near Franklin. Don Caffery, mill manager, said he has been well pleased with the Supple System of using a payloader to feed the mill.



DRAGLINE TRANSLOADER—This dragline is doubling as a transloader at a transfer station on Caire and Graugnard's Johnston Plantation.
The grab takes the cane directly from the cane wagon and places it in a trailer.

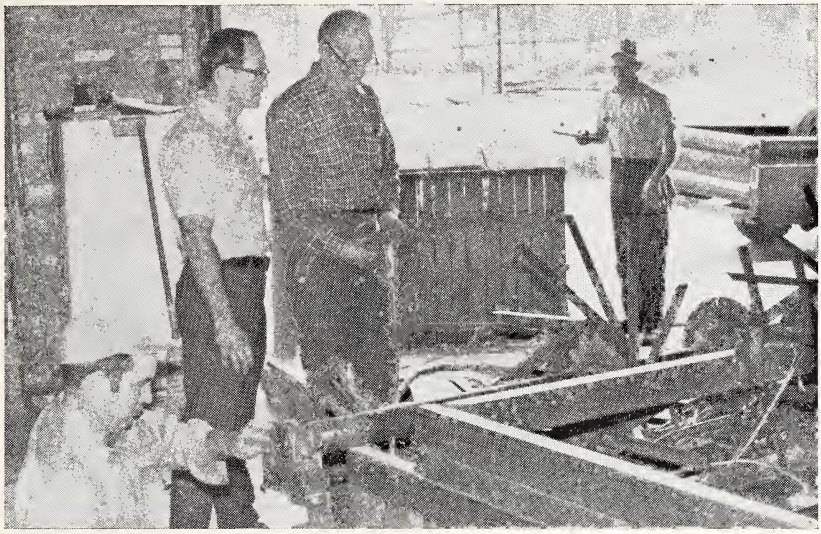


DENSE LOADER—This grab, designed and installed on a dragline by Moise Hymel of Lutcher, has both capacity and the ability to load cane densely. This, combined with giving a farmer another use for his dragline, makes the idea worth considering.

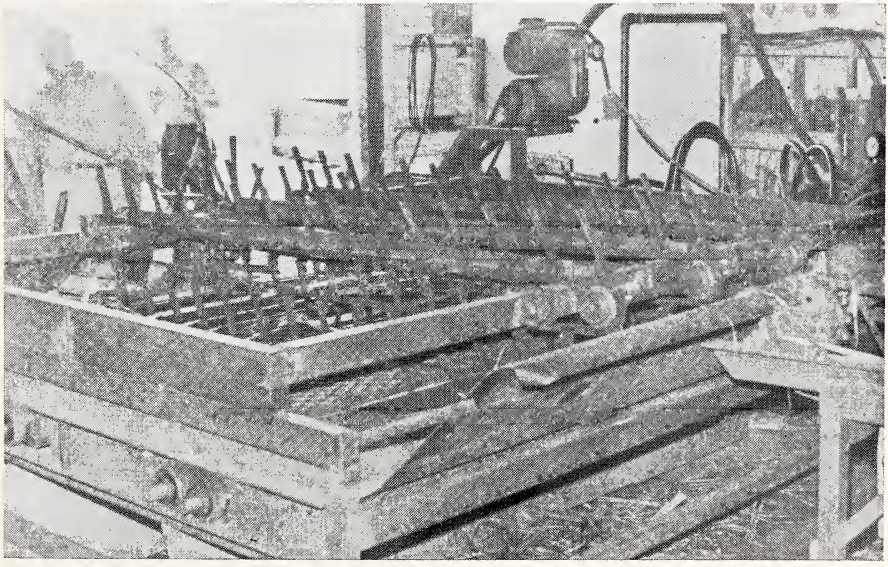


CLEAN CANE TUMBLES OUT—Cleaned sugar cane stalks cascade out of this cane cleaner that is being operated experimentally by the American Sugar Cane League, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Louisiana State University. A successful cleaner would remove trash from the cane so it would not have to be burned. This would improve the quality of the cane.

UES RESEARCH ON CANE CLEANER



MULLING IT OVER—Darrell Roberts, LSU agricultural engineer (left center), and Gilbert Durbin, League general manager (right center), discuss the machine's performance. Many tests and some modifications will be in order before a prototype will be built and taken to the field.



CHECKING CANE—Russell Schafer (upper left), engineer for Cary Iron Works, Opelousas, checks the cleaned cane while an unidentified Cary employe looks on. Eugene Graugnard, chairman of the League's Farm Machinery Committee, envisions this cleaner possibly being side mounted on a large tractor.

False Pol Detection By Gas-Liquid Chromatography

By J. E. Irvine, Plant Physiologist, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana. [1]

The amount of sucrose in cane is commonly found by measuring the positive rotation of polarized light. However, impurities may add to, or subtract from, the positive rotation caused by sucrose, giving a sucrose value either too high or too low (false pol). The most abundant, optically active impurities in sugar cane juice are dextrose and levulose. Dextrose, like sucrose, rotates polarized light to the right (+52.7°), and levulose rotates it to the left (−92.5°). It is generally assumed that the ratio of dextrose to levulose (D/L ratio) in fresh cane juice is such that neither impurity contributes significantly to the observed pol.

During the troublesome harvest of 1970, some processors felt that sugar recoveries were lower than was indicated by standard tests. Chen et al, (1) suggested that crusher juice samples might have given a false pol, and that this could have been caused by a high D/L ratio or by an unknown impurity which gave an added positive rotation. The possibility that this was a variety effect was raised.

Work was initiated at the Houma station to measure the D/L ratio in our commercial varieties. Initial efforts met with failure. Results from the standard method for detecting false pol (Clerget analysis) were inconclusive. Efforts to separate sugars in juice samples on a charcoal column were only partially successful; the separation of simple sugars was not complete and the results were not applicable to small differences.

Sugar Separation

Chromatographic separations of sugars, especially monosaccharides, have been routinely achieved and paper chromatography serves as an excellent qualitative tool for identification. It is less useful as a tool for measuring quantities of specific sugars because of technical difficulties.

Many organic compounds have been separated both qualitatively and quantitatively by gas- or gas-liquid chromatography. A compound that is volatile or capable of forming a volatile derivative is adaptable to this procedure. Recent studies have shown that trimethylsilyl derivatives of sugars are readily separable in several column systems (2).

Trimethylsilyl derivatives of standard sugars and of juice samples from greenhouse-grown cane stalks gave distinct and separate peaks by gas-liquid chromatography. Preliminary tests indicated the potential of the technique. Highly reproducible results were obtained from repetitive runs of the same sample; variations from sample; variations from sample to sample were consistent. The technique was sensitive enough to detect sugars in guttation water and in dew collected from field-grown plants.

Chromatograph Technique

The gas-liquid chromatograph technique, suitable for detecting false pol, was first applied to test the existance of varietal differences in D/L ratios. Crusher juice samples were taken from 25-stalk, unburned samples, representing 3 replicates of 8 varieties of sugarcane. Brix, sucrose and purity were determined in the usual manner (3). Sub-samples (1 ml) of raw and of leaded juice were dried in test tubes, **in vacuo,** by a manifold evaporator. Further drying took place over concentrated sulfuric acid. At least one week of drying over acid was required to minimize reaction heat and the anomerization of the sugars present. Twelve hours prior to analysis, 5 ml

[1] The author is grateful to Marcus Burkes, Cotton Insects Laboratory, USDA, Baton Rouge and Don Sharp, Hewlett-Packard, Inc., Kenner, La., for help in techniques of gas chromatography.

of water-free pyridine were added to each sample. One hour prior to analysis, 1 ml of hexemethyldisilazane and 0.5 ml of trimethylchlorosilane were added to produce the volatile derivatives. Two micro-liter aliquots were injected into the gas chromatograph. Samples were run with the chromatograph oven programmed to increase 4C/min from 150 to 280C. The flash heater temperature was 240 and the detector temperature was 320C at injection. Gas regulators were set at 40 psi and rotameters at 3. This provided a flow rate of 60 ml/min of helium, 37 ml/min of hydrogen and 300 ml/min of air. A hydrogen-air flame ionization detector was used; helium was used as the carrier gas. The F & M model 400 (Hewlett-Packard)[2] instrument was set with attenuation at 4-8 and range at 10^2-10^3. The column was a glass tube and was 6 ft. long. The support was chromosorb W and the liquid phase was silicone gum rubber UCC-W-982 (methyl vinyl) (also from Hewlett-Packard). The detector output was recorded and the relative amounts of sugars present were measured by determining the areas of the peaks produced as each derivative left the column. Quantitation was achieved by adding a known amount of inositol to each sample as an internal standard. Inositol has not been reported as a constituent of raw sugarcane juice.

Samples Were Analyzed

Samples from each replicate of the eight varieties were analyzed before and after clarification with lead subacetate. Chromatograms showed fewer non-sugar impurities following clarification with lead-subacetate. However, the addition of lead caused a rapid, partial degradation of levulose (3). Samples taken before clarification invariably had a lower value of the D/L ratio than those taken after clarification. When the D/L ratios of all varieties were determined on clarified juice samples, no significant differences could be detected. This was primarily due to the variability introduced by the effect of lead on levulose.

Unclarified juice from all replicates of the eight varieties were analyzed for two harvesting dates. The D/L ratios, established by dividing the area of the dextrose peaks by the area of the levulose peak, were remarkably constant. Table 1 shows the sucrose, purity and D/L ratio of the eight varieties on sampling dates two weeks apart. An analysis of variance for randomized block design indicated that the D/L ratios of the varieties differed, and that significance exceeded the 1% level of probability. Mean separation by Duncan's range test indicated several groups of significantly different means. From the limited number of varieties in the test, it appears that early maturing, high purity varieties have a lower D/L ratio than the later maturing varieties. Little difference was noted in the D/L ratios obtained on the two sampling dates.

The data presented are a portion of a larger study, but they are sufficient to establish that the ratio of dextrose to levulose can differ between varieties of sugar cane. While the data are of statistical significance, the question of practical significance may be raised.

Sugar Solutions Made

Sugar solutions were made which simulated juice samples. Two preparations were made, both containing 12% sucrose and having a Brix of 15. One solution contained 1.5% dextrose and 1.5% levulose (D/L ratio of 1.0). The other contained 2.0% dextrose and 1.0% levulose (D/L ratio of 2.0). The two preparations were compared on a polariscope, and although both contained the same amount of sucrose, the preparation with a D/L ratio of had an indicated sucrose 1% higher than that with a D/L ratio of 1.0. This shows that D/L ratio values of the

[2] Mention of a trademark or proprietary product does not constitute a guarantee or warranty of the product by the USDA, and does not imply its approval to the exclusion of the other products that may also be suitable.

magnitude reported here could contribute to false pol. However, the data indicates that the problem would be minimal in early maturing, high purity varieties. The problem of false pol might be aggravated when late maturing varieties are harvested early, with a high D/L ratio and a low purity.

These data do not preclude the possibility that another optically active substance could give a false high pol. Continuing studies include this possibility, as well as studies on the effects of burning, freezing, delayed grinding, and time of harvest, on the ratio of dextrose to levulose.

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2. Reid, P. E., B. Donaldson, D. W. Secret and B. Bradform. 1970. A simple, rapid isothermal gas chromotographic procedure for the analysis of monosaccharide mixtures. J. Chromatog 47:199-208.
3. Spencer, G. L. and G. P. Meade. 1945. Cane Sugar Handbook. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York. 8th ed. 534 pp.

Table 1. D/L ratios and crusher juice analyses of 8 varieties of sugarcane.

	Oct. 12, 1971			Oct. 26, 1971		
Variety	D/L ratio	Sucrose	Purity	D/L ratio	Sucrose	Purity
CP 44-101	1.90 cd[1/]	9.66	70.95	1.80 c	12.26	77.11
CP 48-103	1.60 ab	12.63	80.78	1.95 c	14.45	87.86
CP 52-68	1.65 bc	11.90	78.34	1.64 bc	13.35	79.44
CP 61-37	1.89 d	12.24	78.41	1.87 c	14.23	83.85
CP 65-357	1.35 a	14.23	83.10	1.38 ab	16.06	85.90
L 60-25	1.41 ab	13.71	82.39	1.21 a	15.90	87.41
L 62-96	1.61 b	13.98	83.24	1.37 ab	15.96	86.27
L 65-69	1.48 ab	13.35	79.61	1.24 a	16.05	84.94

1/ Means sharing the same letter are not significantly different.

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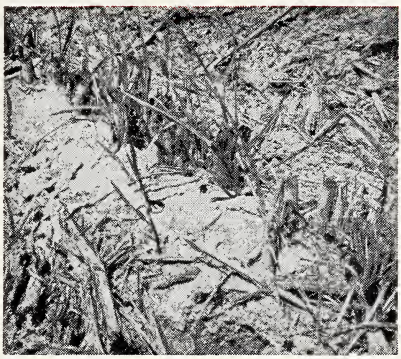

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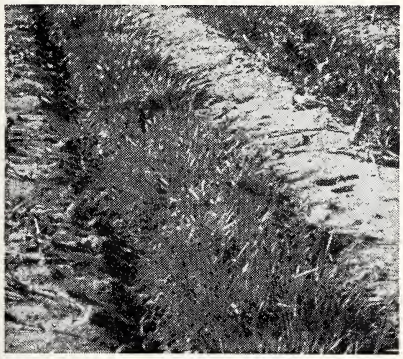

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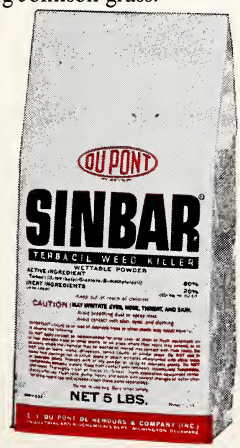

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IN THE FIELD

By: Lloyd L. Lauden

Smut Disease Now in Hawaii

A recent report from Dr. Robert Coleman, U.S.D.A. Washington, D.C., and Dr. James Irvine, U.S.D.A. Houma Station, shows that the dreaded sugar cane disease, smut, has entered Hawaii. The disease, at present, is isolated on one plantation near Honolulu. How the disease was introduced is still uncertain, but there is a good chance that a cutting was brought in by some well-meaning but uninformed individual. The Louisiana, Florida and Hawaiian sugar industries have attempted to prevent this disease and other diseases from entering these states.

This disease has assumed major importance at one time or another in many sugar producing countries. Where it has been present there have been periods of severe epidemics as well as periods when the disease was hard to find. It can remain hidden for long periods and then suddenly break out when a subceptible variety is planted on a large scale.

Easy to Recognize

The disease is very easy to recognize. The symptom is the production of a long whip-like structure in the top of a cane or from a lateral shoot. The name smut came from the black powdery mass of spores always associated with the disease. The whip is pencil size and unbranched.

The economic importance of this disease as reported from different countries has varied. Losses have ranged from very slight to levels serious enough to threaten the economy of the industry.

It is known that some of the past C.P. varieties have been resistant to the disease while others have been susceptible. According to Dr. Coleman, Rhodesia is presently testing some of the varieties from Louisiana but information is not yet available.

Most important, everyone in the industry should caution workers, friends and others not to bring cane into Louisiana from elsewhere. One diseased stalk from another area could start an epidemic. This is not only true for this disease and bringing cane in from Hawaii, but for other diseases from anywhere else in the world. The bringing in of one stalk of cane could cost the Louisiana industry millions of dollars, and it could cause the loss of the industry.

New Wild Blood

A recent U.S.D.A. press release shows Preston H. Dunkelman and Richard D. Breaux have already screened a number of wild Saccharm species and incorporated their desirable characteristic into breeding lines.

Their hopes are to get higher tonnage, more stubble crops, cold resistance, resistance to diseases and insects, and above all after this crop, more erectness. Some progress is already being made. Some of the offspring show excellent freeze tolerance. A few of these are already in agronomic trials. Growers will hear more about this program in the future.

Sweet Solution To Hiccups Found

Three medical doctors in the New England Journal of Medicine report that one teaspoonful of ordinary white granulated sugar, swallowed "dry", put a stop to the annoying and sometimes distressing problem of hiccups in 19 of 20 patients.

Dr. Edgar G. Engleman of the University of California School of Medicine and Drs. James Lankton and Barbara Lankton of the University of Miami School of Medicine said eight patients suffered from persistent hiccups for 24 hours to six weeks. The other 12 were in otherwise good health and had been troubled by hiccups for less than six hours.

Before seeking medical attention, five patients had tried other forms of therapy, including breathing into a paper bag and presumably other old standbys, such as holding their breath or getting friends to suddenly scare them, without success. Three of the sufferers had a recurrence of their hiccups within 10 to 24 hours after the first successful treatment. All hiccuppers responded to repeated treatments.

The doctors said that a review of medical literature of the past 10 years doesn't turn up their cure for hiccups, but they concede the treatment is known by some outside the medical profesion. The doctors speculate that the sugar may interfere with nerve impulses asociated with the hiccup reflex.

(From The Wall Street Journal)

Some Growers Will Receive Report Forms

A selected group of sugarcane farmers will receive a "type of farm" report form from the Bureau of the Census after the first of the year.

Trends shown in the 1969 Census of Agriculture indicated that there is an increasing degree of specialization in sugar cane farming today. The completion of these report forms will help the bureau obtain a more complete picture of sugar cane operations.

The Census Bureau is asking each farmer who receives one of these report forms for full cooperation.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data is available	8.75
Sugar Act Price Corridor 97 - 193% of Price Objective)	Low 8.49 - High 9.01
New York Price on January 27, 1972	9.00
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Jan. 27, 1972	9.12
New Orleans Price on January 27, 1972	8.97
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Jan. 27, 1972	9.09
Season's Average Price Through Jan. 27, 1972	8.7600

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Recommendations

Recently County Agents, Research workers of L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A., L.S.U., Extension Service workers, and American Sugar Cane League workers met in an all day session to discuss recommendations for the many agricultural practices used in the production of sugar cane in Louisiana.

Mr. Rouby Matherne of the U.S.D.A. and Dr. Ray Ricaud of L.S.U. discussed cultural practices. Although Mr. Matherne did not make any recommendations on row spacing, data presented showed row spacings narrower than those presently used would increase yield of cane considerably. He also gave information on stalk population using 2 planting furrows or two planting drills on a six foot row. Growers will hear more about this work as more data is collected.

In addition to other topics, Dr. Ricaud showed film on the use of a tool used to make a narrow deep furrow on the top of rows where the planting furrow is normally made. This tool is called a vertical mulcher. After the deep trench is made with this tool, the trench is filled with loose soil using disks. The planting furrow is then made above the trench. The film showed cane planted in the furrow above where the trench was made suffered less during dry conditions, had more stalks per acre, and appeared to have more height and weight. Work will continue on this study.

Dr. R. J. Steib, L.S.U. and Dr. H. Koike and Mr. R. L. Tippett of the U.S.D.A. discussed the mosaic disease situation in the Stalk. Rouging recommendations were given and it was observed by all present that only a few growers in the belt were still trying to rouge for mosaic disease. A suggestion from Dr. R. D. Breaux of the U.S.D.A. that growers try to purchase clean seed or fairly clean seed from areas or farms where mosaic is not bad could help the mosaic situation. Dr. Breaux suggested that seed of L. 62-69, and other varieties purchased be bordered with C.P. 61-37 or other fairly clean varieties on the farm. He said that clean seed brought to diseased farms would possibly contract as little or only 15 to 20 percent mosaic and this would be far better to plant than the almost 100 per cent diseased cane on the farm. Several years ago the League, L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. offered a clean seed cane proggram but growers, at that time, did not purchase the seed after cooperators went to the expense of roguing seed for sale. Perhaps some of the fault could rest with the program. It could have emphasized that clean purchased seed would become diseased fairly rapidly on farms with heavy amounts of mosaic, but if bordered properly the seed would probably contract as little as 5 to 10 mosaic disease and this would have been better than planting the 50 per cent diseased seed of the farm at that time.

More clean seed purchase can be done. It could help. The mosaic Disease Committee could start another program if growers want to purchase seed.

Dr. Sess Hensley, L.S.U. and Dr. Robert Jackson and Mr. Leon Charpentier of the U.S.D.A. told the group Guthion would be recommended for borer control again this year and that the sugar cane borer had developed little or no resistance to the chemical last year. The Entomologists again cautioned that growers should use no more insecticide than the recommendations called for and every possible precaution should be taken to keep chemicals in fields and not in streams. Cane growers were complimented for the good job done in preventing Guthion from getting into streams. The sugar industry must continue to

(continued on next page)

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Sugar Prices and The Sugar Act

The highlight of the news for sugar in recent weeks has been the volatile movement of prices particularly for the world market. For the first time since 1963-1964, the world market price plus charges for freight, tax, etc. has been in excess of the domestic spot average. This sudden change has raised a question in many people's mind as to whether or not the U. S. Sugar Act can adequately insulate domestic sugar from the volatile world market and provide adequate foreign supplies for the U. S. market.

Many brokers and analysts have expressed some doubts whether foreigners would continue to supply their assigned quotas to the U. S. market. For example in their recent market letter, Stevenson, Montgomery & Clayton, national sugar brokers, made the following observation: "While it is expected that most exporting nations will scrupulously honor their commitments to us in the long term interests of maintaining their quotas here, the temporary lure of the primrose path cannot be ignored."

In my opinion, however, and in the opinion of others closely associated with administration of the Sugar Act for years, the foreigners will continue to supply their quotas to the domestic market. The allocation of foreign quotas both in 1965 and in the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 were based on performance of the foreign countries in supplying sugar to the U. S. market. There does not appear to be any real fear on the part of domestic users since an initial flurry of domestic prices the Spot average, as of this writing, is within the corridor prescribed by the Sugar Act even though it is slightly in excess of the target price.

Actions by U.S.D.A. in increasing the domestic consumption estimate by 400,000 tons and 200,000 tons and the declaration of deficits have increased foreign quotas and had a steadying influence on the domestic market. Many observers believe that the world market prices are unjustified in view of existing supply situation. Of course, only time will tell whether adequate supplies are available in the world market and what effect this will have on world prices. As for the American market, the U. S. consumer can be reassured because of the existance of the Sugar Act and further assured because of the 1971 Amendments which increased the quota for the domestic cane area.

IN THE FIELD

(continued from page 3)

be careful with all type agricultural chemicals.

Mr. Hugh Fanguy, U.S.D.A. and Dr. Mike Giamalva, L.S.U., discussed varietal behavior in Outfield Test plots. The most significant statement made was that one of the varities being increased on Secondary Stations, C.P. 65-357, was erect in the plots and it was high both in cane and in sugar per acre. In fact it led the group.

Dr. Laron Golden, L.S.U. discussed the fertilizer recommendations and offered very little change from the past. These will be published in The Sugar Bulletin at the appropriate time.

Mr. E. R. Stamper, L.S.U., and Dr. Rex. Millhollon, U.S.D.A., taked about the grass problem of 1971 and offered the recommendations for this crop. The new chemical, Asulox, not yet labeled, was also discussed. It appears to have much promise, but very little or none will be sold at the present price level being quoted, if and when it receives a federal label.

This was an excellent meeting and cane growers are fortunate to have such dedicated County Agents and Research workers working in sugar cane.

Dr. Denver Loupe, L.S.U., did an excellent job conducting the meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF JOHNSONGRASS AND OTHER WEEDS IN LOUISIANA SUGARCANE, SPRING 1972[1]

Louisiana sugarcane growers can produce maximum yields of sugarcane if they follow sound agronomic practices such as variety selection, fertilization, optimum cultivation and disease and insect control along with a complete weed and grass control program.

Chemical herbicides are expensive, and unless they are properly applied at the right time, maximum control of weeds will not be obtained. Spray equipment should be in good condition and carefully calibrated (several times during a season) to deliver the proper dosage. Equally important, chemicals should be accurately measured or weighed.

When ground equipment is used, herbicides should be applied to a 30-inch band over the top of the row. Rates of herbicides are based on band applications per acre of sugarcane. One lb/A on a 30-inch band basis is equivalent to 2.4 lb/A on a broadcast basis when rows are 72 inches wide.

JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL

Fallow Plowing

Fallow plowing is essential for the control of Johnsongrass. Effective fallow plowing reduces the population of seed in the soil by promoting germination and destroys rhizomes (underground stems). Begin fallow plowing in the spring, and replow whenever new Johnsongrass growth is about 10-14 inches tall. Six or more plowings may be needed during a growing season.

Plant Sugarcane Treatment

If stubble sugarcane was infested with Johnsongrass, plant cane will probably have a Johnsongrass seedling infestation, even though the land was fallow plowed. Therefore, a complete chemical control program is recommended.

A. **Removal of Winter Weeds**

To be effective, preemergence herbicides must be sprayed evenly over a weed-free soil surface. Winter weeds should be removed from the row before preemergence herbicides are applied in the spring. Winter weeds are usually not a major problem in fields that were sprayed with a residual herbicide in the fall after planting.

Winter weeds may be removed or controlled in two ways:

1. **Mechanical control.** Remove weeds from the top of the row with a shaver, mechanical hoe, or other mechanical implements.
   a. Shaving - the removing of excessive soil covering the seed cane, all weeds and grasses, and top growth of sugarcane killed by winter freezes. This operation is a judgment decision that must be made by the management of each plantation and should be based on conditions present each spring. Actual measurements of the soil over the plant cane should be made and soil in excess of 4 inches should be removed.
   b. False shaving - removing all vegetation but little or no soil from the top of the row.
2. **Chemical control.** Spray the top of the row, approximately 30 to 36 inches wide, with either:
   a. Silvex - 1 lb./A (1 quart), **or with**
   b. A mixture of 2/3 lb./A of silvex and 1/2 lb./A of low

[1]Prepared for distribution by the Cooperative Extension Service, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, Louisiana based on data and information of: E. R. Stamper Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Dr. Rex Millhollon, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Houma, Louisiana.

volatile ester of 2,4-D.

Application of either of these should be made as early in the season as practical.

NOTE: When applying these herbicides by airplane, use the same rates, but allow at least 10 percent additional material for ditchbanks and headlands.

B. **Application of Preemergence Herbicides**[2]

In fields of plant cane, regardless of previous treatment, it is suggested that the top of the row be sprayed with silvex as described above to provide temporary control of Johnsongrass seedlings and other weeds and grasses. The preemergence herbicide programs described below would then be applied immediately after the row is off barred and rebuilt. **Do not** delay the preemergence application longer than necessary, since silvex may not be effective for longer than approximately two weeks.

1. **TCA Program.** When the plant sugarcane is off-barred, or when the first cultivation is made by chopping the sides, and the row is rebuilt, apply either of the following treatments:
   a. A mixture of 5 lb./A of TCA (sodium **salt** formulation' and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex on a 30-inch band with ground equipment.
   b. A mixture of 6 to 8 lb./A of TCA and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex with aerial equipment.

   Repeat either one of these treatments after the cane is fertilized. This repeat and timed second application is extremely important to the success of the TCA program.

2. Fenac[3] Program:
   a. Sugarcane planted in late summer and fall that was sprayed with fenac should have a repeat application of fenac at 1.1 to 1.5 lb./A on a 30-inch band. Apply 3 to 4 quarts Fenac mixed with 1 lb./A (1 qt.) silvex or 3 to 4 qts. Fenac Plus applied alone.
   b. If fenac was not applied in the fall, an application of fenac at 1.5 to 1.9 lb./A should be made in the early spring on a 30-inch band. Apply either 4 to 5 qts. Fenac mixed with 1 qt. silvex or 4 to 5 qts. Fenac Plus alone.
   c. Occasionally, injury has been noted from fenac applications on heavy textured soils or poorly drained soils. Use the lowest of the rates suggested where injury has occurred in the past.

3. **Terbacil (Sinbar) Program.**
   a. Areas treated with terbacil (Sinbar) at 2/3 to 3/4 lbs./A on newly planted sugarcane in late summer or fall, should have a repeat application at 2/3 to 3/4 lb./A in the spring on a 30-inch band.
   b. Fields not treated with terbacil (Sinbar) or other long residual herbicides in the fall, should be sprayed with sinbar at 1 to 1 1/3 lb./A on a 30-inch band.
   c. Use the lower rates on silt loam soils where moderate infestations of Johnsongrass are expected; use the higher rates on heavy textured

[2]Chemical recommendations for the Northern (Bunkie-Meeker) area of the sugarcane belt are outlined in supplement to these general recommendations.

[3]Two commercial formulations of fenac are available. One formulation is marketed under the name of "Fenac" and contains 1½ lbs. of fenac per gallon; and one formulation is marketed under the name of "Fenac Plus" and contains 1½ lbs. of dimethylamine salt of fenac per gallon plus 1 pound per gallon of the dimethylamine salt of 2-4-D.

(clay) soils **or** where heavy infestations of Johnsongrass are expected in summer-planted cane.

4. **Cautions in Using Terbacil and Fenac:** Injury to plant sugarcane on light textured soils in the Meeker-Bunkie area, some parts of the Teche and on the lower Mississippi River area have been observed from the above mentioned rates of both fenac and Terbacil. Lower rates should be used in these areas until the safety of the compounds are determined by individual growers. The variety C.P. 48-103 is particularly sensitive to terbacil injury. It is suggested that not more than 0.8 lb./A of fenac (2 quarts of Fenac or not more than 1/2 lb/A of terbacil (Sinbar) be used on a **30-inch** band on C.P. 48-103 **or on** the light-textured **sandy** soils mentioned above. (Chemical recommendations for the Northern (Bunkie-Meeker) area of the sugarcane belt are outlined in supplement to these general recommendations.)

5. **Alternate Method of Applying Fenac, Fenac Plus, or Sinbar.** Johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds that have emerged and are growing will not be killed by an application of these chemicals alone; therefore, one of the following methods may be used to destroy these seedlings:

   a. Apply a mixture of 5 lb./A of TCA and 1 lb./A of low volatile ester of 2,4-D with aerial or ground equipment, or

   b. Use a "rotary pick" or wide hoe to completely "tear" the top of the bar and remove or kill all existing grass seedlings.

   Following these treatments, the residual herbicides should be applied as suggested above.

   DO NOT MIX FENAC, FENAC PLUS, OR SINBAR IN THE SAME TANK WITH EITHER TCA OR DALAPON.

6. **Trifluralin (Treflan) Program.** Apply trifluralin (Treflan) at 0.8 lb./A (1 2/3 pints) on a band 30 inches wide on a **clean** drill before or shortly after cane emerges. Immediately incorporate with a rolling cultivator implement set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep. Carefully adjust the implement so that it mixes the soil without injuring the sugarcane excessively. If beds are packed hard, loosen the soil with the rolling-cultivator prior to the application and final incorporation of Treflan. If broadleaved plants become a problem, apply silvex at 1 lb./A.

Stubble Sugarcane Treatment

Johnsongrass will reproduce from both seed and rhizomes in stubble fields. An effective weed control program, then, must be designed to control both sources of infestation.

A. **Where the level of rhizome Johnsongress is low**

1. After the row is offbarred and rebuilt, apply either terbacil (Sinbar) at 1 to 1 1/3 lb./A or Fenac at 5 to 6 quarts/A and 1 quart (lb.) silvex or Fenac plus at 5 to 6 quarts/A on a clean 30" drill. Neither of these residual herbicides are considered to be effective for the control of Johnsongrass rhizomes.
2. Areas infested with rhizome Johnsongrass should be sprayed with dalapon at 2 lb. plus silvex at 1 quart (lb.) per acre or a mixture of dalopon at 2 lb., TCA at 7 lb., and 1 quart (lb.) of silvex per acre on a 30-inch band.

B. **Where the level of rhizome Johnsongrass is high**

1. **Postemergence phase of program**

a. **Stubble shaved and Off-barred**

Shaved stubble cane should be off-barred as soon as possible. Follow immediately with an application of 11 lb./A of TCA if the area is known to have a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass rhizomes. Adjust the equipment so the spray pattern covers the sides of the bar-furrow, or the plowed loose soil if the row is rebuilt at the time of off-barring, as well as the top of the row. TCA is more effective when followed by rains and warm weather than in dry, cold weather. Thus, shaving, off-barring and TCA application is more effective when done in late February and March.

When Johnsongrass is still a problem after the TCA application, apply Dalapon at the rate of 2 to 3 lb./A with a ground sprayer. (See part c for aerial application.) The ground application should be made in such a method to keep as much of the chemical off the sugarcane shoots as possible. Some varieties of sugarcane are more susceptible to injury from dalapon than others, especially C.P. 48-103. Dalapon applications should not be made later than **May 20** on any variety.

b. **Stubble - Not Shaved**

If stubble was **not shaved**, or if it was shaved early and off-barring is delayed and the grass is growing, an application of 7 lb./A of TCA, 2 lb./A of dalapon and 1 lb./A of silvex should be made. Mix these three chemicals together and spray in one application over the sugarcane and the grass. This application should be made in warm weather (temperature over 70° F). The grass should be actively growing and not over 10 inches high. This application should be made after the cane has been fertilized and the grass has recovered from burn or shock from the fertilization.

c. **Aerial Application of Herbicides in Stubble Sugarcane**

Under some conditions it may be advisable to apply dalapon to stubble sugarcane with an airplane. The amount of grass, its vigor, the age of the grass, previous treatments during the year and general environmental conditions will determine the feasibility of the airplane application. Rates of 2 to 3 lb./A (broadcast) of dalapon are suggested. One pound of silvex (1 quart) may be added to the sugarcane acreage to be treated for ditch-banks and headlands. Dalapon is more effective in low volume water application than in high volume water applications. Some visible injury may occur on the more susceptible varieties of sugarcane; however, yields of cane have not been reduced in the past from these applications of dalapon.

Dalapon applications should not be made on sugarcane later than **May 20.**

The use of an airplane in applying herbicides to sugarcane is very precise. A good ground crew that mixes the chemical well and in the correct proportion is essential. **Flagmen and the proper placement of the flags are absolutely necessary.** If these crews are not available, it is suggested that the application **not** be made to the sugarcane by airplane.

2. **Preemergence phase of the Program**

After rhizome Johnsongrass has been sprayed by one of the methods above, and after the row has been rebuilt, a preemergence herbicide may be applied for seeding grasses and broadleaf weed control. Apply either terbacil (Sinbar' at 1 to 1 1/3 lb/A or Fenac at 5 to 6 quarts, and 1 quart (lb.) per acre or Fenac Plus at 5 to 6 quarts/A.

CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS, RAOULGRASS AND BERMUDAGRASS

Annual Weeds and Grasses

Some areas and individual properties in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have little or no Johnsongrass. These properties are usually infested with annual weeds and grasses. The following chemical programs are sug-

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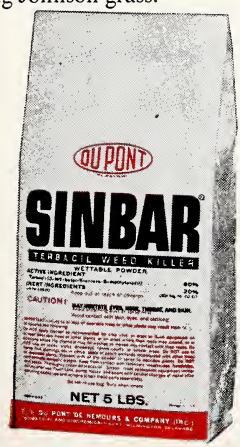

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gested for use in these areas.

Where Johnsongrass and Raoulgrass Seedlings are Not a Problem

1. **TCA Program - Shaved or Not Shaved Plant and Stubble Cane**
   a. Apply 1 lb./A of silvex early in the season on the top of the rows of both plant cane and stubble. If an airplane application is made, use 1 1/4 lb./A of silvex. If the sugarcane is shaved or false shaved, the application of silvex should be made immediately after shaving.
   b. After the sugarcane is fertilized and the rows are rebuilt, apply 4 lb./A of TCA plus 1/2 to 1 lb./A of silvex on a 30-inch band. One application after fertilizing is usually sufficient. In some cases a repeat application of 2 lb./A of TCA, 1 lb./A of dalapon, and 1/2 lb./A of silvex should be made to the same treated area.
2. **Terbacil (Sinbar Program.** 1/2 lb./A of terbacil (Sinbar) should be applied to a mechanically or chemically cleaned row after the row is off-barred and rebuilt.
3. **Fenac or Fenac Plus Program.** Apply either 2 quarts of Fenac and 1 quart of silvex or 2 quarts of Fenac Plus to a mechanically or chemically cleaned row after off-barring and rebuilding of the row.

Raoulgrass

Raoulgrass is known to occur in several of the sugarcane growing parishes. The growth of this plant is different from Johnsongrass in that it grows from seed only and does not reproduce from rhizomes. One of the first steps in controlling this weed is to reduce the population of seed in the soil. This can be done by fallow plowing before sugarcane is replanted, and by eradicating plants from ditchbanks and other non-cropped areas by chemical or mechanical means. Secondly, all newly planted sugarcane should be treated with a herbicide. These herbicide treatments should be supplemented with hand-hoeing and/or flaming during the growing season. Growers should strive to eradicate this weed from their property.

1. **TCA Program for Plant and Stubble Sugarcane**
   a. Apply 4 lb./A of TCA plus 1 lb./A of silvex to a clean row early in the spring.
   b. Approximately four weeks later or after fertilization **repeat** this treatment, or if Raoulgrass is growing, apply a mixture of 2 lb./A of TCA, 2 lb./A of dalapon, and 1 lb./A of silvex as a **directed** spray.
   c. A lay-by application may be desirable in heavily infested areas. A broadcast application (**directed** to soil at the base of the cane and middles) of a mixture of 12 lb./A of TCA and approximately 2 lb./A of amine 2,4-D should be made immediately after the lay-by cultivation.
2. **Trifluralin (Treflan) Program for Plant Cane**
   a. Apply trifluralin (Treflan) at 0.8 lb./A (1 2/3 pints) on a band 30 inches wide on a **clean** drill before or shortly after cane emerges. Immediately incorporate with a rolling-cultivator implement set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep. Carefully adjust the implement so that it mixes the soil without injuring sugarcane excessively. If beds are packed hard, loosen the soil with the rolling-cultivator prior to the application and final incorporation of trifluralin.
   b. If control weakens during late spring, treat Raoulgrass plants while small with a

directed application of dalapon at 2 lb./A. If broadleaved plants are also a problem, apply silvex at 1 lb./A alone or in a mixture with dalapon.

Bermudagrass

Fields infested with Bermudagrass (blue or wire grass) should be sprayed with two applications of a mixture of 2 lb./A of TCA, and 1 lb/A of dalapon, and 3/4 to 1 lb./A of silvex. The repeat application should be made when new growth of the grass is visable.

Equipment and Application

Most herbicides used in the sugarcane belt during the past several years have been water-soluable compounds; therefore, spray equipment with ordinary by-pass agitation could be used effectively. However, terbacil (Sinbar) is a wettable powder and vigorous agitation must be provided during mixing or spraying to keep this herbicide in suspension. Mechanical agitation or sufficient by-pass agitation must be provided to insure proper application.

Terbacil (Sinbar) should be applied in 12 to 15 gallons of water per acre (on the drill). Less volume may cause nozzle clogging and unnecessary delays in the field. If the material is mixed and all the solution in the tank is not applied in a continuous operation, the pump should be run and the solution mixed before starting the next operation.

Chemicals Referred to in the Recommendations

Common Name — **Chemical Name**

2,4-D
: amine or low volatile esters of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid

Dalapon
: Sodium salt of 2,2-dichloropropionic acid

Fenac
: sodium salt of 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid

Silvex
: low volatile esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid

TCA
: sodium salt of trichloroacetic acid

Terbacil (Sinbar)
: 5-chloro-3-**tert**-butyl-6-methyluracil

Fenac Plus
: dimethylamine salt of 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid plus 1 pound of dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D

Trifluralin (Treflan)
: **a, a,** a-trifluro-2,6-dinitro-**N, N**-dipropyl-**p**-toluidine

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data is available	8.75
Sugar Act Price Corridor 97 - 103% of Price Objective)	Low 8.49 - High 9.01
New York Price on February 10, 1972	9.00
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 10, 1972	9.08
New Orleans Price on February 10, 1972	8.97
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 10, 1972	9.05
Season's Average Price Through Feb. 10, 1972	8,7833

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Parsons Leaves

Our young friend Alvin Parsons, who became the Managing Editor of The Sugar Bulletin about the middle of last year, has resigned and is now in training to become Editor of "Safety Service", a company magazine issued by the Louisiana Power & Light Company.

We are sure that the readers of The Sugar Bulletin will agree that Alvin was doing a fine job not only with the "Bulletin" but also as the Director of Information of the American Sugar Cane League.

We, of course, are sorry that he is no longer a member of the League staff. We wish him every success in his new endeavor.

The Sugar Act

The new Sugar Act which became effective on January 1, 1972, has been put to a severe test during the past six weeks. The so-called "World" sugar market has been running rampant and this sugar is worth about a dollar and a half more to foreign producers than the prices prevailing in our domestic market.

The situation reminds us of the summer of 1963 when our Old Mule went into orbit and had to be talked down by the people in Washington. This time, however, instead of using jawbone power, the administrators have relied, and rather successfully we think, on the provisions written into the Sugar Act that set a target and provide for a compulsory increase or decrease in quotas when the price of raw sugar strays three per cent above or three per cent below the price target during the Louisiana Pricing Period. The range is 4% at other times.

Three quota increases, along with the complete lifting of 1st quarter quotas, have been ordered since the first of the year. The price of raw sugar in New York at this writing is $9.00 a hundred pounds which a glance at the tables on page one will show is 1 cent under the 3 per cent limit set forth in the Sugar Act. Incidentally, the $9.00 price has held steady since quotas were increased to 11,800,000 tons during the week-end of January 15th. There was another increase to 11,900,000 tons on January 25th but this seems to have been ignored mainly, we suspect, because a quota of 11,800,000 actually amounts to no quota at all.

Hodson Joins League Staff

Gilbert J. Durbin, General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, has announced that R. Charles Hodson, an Economist in the Department of Agricultural Economics of Louisiana State University, has accepted a position as Economist with the American Sugar Cane League. He will begin his League duties on February 14th.

For the record, Mr. Hodson's permanent address is Rural Route 3, Raceland, La., which is the farm of his father, R. C. Hodson, Sr. He is 28 years old, five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 160 pounds and his marital status is: single.

Mr. Hodson's record both as a student and instructor at L.S.U. is quite impressive and he will, undoubtedly, be a valuable addition to the staff of the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Sugar industry.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

THE SUGAR ACT PROVES ITS VALUE

The Congressional Record of January 31st contained the following statement by Congressman Tom Abernethy of Mississippi.

"Mr. Speaker, the world's sugar crop is short. The supply is very tight. With sugar being a basic food needed by virtually every person in the world, world prices have soared. In some areas it has more than doubled. Prices might soar to even greater heights. Many nations and many people will feel the high price and the shortage.

"Thanks to the National Sugar Act, the sugar situation in the United States is normal. The supply is adequate. The price in our marketplaces is reasonably steady. We will not feel the current shortage.

"This is the very situation that the Sugar Act, which was first enacted many years ago, was designed to bring about in the United States — a guaranteed steady supply at reasonably steady prices. Contrary to the criticisms of a few — some who do not understand the act, others who simply refuse to understand it and others who demagog over the legislation every time it is before Congress — the Sugar Act has once again proved its worth and great value to the American consumer.

"Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks, I include a report of the world supply and market situation which appeared in the New York Times on January 23, 1972, entitled, 'Sugar Price Soars'. In this article the matter I have just dealt with is reported in further detail." (Space does not permit the inclusion of the full text of the article by Elizabeth M. Fowler. The article began:)

"If commodity price charts were fever thermometers, the almost vertical rise in sugar prices in the four recent weeks would spell disaster." The article continued explaining the recent rise in sugar prices throughout the world and closed by stating:

"Where does this leave the United States consumers? With very little to worry about. For years the United States has operated under a Sugar Act that provides a flexible quota system for imported sugar based on demand and target prices. It also sets limits on the amount of homegrown beet and cane sugar that can be used domestically.

"It is designed to help underdeveloped nations friendly to the United States by assuring them good prices, usually over the world level, and a stable market for their sugar. So, while world sugar prices were zooming the past year's range for United States sugar was about 8.67 to 9.16 cents a pound.

"As the price rises the Secretary of Agriculture increases the quota to help depress it and to meet demand. Recently, for example, he raised the quota by some 400,000 tons. Other major nations such as Great Britain and France also have such arrangements to help underdeveloped sugar-producing nations.

While some suppliers might complain at having to supply sugar here when world prices are so high, they won't be likely to renege because that would 'jeopardize' the continuation of the Sugar Act, according to Bache & Co."

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

The St. James "Bunch"

A paper presented at the February meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, Louisiana Division by Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Manager, St. James Sugar Cooperative, St. James, La. stimulated much interest around the sugar belt in the growers of that sugar cooperative. The paper was entitled "Why". At the outset, Mr. Graugnard said the paper would be the least technical ever presented to the Society. The writer is certain that the foregoing statement was not correct, nevertheless, the paper posed many questions about cane yields of the cooperative members as well as mill results. Cane yields of the 23 cooperative members in 1971 averaged 31 standard tons per acre, and factory results were very good. Cane yields per acre of this group of growers are better than elsewhere in the Louisiana cane belt each year and researchers as well as other growers have asked why.

The paper did not give answers and it did not intend to do that job. It was given to stimulate thinking and that it has done. More growers are now talking about the St. James "bunch" than ever before. Many growers are asking for answers from League workers and researchers.

Messrs. Ray Landry, Herbert Adams, Billy Talbot, John Thibaut, Bob Martin, Joe Melancon, all of Napoleonville, La., along with Mr. Julian Guidry of Terre Haute Plantation, Reserve, La. questioned the writer at length regarding varieties, fertilizer, soils, cultural practices, and of other things the St. James group were doing differently than other groups, that could account for above average cane yields. After a hurried, "On the surface it appears that this group does nothing differently than other groups", the writer gave the following opinion. The simple answer is "competition within the Coop". Ray Landry then jumped to his feet and shouted " - - Lloyd, don't you think we have grower competition in Napoleonville!" The answer was "yes" but the spirit of competition which exists among growers on the farms of Falgoust & Smith who produced 41.1 standard tons cane per acre, Bobby Zeringue with a 36.2 average, followed by other growers such as Nelson Falgoust with 35.5, Lee Allee and Graugnard Farms each with an average of 35.2 tons, and followed very closely by Cyril Waguespack & Sons with 35.1 and Schexnayder Farms with a yield of 35.0 tons and John "Stan" Rodrigue, of Gold Mine Plantation, with 33.5 standard tons per acre, can be compared with no other single group. Everyone mentioned is not only trying to make more money each year by bettering last year's average, but each, with the exception of Mr. Bud Falgoust and Mr. Johnny Smith, are trying to beat the record of Falgoust and Smith. Bud and Johnny are always trying to better what Mr. Fernand Falgoust did before retirement.

The group mentioned, and others in the Coop, are the biggest bunch of doers and talkers in the belt. After they do, they talk and then others do. They spy on each other. It is difficult to determine who learns from whom — but it is working. Don't knock it. This group has frequent meetings and all facts are openly presented. Yields of cane per acre of each member is kept and the record of production of each farm is distributed to all members. This, in itself, has been helpful. This encouraged good, clean competition. In addition to being top producers, this is a good group of people. They are kind and most helpful to League and research workers in the cane variety program. The "kind and good people" not only apply to the growers, but to the factory and administration men as well.

DOWN THE ROW WITH EARL J. HICKS

C.P. 61-37 and L. 60-25

In 1971 C.P. 61-37 and L. 60-25 lodged severely. Few growers made money.

Generally L. 60-25 was sweet but light while C.P. 61-37 was heavy but not high in sucrose.

Louisiana's mechanical harvesting equipment is geared for the most part, to the "Soldier Type" varieties. A glance back at paragraph one shows that two of Louisiana's more recently released varieties did not exemplify the "Soldier Type".

Why then do we have these varieties in Louisiana and did they lodge while in the testing stages?

Without trying to make excuses, the writer wishes to convey what he experienced while assisting Agronomists from the U.S.D.A. and L.S.U.

From the outset it was clear to all in sugar cane research that two things were evident with regards to C.P. 61-37 and L. 60-25. C.P. 61-37 was high in tonnage while L. 60-25 was a high sucrose variety. (Other factors were evident but the two mentioned above were outstanding).

These two factors proved valid when the two varieties were put into commercial production. However, one other significant thing happened that had not taken place during the testing stages. Both varieties lodged severely! While in the testing stages both varieties did open up to some extent. No variety, however, presented any harvesting difficulties at **that** time.

Agronomists strive to encompass every field situation which may or may not hinder the yielding ability of a variety. That is the Agronomists do **not** try to help or suppress the varieties being tested.

Try as they may, Agronomists cannot control weather conditions. This single factor more than any other plays an important role in the yielding ability of not only sugar cane but any crop.

No doubt by now many of you are asking yourselves, "if they knew the two varieties opened up in generally good weather surely they knew they would lodge in bad weather." Yes this is exactly what we were thinking. We were also very much of the opinion that if the varieties lodged, let them. Growers could still harvest them in a "down" condition and make money. In general this theory in 1971 was wrong.

If Louisiana sugar cane farmers cannot profitably harvest lodged varieties what can be done? The obvious solution is to breed for high yielding erect varieties. This of course is not as simple as it sounds. **Erect** profitable varieties yielding in the 30-40 ton average bracket will be hard to come by. The writer does not mean that we are not looking in that direction.

Releasing varieties as good as C.P. 52-68 would be somewhat easier. However, this industry needs higher yielding varieties. Some approaches might be; (1) harvester manufacturers may have to modify or redesign harvesters that can handle high tonnage varieties in a lodged condition. (2) Release only high sucrose **erect** varieties in the 28-33 ton bracket. (3) Look long and hard at any lodged variety that is high yielding but make sure it can be picked up and harvested profitably.

For the immediate future the writer is very, very much of the opinion that erectness (with sucrose) is top man on the totem pole with regard to harvesting.

What appears above are opinions and views of the writer. It may be well to remember that, opinions are like noses — everybody has one.

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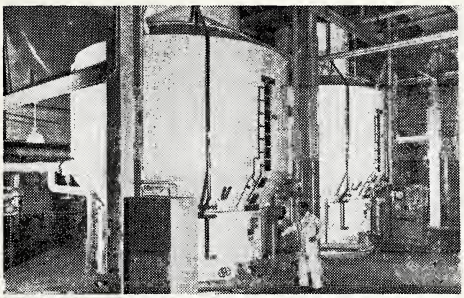

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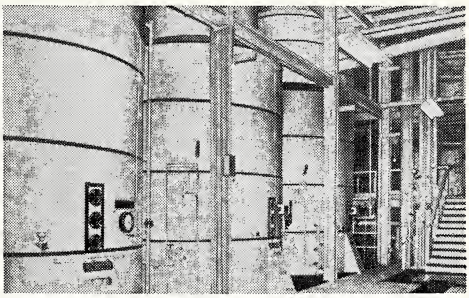

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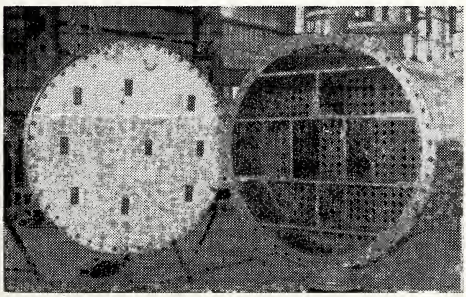

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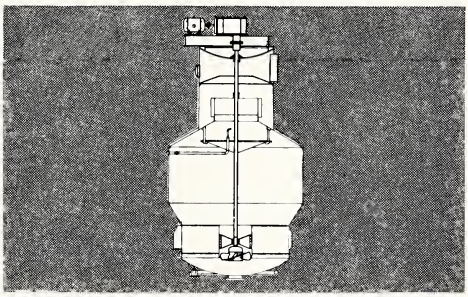

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CANE TALK WITH HOWARD ROBICHAUX

PLANT CANE NURSERIES

Farmers throughout the state have expressed some concern about the commercial varieties of sugar cane being grown now. All varieties in Louisiana are susceptible to disease, either mosaic or ratoon stunting disease. If either of these diseases are not controlled by the farmer or tolerated by the variety of cane, then the variety will degenerate.

Growers feel that plant cane nurseries have helped them prevent yield degeneration and get the maximum yield from the variety. There are several practices used in a plant cane nursery. The varieties are placed on the growers best land. The varieties are treated for ratoon stunting disease if needed. They are rogued as best as possible. The varieties are double checked for borers. They are usually fertilized more than the recommended rates. The farmers use the best of the recommended herbicide programs keeping plots free from weeds. As you can see, due to all this special attention, certain problems are involved in having a cane nursery but growers do feel that this is a profitable practice.

Here are a few general representative examples of growers from different areas of the sugar belt who have used this practice and thereby have extended the life of certain varieties which are gradually fading away.

The Graugnard Brothers in St. James Parish have used nursery practices for all varities that are planted on their farm. One example of a variety which is gradually fading out in many areas of the state is C.P. 48-103. Through nursery practices they are able to get maximum yields from it, giving special attention to heat treating and rogueing.

Frank Martin and Sons in St. Mary Parish use nursery practices on all varieties on their farm. They experienced success with C.P. 52-68 which is also degenerating in some areas. They focus special attention on heat treating and rogueing the variety for mosaic. They were forced to stop rogueing because of a high percentage of mosaic disease in the seed of C.P. 52-68. Because of this, they bought clean C.P. 52-68 seed from Southdown Sugars in Houma, Louisiana, in 1971. They hope this will enable them to continue rogueing. For many years they have been high yield award winners and have done especially well with C.P. 52-68.

A. V. Allain and Sons in St. Mary Parish have used nursery practices. They grow N.Co. 310 and focus special attention on heat treating the seed. Because of a high percentage of mosaic disease in the area, they are unable to rogue this variety but have always gotten maximum yields.

Many farmers admit that varieties have declined because they were unable to heat treat and rogue for mosaic disease. Many farmers could not justify heat treating because of the size of their farms or unavailability of labor. Many people are unable to rogue because there is a shortage of qualified labor or because the area has become saturated with mosaic disease making rogueing unfeasible.

This writer's main objective for writing this article now is to point out the importance of plant cane nurseries. If farmers plan to use these practices, they must begin now by choosing a satisfactory plot of land and preparing it for the seed.

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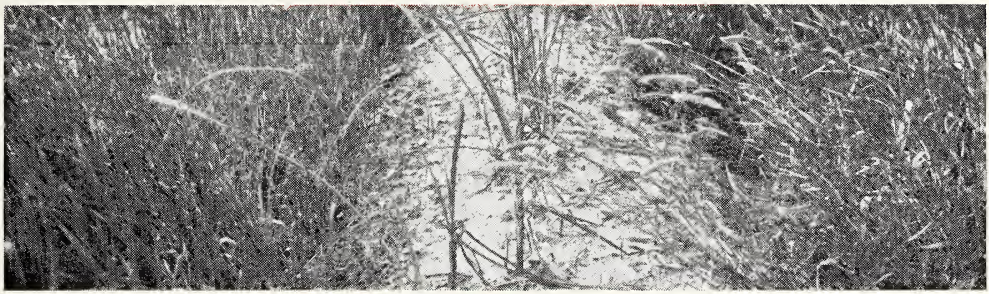

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Fertilizer and Soil Fertility Practices for Sugarcane Production

Laron E. Golden[1]/, Ray Ricaud[1]/
Denver T. Loupe[2]/ and Olen D. Curtis[2]/

Results from fertilizer field trials and soil fertility studies conducted in 1971 and previous years were reviewed in January, 1972. Included in the review were soil and plant tissue data obtained in research laboratories and yield data obtained with cooperators throughout the sugarcane producing area of Louisiana and at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

General recommendations are provided for use by growers and other business and professional groups or individuals. They are suggested for use when results from soil tests are not available. Speficic recommendations are made by county agents based on results from analysis of soil samples.

General Fertilizer Recommendations for 1972

Solid and liquid feritlizers from any of the common materials are approximately equal in their effectiveness for production of sugarcane in Louisiana.

Except in cases where a late application of nitrogen is anticipated, all fertilizers should be applied in the spring and should be placed 6 to 10 inches deep in the soil on both sides of the row.

Responses to fertilizers by plant cane are normally smaller than responses by stubble cane.

Plant Cane

For plant cane, use 80 to 120 pounds of nitrogen. In the Bayou Teche area, application of 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre is normally profitable. Application of 80 pounds of K_2O per acre to sandy loam and slit loam soils adjacent to the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche is normally profitable.

Stubble Cane

For stubble cane in all areas, use 120 to 140 pounds of nitrogen per acre on sandy loam and silt loam soils, and 140 to 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre on clay loam and clay soils. In experiments with rates of nitrogen higher than 160 pounds per acre some increases in cane yield were obtained, but sugar per ton of cane was depressed unless potassium was also used.

Generally, stubble cane on soils of the Bayou Teche area should receive 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre. The yield increases from 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 24 pounds of sulphur per acre were greater than from phosphorus without sulphur in several experiments.

For stubble cane on sandy loam and silt loam soils adjacent to the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche, use 80 pounds of K_2O per acre. In some alluvial areas, particularly on clay loam and clay soils, profitable increases from use of 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre were obtained when sulphur at the rate of 24 pounds per acre was also added.

Split applications of nitrogen to stubble cane, where 120 or more pounds of nitrogen are applied by ground and/or aerial means, are beneficial in many cases. If the second application is made as late as July 15, satisfactory sucrose may be obtained by harvesting at a date later than normal.

Seed Cane

For seed cane, use fertilizers at or near the highest levels within rates recommended.

Soil Fertility Improvement Recommendations

Liming

Where the soil pH is below 6.0, lime should be used according to soil test recommendations. Liming ma-

[1]/Associate Professor, Agronomy Department, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.
[2]/Specialist and Associate Specialist (Agronomy), respectively, LSU Cooperative Extension Service.

terials may include agricultural limestone, dolomitic limestone and cement kiln dust.

Rock Phosphate

Use of rock phosphate may be desirable on some soils of the Bayou Teche area.

Filter Press Mud

Fresh filter press mud directly from operating sugar factories or old filter press mud which has been stored may be spread on fallow land or on old stubble which will be "busted" out. Rates of application may be as high as 20 tons of dry matter per acre (45-50 tons per acre, wet basis) if obtained directly from the factory, or as high as 80 tons of dry matter per acre (160-200 tons per acre, wet basis) if obtained from material which has been stored several years in retention pits.

Discussion

Any decision by the grower to use sulphur, rock phosphate and/or cement kiln dust should be made only after careful review of results from field trials and consultation with the county agent. The phosphorus in rock phosphate applied at the rate of one ton per acre was found to be adequate for at least two cycles of plant and stubble crops. Cement kiln dust, in addition to providing normal benefits from liming, supplied sufficient potassium for the plant cane crop and sufficient sulphur for one cycle of plant and stubble crops.

Generally, medium to high calcium and magnesium contents of soils cropped to sugarcane and of sugarcane leaf samples have been found. This indicates nutritional need for calcium and magnesium. Some soils in the Bayou Teche area, particularly in Lafayette Parish and Iberia Parish, however, are sufficiently low in magnesium to justify use of dolomitic limestone when a need for lime is indicated by low soil pH.

Use of the upper limits of filter press mud indicated in the general recommendations, together with 60 to 80 pounds of N per acre applied in the spring, should result in a good plant cane crop. The phosphorus in filter press mud should be adequate for one or more cycles of plant and stubble crops, but due to high use of potassium by the sugarcane and to the leachability of potassium, additional potassium may be needed for crops which follow the first plant cane crop. The sulphur in filter press mud was found to be adequate for at least one cycle of plant and stubble crops.

Excessive amounts of filter press mud have been applied to soils in the vicinity of several sugar factories. Soil test results from those soils frequently show accumulations of soil phosphorus which are much higher than the desired level. There is only a small amount of phosphorus leached from soils. Phosphorus is removed primarily in the millable cane and accompanying trash at an annual rate equivalent to about 7 ppm of topsoil phosphorus. At one location, extractable phosphorus has been increased from a normal 300 ppm to over 1000 ppm. The increase is sufficient to supply phosphorus for many cycles of sugarcane crops.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data is available)	8.82
Sugar Act Price Corridor (97 - 103% of Price Objective)	Low 8.56 - High 9.08
New York Price on February 24, 1972	9.05
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 24, 1972	9.06
New Orleans Price on February 24, 1972	9.02
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 24, 1972	9.0345
Season's Average Price Through Feb. 24, 1972	8.8050

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The Sugar Bulletin

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

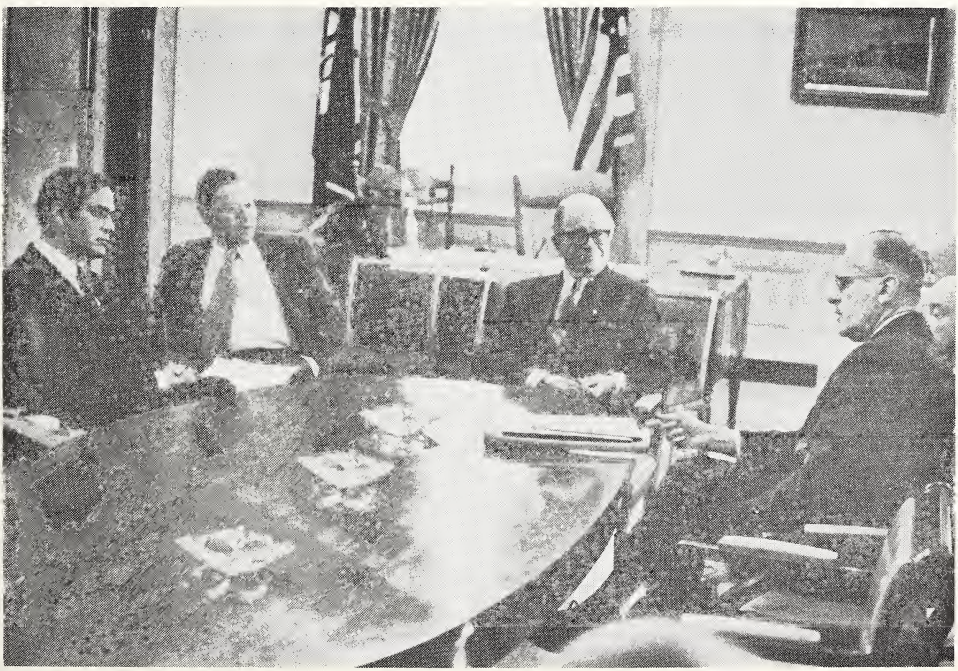
CLEAN AIR ACT

On February 13, 1972, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, William D. Ruckelshaus announced the appointment of an Interagency Committee to review state implementation plans submitted under the Act. The Act required each state to submit a plan to improve the air quality no later than January 31, 1972. In announcing the Interagency Committee to review such plans, Administrator Ruckelshaus ignored agriculture's interest in state implementation plans and did not include a representative from agriculture on the Interagency Committee.

Senator Ellender arranged a conference with Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to bring to his attention the importance of controlled open burning in agricultural operations. Senator Ellender invited other members of Congress from the sugarcane areas of Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico to attend such conference. Senator Ellender made it clear to Secretary Butz that any proposed ban or phase out of controlled open burning would completely wreck the sugarcane industry.

Senator Ellender was joined by Senator Gurney of Florida, Congresswoman Mink of Hawaii, Congressmen Caffery and Rarick of Louisiana, and Commissioner Cordova of Puerto Rico in emphasizing that there was no alternative to burning of fields prior to harvest and that experiments were continuing on an alternative method of disposing of the trash. The Washington representatives of the sugarcane producing states and Puerto Rico were joined in the meeting by representatives of the National Forest

(Continued on page 5)



Left to right: Representative Pat Caffery of Louisiana, Horace Godfrey, U. S. Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, and Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Order Heat Treating Units

Although heat treating cane for Stunting Disease is more than six months away, growers who wish to start a heat treating program for the first time this year should place orders for heating units as soon as possible. Mr. Clet Lasseigne, a 250 acre cane grower, Route 1, Box 22, St. Martinville, La., will manufacture heat treating units for sale this year and units will be made on order only. This unit will be manufactured according to the specifications of the original unit. Mr. Lasseigne has one unit on display which was operated on his farm last year. This unit was checked by Dr. R. J. Steib, Pathologist, L.S.U. and found to be very satisfactory. Mr. Lasseigne suggests orders be placed early to prevent delay in delivery because of time lag in receiving parts. The cost of the box at the Lasseigne farm is $3,000.00 and will include two loading racks.

Texas Seed Cane

At least two cane growers, Southdown, Inc., and Mr. Warren Harang, Jr. had planned to move a small quantity of seed cane from the newly started sugar area in Texas into Louisiana in early March for Spring planting experiments. Seed in Texas had not been killed by freezes and this would have provided seed for the experiments and also a possible source of seed for large scale planting in the Spring for the future. As the time for the transfer of this seed drew near these two growers along with representatives of the League, L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. became concerned over the introduction of either a new disease or a new insect not now in Louisiana.

After a conference with Entomologists and Pathologists of both L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A., the League asked Mr. Dave Pierce, Commissioner of Agriculture, to place a one year's embargo on Texas seed cane. The League has also contacted the Texas industry and suggested that seed cane not be sold for Louisiana entry. In this one year waiting period Pathologists and Entomologists of Louisiana will have time to study insects and diseases in Texas and at the end of that time more information will be available for the movement of cane into Louisiana.

The movement of cane into Louisiana for Spring planting could have important advantages. It could mean the use of far less seed per acre and less total labor required. In addition to extending the planting period, more total land on the farm could be planted to cane. Spring planting would lessen mosaic spread in seed cane.

Mr. Calvin Burleigh, Vice-President, Southdown, Inc., is planning a smaller spring planting test this year with small amounts of seed available from several sources in Louisiana.

It is hoped that information is available next year to be reasonably sure of no great risk involved in the movement of cane into Louisiana from Texas.

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SUGAR CANE CONTACT COMMITTEE MEETING
L.S.U. UNION – COLONNADE THEATER
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. J. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, and Dr. Doyle Chambers, Director of the L.S.U. Experiment Station, invite all cane growers and interested parties to attend the meeting.

Morning

9:00	Weed Control in Sugar Cane	E. R. Stamper
9:15	Cultural Practices	R. Ricaud
9:30	Fertilization Research	L. E. Golden
9:45	Sugarcane Engineering Studies	D. L. Roberts
10:00	The "L" Breeding Program	S. J. P. Chilton
10:15	Photoperiodic Control of Flowering	E. Paliatseas
10:30	Genetic Studies	M. T. Henderson
10:45	Varietal Improvement Program	L. Anzalone, Jr.
11:00	Sugar Station Report	E. C. Simon
11:15	Outfield Testing	M. J. Giamalva
11:30	Lunch	

Afternoon

12:45	Sugarcane Diseases	R. J. Steib
1:00	Sugarcane Diseases	I. L. Forbes
1:15	Sugarcane Insects	S. D. Hensley
1:30	"Does It Pay To Keep 2nd Year Stubble Cane?"	J. Campbell
1:45	Adjourn to Chemical Engineering Building	
2:00	Dedication of Historical Marker for Etienne de Bore Sugar Cane Kettle	State Committee

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 3)

Products Association. Representatives of the National Forest Products Association stated that prescription burning is necessary in forest management to accomplish several specific objectives including:

1. slash deposits
2. wildlife control
3. control of undesirable species
4. wildlife habitat improvement
5. disease control
6. recreation improvement

Secretary Butz responded to the presentation by stating that he would immediately contact Administrator Ruckelshaus and ask that a representative from agriculture be included on the Interagency Committee to review state implementation plans. He expressed appreciation to Senator Ellender for calling the matter to his attention and stated that he was definitely against any restrictive measure that would increase farm costs or reduce farm income.

State implementation plans for Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii and Puerto Rico do not contain any restrictions on controlled cane burning. Such plans, however, must be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency no later than May 30, 1972. EPA may, however, return the state plans to the states for correction or additions.

(Continued on page 10)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF MOSAIC DISEASE IN SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA, 1972[1]

Mosaic is present throughout the sugarcane growing area of Louisiana although only traces of infection occur in the northern area of the cane belt.

Recent research has shown that an increasing percentage of Mosaic causes an increasing loss of yield. Part of the loss in yields results from reduction in germination of both plant cane and stubble cane.

Mosaic is carried in seed cane that is taken from infected plants and is spread from diseased to healthy cane by aphids, or plant lice. Therefore, it is important that fields to be used for seed cane be relatively free of the disease.

The following are recommended for the control of Mosaic:

1. Learn to know the symptoms of Mosaic so you can identify the disease.

2. Survey in early spring the fields you expect to use for seed. This should be done as soon as stands are well established and the leaves show no cold injury or chemical injury. This may be anytime in April or as late as May, depending on the season. Choose fields for seed cane where there is a minimum of Mosaic.

3. Mosaic disease can be minimized by roguing seed plots and special emphasis should be placed on the newer varities. The first roguing should be done as early as practical.

Plant Cane: Rogue the diseased plants by digging them out. In digging, remove the entire seed piece on which a diseased plant occurs. Carry these plants out and destroy them, or during dry conditions these diseased plants can be chopped and left in the middles. Repeat the inspection and roguing in such seed plots through May and June at about two-week intervals. Infected plants missed in early roguings can be rogued from mid-June on by cutting the Mosaic-affected stool four to six inches above the ground level, then spraying the cut stool with erbon[2] [2 - (2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyl) ethyl 2, 2-Dichloropropionate] mixed with diesel fuel at the rate of 4 parts of diesel to 1 part of Baron.

Stubble Cane: Rogue the diseased stools (without cutting) by spraying directly all of the shoots in the stool with erbon at the rate of four parts of diesel fuel to one part of Baron. Repeat the inspection and roguing in such seed plots through May and June at about two-week intervals. Infected plants missed in early roguings can be cut back at ground level late (mid-June and on) so that they will not be included as seed for planting. Shoots will grow back from the knifed stools, but these can be rogued with erbon the following spring.

4. Mosaic-free seed should be planted as far removed as possible from fields known to be infected with the disease. If this is not practical, isolate fields to be used for seed by surrounding this area with Mosaic-resistant cane.

5. If you are growing N. Co. 310 that is highly infected with Mosaic, *discontinue* planting this variety until Mosaic can be reduced considerably. However, if N. Co. 310 is planted, it should be heat treated and isolated from seed cane plots. Mosaic spreads more rapidly in this variety than in any other commercial variety, and growing it where Mosaic is prevalent makes it more difficult to control the disease in other varieties.

6. On properties where there is a very high percentage of Mosaic in all vari-

TECHNOLOGISTS MEET

Officers of the Louisiana Division of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, named during the group's annual meeting on February 3rd in Baton Rouge, include, from left, Dr. Denver T. Loupe, secretary-treasurer, Baton Rouge; Charles Savoie, chairman-at-large, Belle Rose; W. Bradley Kimbrough, chairman of the manufacturing section, Jeanerette; Kermit J. Coulon, second vice president, Convent; Dr. James Irvine, president, Houma; Connie Melancon, first vice president, Houma; Rouby Matherne, chairman of the agricultural section, Houma, and outgoing president F. A. Graugnard Jr., St. James.

eties, especially C.P. 52-68 and L. 60-25, obtain seed cane for planting with a minimum of Mosaic and progeny of heat treated cane. Even though Mosaic will spread into a crop grown from healthy seed cane, losses will be much less in plant and stubble than would be the case where diseased cane is used.

7. The planting of resistant varieties such as C.P. 61-37 will greatly assist in controlling Mosaic.

8. It is very important that the heat treatment for the control of Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) be continued as the losses from Mosaic and RSD are cumulative. Since RSD causes great losses in L. 60-25, C.P. 61-37 and L. 62-96, a special effort should be made to establish Mosaic free plots for heat treatment.

9. Resistant varieties should be heat treated and planted before susceptible ones. Cane should be rogued at least once in the fall, especially recently released varieties.

---

[1]/Prepared jointly by Pathologists of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana, in cooperation with the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

[2]/Erbon is the accepted common name for Baron.

MECHANICAL CANE CLEANING

By GILBERT J. DURBIN, *General Manager, American Sugar Cane League*

A new approach toward mechanically cleaning cane is being tried by the American Sugar Cane League in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and L.S.U. The aim is to develop a new piece of field equipment which will clean the cane and leave the trash in the field. The cleaner would not be a part of the harvester but could be combined with the loader or operated separately from the loader.

The cleaner would take the cane from the heap-row (after being placed there by the present type of mechanical harvester), clean the cane with stripper rolls, expel the trash on each side of the cleaner, and either place the cleaned cane in grab-load lots back on the heap-row or place it immediately into field wagons. This research was started in October 1970 and is continuing. Up to this point, stripper rolls have been developed which will remove the trash (consisting of leaves, loose tops and dirt) when the trash comes in contact with the rolls. The capacity of the cleaner is the present problem which the research is trying to solve. The capacity goal is about 30 tons of cane per hour. In order to clean cane at this rate, the cane must pass over the rolls in a mat 2 or 3 stalks thick. The mat of cane must be agitated or reoriented as it passes over the rolls so that all or most of the trash comes in contact with the rolls. Various methods of agitating or reorienting the cane are being tried.

There are two main reasons why a successful mechanical cane cleaner might be desirable. First, pollution regulations may someday prevent farmers from burning the leaves from cane as they now do, even though such burning creates no harmful gases and the particulate matter from the burning usually falls back in the cane fields. Second, mechanical cleaning increases the value of cane. If the cost of mechanical cleaning is less than the increased value of the cane, it would be a paying proposition for the Louisiana sugar industry to use mechanical cleaners. However, the cost of mechanical cleaning cannot be determined until a successful cleaner is developed. Some research has already been done to decide the amount of increased value resulting from mechanically cleaned cane, but more of such research needs to be done.

One other possible side benefit of machine cleaned cane is the probability that such cane would be much easier to plant and would give higher germination from the seed pieces. Of course, a cleaner must be developed that does not injure the eyes or lateral buds of the cane if the cane is to be used for seed. It seems reasonable that the completely mechanical cane planter would work much better with cleaned cane.

Attempts to clean cane by machine are nothing new. Such attempts were made in Louisiana and other cane growing areas of the world years ago and are

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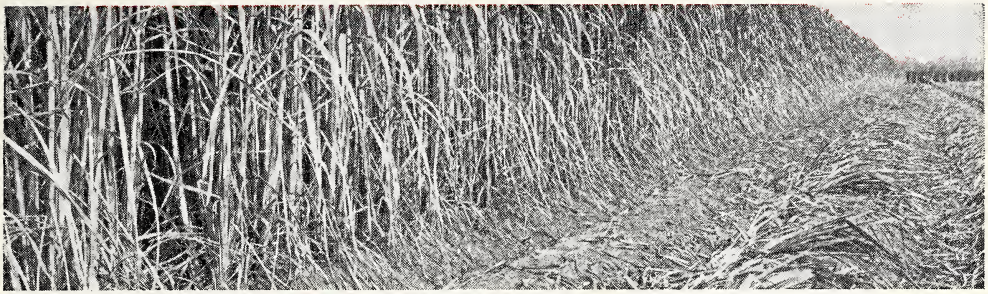

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still continuing. Some of this research tries to combine the cleaning operation with the mechanical harvester. Other research involves cleaning at a field transfer point. Still other research envisions cleaning at the factory. Worldwide, a tremendous amount of both time and money have been spent and are still being spent on this problem. It is not an easy one to solve.

One disadvantage in combining a cleaner with the harvester is the fact that this would further complicate the harvester and cause more stops and lost time in harvesting. However, it has the advantage of leaving the trash in the field, as does the American Sugar Cane League sponsored approach. A combination harvester-cleaner-loader was built and tested more than 20 years ago by Thomson Machinery Co., but was never accepted by the cane farmers. Following that, the U.S.D.A., with help from the American Sugar Cane League, worked many years on a harvester-cleaner-loader that was never accepted by the sugar industry. The Thomson machine and the U.S.D.A. machine handled whole stalk cane.

For the last several years, a number of private companies and the U.S.D.A. have been working on harvester-cleaner-loaders which chop the cane into short lengths with the thought that this should make cleaning easier. Chopped cane deteriorates faster than whole stalk cane and must be processed very soon after harvesting. The chopper type harvesters tested to date would not be satisfactory in Louisiana following a hard freeze because they have no provision for progressively topping the cane lower as the deterioration of the frozen joints proceeds down the stalk. This last objection would be eliminated if the cane were straightened up and topped, as now done by present Louisiana harvesters, and then chopped into short lengths.

Several cane areas outside Louisiana are trying to clean cane at field transfer points. This creates a problem of disposal of the trash removed from the cane. From Louisiana's standpoint, it would present the additional serious disadvantage of eliminating the movement of cane in field wagons direct from cane fields to factories without going through a transfer point. These direct hauls are the cheapest method of delivering cane from fields to factories.

Many years ago, Mr. Joseph Munson demonstrated that cane can be cleaned at the cane factory. Like cleaning at a transfer point, this gives birth to the problem of disposal of trash removed from the cane.

For economic and other reasons, it appears that the best place to clean cane is in the cane field. To do this, the cleaner might be combined with the harvester or with the loader, or might be a separate piece of equipment.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 5)

Fair Labor Standards Act

One of the first items of business to be considered by the 2nd session of the 92nd congress will be amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. A bill, H. R. 7130 has been reported out by the House Education and Labor Committee for consideration by the full House. This bill would increase minimum wages but most importantly would modify and eventually remove our processing exemptions and other agricultural exemptions. A similar bill is under consideration by the Senate Labor Committee. Efforts will be made on the House Floor to amend the bill as reported by the House Agricultural Committee and all affected agricultural interests are working to have the agricultural exemptions continue as at present.

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C. P. 52-68 near Raymondville, Texas, February 11, 1972. Left to right: Texas cane grower, Russell Cherry; Louisiana cane growers, James H. Thibaut, Robert Allain, P. J. deGravelles, Jr., and Earl Luke.

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The Sugar Bulletin

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JAMES H. THIBAUT
Twenty-Sixth President of the American Sugar Cane League

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
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	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available	8.88
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.52 - High 9.24
New York Price on March 9, 1972	9.20
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Mar. 9, 1972	9.0706
New Orleans Price on March 9, 1972	9.17
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Mar. 9, 1972	9.0406
Season's Average Price Through March 9, 1972	8.8285

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Editor's Note:

The gentlemen whose picture appears on the front cover of this issue was elected President of the American Sugar Cane League last September. This is the first opportunity we have had to give his picture the prominence it deserves.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

1972 Grassy Year But Less Winter Grass with Sinbar

Unless a miracle is on the way, the 1972 cane crop will have more than a few grass problems.

Winter grasses and weeds are in many fields. And, although the stands of cane are generally good all over the belt, research has proven winter seeds and grasses reduce cane yields.

Studies conducted by Dr. Rex Millhollon show that fields on which Sinbar was applied produced more cane per acre in plant cane than where Fenac was used. There is no doubt that Sinbar does a better job of controlling winter grasses, accocrding to Dr. Millhollon. Sinbar does a better job than Fenac on Canary grass, wild oats, and Timothy. These grasses have spread rapidly on many farms in recent years.

Competition

Although Mr. Ray Landry, Field Manager, Thibaut Farms, Napoleonville, Louisiana, and others, took a rather dim view of the big part competition played in the higher than average cane yields made by the "St. James Bunch" (members of the St. James cooperative) because there was also competition among cane growers in Napoleonville, Louisiana and elsewhere, nevertheless this subject is still creating much interest and some criticism.

On a recent visit to the Canal Point, Florida Cane Breeding Station the writer was surprised to find not only research workers but Florida cane growers talking about the "St. James Bunch." Sir names like Graugnard, Falgoust and Smith, Rodrigue and others came up. But while on the subject of names, perhaps some names are charmed. Recent information has shown that another group associated with the Sir name "Graugnard" are also high producers of sugar cane per acre. "The Columbia Factory Casimir Graugnard Gang" is indeed

According to Mr. Casimir Graugnard the eleven growers who delivered their total cane produced to Columbia factory, plus 3 other growers who deliver some portion of the cane produced to other mills, average 33.5 standard tons of cane per acre. These growers represented 93.8 percent of the total cane ground for 1971. The farms of Caire and Graugnard averaged 34.5 standard tons per acre on 2,026 acres. The Estate of E. Webre Farm average 35.4 standard tons. The low of the group average 26.0 standard tons per acre which was good for the poor crop of 1971.

Mr. Casimir Graugnard gives much credit to the team of hard working overseers and workers who produced the crop. He also, insisted that this article give much credit to the technology and varieties produced by L.S.U., the U.S.D.A., and the League.

Both the "Bunch" and the "Gang" are in the lower Mississippi River area, but, in the opinion of the writer, the area is not primarily responsible for the above average yields. The ingredients of competition are planning, sweat, technology, and pride. Both the Bunch and the Gang use and have much of these qualities.

If any other group would like equal space it will be graciously given.

Coming Thing

Both of the groups discussed have a few things in common. Both make use of the coming thing, the Supple System using a front end loader to feed the mill. According to Mr. Neal Bolton, Assistant Manager of the St. James Cooperative, the Catapillar 966 front end loader in use at the Cooperative can feed a 4,800 ton daily capacity sugar mill. Others at St. James will say Mr. Bolton is conservative. deserving of equal time and billing.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Speech by John Mount, Vic-President, Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

Mr. John M. Mount, Vice-President of Coca-Cola USA, recently spoke to the annual meeting of the California Beet Growers Association. Space will not permit reproduction of his entire speech but the things that he had to say are so important to the sugar industry that we are quoting portions of his talk.

"I would be remiss if I did not tell you that there are some clouds for the sugar industry on the horizon. Some of your contacts or principals may have told you that recently the principal producer of dextrose and corn syrups has changed its pricing policies. No longer will the price of dextrose and corn syrup be tied to the price of sugar. It is my feeling that the corn industry is going to attempt to regain the rapid rate of growth these other types of sweeteners enjoyed beginning in 1963-64 when sugar prices were so high. As you know, corn is plentiful. It is a native crop here in the United States and certainly the major corn producers are in a position to sell dextrose and corn syrups profitably at a price which makes these products attractive to many users. Nor should we overlook the artificial sweeteners. True, cyclamates were banned about a year and a half ago, but if you read the trade magazines as I do, you will note how many reputable companies throughout the world are now searching for other artificial sweeteners which can be used in many of the products produced by your customers. Also, you no doubt are aware of the attacks on the nutritional value of sugar.

"I have said (1) that we believe the sugar industry is in for a period of continued growth; (2) it is vitally necessary that you, as growers, consider that you have an obligation to grow beets to fulfill all of the requirements of the processors and to discard the idea that the granting of an acreage allotment or quota merely gives you the option to decide whether or not you want to grow beets. In addition, the processors have an obligation to expand if the beet industry is to continue to meet the requirements of its present quota structure; (3) every segment of the industry — producers, users, foreign suppliers, refiners, and others — should exert their efforts to try to make sure that this present Sugar Act works. If not, I foresee a time of travail in 1974 when the Sugar Act comes up for renewal. At that time, if it has been proven that the present Act is unworkable, or does not work to the benefit of all, there will be powerful forces endeavoring to change the format of the Act from that which we have known for almost forty years; (4) we will continue to try to expand our usage of sugar, as your major customers. We certainly trust that you will do the same — that you will continue to grow more beets, make more sugar available to your principal customers, make it available on a year round basis and we hope that you and your families will use more and more of those products of your customers which all of us have come to know and enjoy."

I am sure Mr. Mount would make the same suggestions to sugarcane growers.

BORER INJURY AND LOSS IN THE 1971 LOUISIANA SUGARCANE CROP

Leon J. Charpentier, R. D. Jackson, and W. J. McCormick,
Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA 70360

The 10 percent 1971 harvesttime bored joint infestation by the sugarcane borer (**Diatraea saccharalis** F.) was the same as in 1970 and 2 percent lower than the average for the preceding 10 years. A 10-percent infestation is considered light injury.

The 1971 survey, as in previous years, consisted of 2 examinations of 100 stalks each (twenty 5-stalk samples) at each of 21 representative mills located in 14 of 16 parishes with mills (Charpentier and Mathes, 1962). Percentage of infestation was determined by counting the total number of joints (internodes) and the number of joints showing external signs of borer injury. The Erath mill in Vermilion Parish, one of 22 mills in the survey program has been inoperative since 1969; consequently, the examinations for that parish were made in the field. Two 5-stalk samples from each of 10 fields being harvested on each examination date were substituted for the usual millyard examination of twenty 5-stalk samples.

The surveys are conducted to estimate the degree of borer damage and crop losses caused by this pest on an area or State-wide basis and are not meant to determine the actual infestation at any one of the sampling locations. Also, a considerable amount of cane is currently shipped over parish lines; some mills processing cane from a 3-parish area. Therefore, to make the survey information more plausible in studying the fluctuations in borer populations in Louisiana the data were grouped into 5 areas of the Cane Belt. The areas and mills sampled in each are: Southeastern including Lower Terrebonne, Southdown, Valentine, Lafourche Sugars, and Supreme; Mid-eastern including Armant, San Francisco, St. James Co-Op., Westfield, and Evan Hall; Northeastern including Cora - Texas, Myrtle Grove, Smithfield, and Alma; Western including Oaklawn, Sterling, Duhe - Bourgeois, Iberia Co-Op., Billeaud's, St. John-Levert, and Erath; and the Northern or Bunkie area which is sampled only at the Meeker mill. Since the Bunkie area is widely separated from the other cane growing areas the data from the one mill could not be combined with that of other mills except in calculating the average State-wide infestation.

The first examination in 1971, mainly of stubble (ratoon) cane and made November 1-10, showed a 10 percent bored joint infestation and the second, mainly of plant cane made November 30 through December 12, also showed a 10 percent infestation. At the various mills, percentages of joints bored ranged from a low of 5 in the second examination to 15 in the first. Mill averages ranged from 6 to 14 percent with an average of 10 percent for the 22 locations. The data are summarized in Table 1. The infestation in all but the Western area was lower than in 1970. In the Mid-eastern and Southeastern areas the infestation was 5

(Continued on page 8)

Table 1. Summary of data on bored-joint infestations of sugarcane borer in sugarcane growing areas of Louisiana during 1961-71 harvest seasons.

Areas	Percentage of joints bored in											
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Avg.	1971
Northeastern (4 mills)	8	4	12	12	17	11	12	12	7	15	11	12
Western (7 mills)	9	4	10	10	19	12	15	11	8	9	11	11
Mid-eastern (5 mills)	8	7	16	15	17	17	19	12	10	10	13	8
Southeastern (5 mills)	10	9	12	13	19	16	16	12	9	9	13	8
Northern (1 mill)	8	2	8	7	12	8	11	8	6	14	8	11
State averages (22 mills)	9	6	12	12	18	14	16	11	8	10	12	10

LOUISIANA 1972 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE INSECT CONTROL

The most important pest of sugarcane in Louisiana is the sugarcane borer. Less important are wireworms. The sugarcane aphid, sugarcane beetle, sugarcane mealybug, root stock weevils and springtails are minor pests for which no controls are recommended.

SUGARCANE BORER

Cultural Practices

Cultural practices are normal farming operations that can be used to help reduce damage from the sugarcane borer. The following practices are helpful, but usually not sufficient to control the insect.

1. Select non-infested seed cane for planting to improve stands.
2. Plant corn early and as far as possible from sugarcane to reduce mid-summer migration of moths from ripening corn to cane.
3. Destroy old stubble fields in the fall.
4. Leave crop residues such as old stubs, tops, and pieces of stalks exposed on top of the ground to assure maximum winter kill.
5. Scrap heavily infested fields to reduce the potential of overwintering populations.

Variental Resistance

Some varieties of sugarcane have demonstrated an ability to withstand borer attack better than others.

Timing Applications: It is very important that fields be checked at weekly intervals from mid-June through September 15, and that insecticides be applied only when and where potentially injurious borer infestations exist.

Insecticide appications should be made only after joints have begun to form, and when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae feeding in or under the leaf sheath and which have not yet bored into the stalk.

The need for thorough and competent checking of fields to determine where and when to use insecticides is most acute. Field checking permits the use of insecticides in a way which will:

1. Prevent the unnecessary destruction of natural enemies of the sugarcane borer.
2. Eliminate the unnecessary expense of applying insecticides where they are needed.
3. Reduce fish kills and adverse effects of insecticides on other wildlife.
4. Prolong the useful life of new insecticides by delaying the development of resistance.

(Continued on next page)

The following commercially grown varieties are ranked according to their susceptibility using C.P. 52-68 as a standard.

Rank	Variety	Average percent of Joints Bored	Percent of C.P. 52-68
1	N. Co. 310	9.84	47
2	C. P. 52-68	21.04	100
3	C. P. 55-30	27.12	129
4	L. 62-96	27.14	129
5	C. P. 48-103	30.33	144
6	C. P. 61-37	30.76	146
7	L. 60-25	37.42	178

Reduce insecticide use by planting resistant varieties.

Insecticidal Conrtol

Insecticide	*Dosage per acre Active Ingredient	Min. Days from last App. to Harvest
*Guthion spray (2 lbs/gal ec)	.75 lb.	30 days
Guthion (5% gran.)	**.75 lb. (16.5 lbs granules)	30 days

*Apply amount shown in water at a rate of not less than 2 gallons per acre.
**15 lbs. granules per crop acre plus ten per cent for coverage of ditchbanks and headlands.

INSECT CONTROL

5. Reduce hazards of insecticide contamination of drinking water.
6. Avoid possible adverse effects of insecticide residues in soils on crop growth.

Insecticides may be applied by airplane at any time during the day provided wind conditions are relatively calm. Marking of swaths by flagging is essential to insure uniform coverage. Swath width should not exceed the width of the wing span plus six feet. Height of flight of the plane in spray applications should be as close to the cane tops as possible.

Cautions

GUTHION should not be applied more than 5 times in a single season, and livestock should not be grazed in GUTHION-treated fields. Use granules within 40 days after formulation.

Wireworms

Soil treatment with DIAZINON is recommended to control wireworms where sod land is planted to cane or where wireworms are a problem. Wireworm damage generally occurs in spots, and is usually confined to sandy loam soils.

Spray DIAZINON on the cane seed pieces in the open furrow in a band 12 to 16 inches wide so that all the seed pieces will be covered. The spray should be applied just before the seed pieces are covered with soil. Apply the DIAZINON at the rate of 4 pounds of technical material per acre in at least 10 gallons of water.

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BORER INJURY

(Continued from page 6)

percent lower than the averages for the 10-year period 1961-70 higher by 1 and 3 percent in Northeastern and Northern areas; and the same in the Western area. The 1971 infestation of 10 percent was the same as in 1970, 2 percent higher than in 1969, and 1, 6, and 4 percent lower than for the respective years 1968, 1967, and 1966. Percentages of bored joints during the 10-year period 1961-70 averaged 12 and for the 36-year period 1935-1970 — 15.

The 4400 stalks examined in the 1971 survey had 56,637 joints or 1,027 less than in 1970. Average percentage of bored stalks was 54 compared to 58 percent in 1970.

The crop loss is currently considered to be three-fourths of the percentage of bored joints; that is 7.5 percent for the 1971 crop and 11, 12, 8, 6, and 7.5 percent for the crop years 1966-70, respectively (Mathes et al., 1953). Since the crop had an estimated value of $116 million at the first processing level[1], the borer may be considered to have caused a loss of approximately $8.7 million to the 1971 sugarcane crop.

Acknowledgement

The cooperation of the mill operators in the harvesttime survey program is greatly appreciated.

References Cited

Charpentier, Leon J. and Ralph Mathes, 1962 Sugarcane borer infestation and loss in Louisiana. Sugar Bull., 40(12): 132-33.

Mathes, R., J. W. Ingram, and Leon J. Charpentier. 1953. A method for determining losses caused by the sugarcane borer. Proc. Int. Soc. Sug. Cane Technol. 8:614-16.

[1] Figure provided by Gilbert J. Durbin, American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A.

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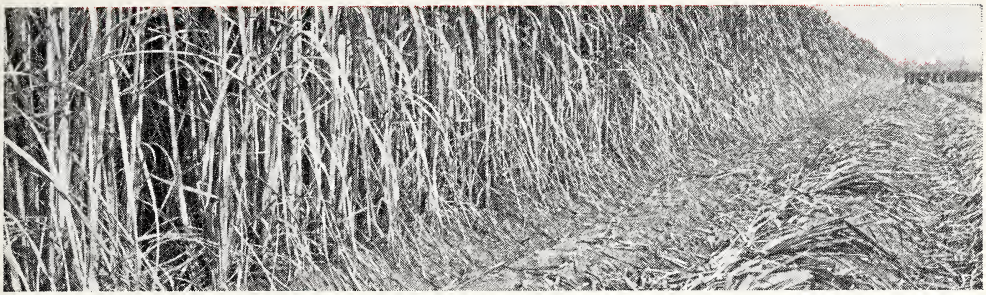

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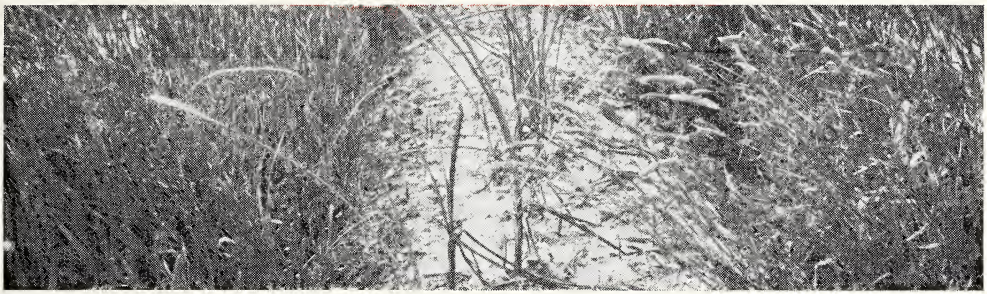

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DOWN THE ROW WITH EARL J. HICKS

The Outfield Grunt and Groan

"Knuckle Buster" was the byword for the 1971 grinding season in Louisiana. Sharing in the "honey bucket" were the Louisiana sugar cane scientists—in particular the L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield agronomists.

These agronomists are the people who test sugar cane varieties just prior to release. They, like many of you, walked, stumbled, and in general suffered through the agony of grinding 1971.

Let's take a look at their activities. What is to follow is an accurate and actual account of three months of harvesting toil.

I will list 4 of the more outstanding criteria necessary for harvesting and obtaining sufficient data for factual results.

(1) Number of man hours in the field for harvesting 13 outfield locations.

In 1971 the outfield consumed in excess of 6,700 man hours. This figure includes plant cane, 1st and 2nd stubble.

A closer look will show that the test field is cut with a harvester. Plots of each variety are separated. Each plot is weighed and the weights recorded. Next trash samples are taken, followed by twenty stalk sucrose samples. Samples are tied, tagged and brought to the U.S.D.A. Sugar Cane Field Station for analysis. The above takes place at all 13 outfield test locations. Again this includes plant cane, 1st and 2nd stubble. Without taking anything away from any other part of the testing program the outfield is truly the grunt and groan segment of the testing program.

(2) Number of tons of samples for the outfield:

In 1971 the L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. agronomists sent over 18 tons of samples to the mill for sucrose analysis. Here it is interesting to note that the samples sent to the mill for analysis were **not** burned or hand stripped. The samples exemplify a very close relation to cane sent to the average sugar factory in Louisiana. Trash samples ranged from 7 to 13%.

(3) Man hours in the laboratory:

More than 290 man hours was spent in the analysis of the 18 tons of samples ground at the Houma station during 1971. Again the laboratory at Houma and the laboratory at any other sugar factory operate on the same basic principle.

(4) Number of man hours for statistical analysis:

Outfield agronomists and assistants in 1971 sat before calculators for over 3,000 hours grinding out the data vitally necessary for evaluating the worthiness of a commercial sugar cane variety for Louisiana. The method used for the evaluation of each potentially new sugar cane variety is one of the finest statistical methods used to date.

Remember three outstanding things with regards to the statistical analysis:

1. Soundness
2. Fairness
3. Thoroughnes

What does all this mean to you the grower? It all stacks up to very nearly 9,000 man hours of work all of which is pointed at helping you the Louisiana sugar cane grower.

No testing program would survive very long without outside cooperation. Thankfully, Louisiana has that cooperation. The independent growers and larger plantations that work with the outfield testing program are to be sincerely thanked for working in the splendid manner in which they do. These are the people who give **free** to the agronomists the time, labor and equipment to carry on an efficient, necessary and vital part of an industry that would otherwise wither or die if variety testing were ever abolished.

Closing remarks should echo the work done by the people in the earlier part of the testing program. They, too have their moments to "grunt and groan".

Editors Note: Earl Hicks failed to mention that he and Howard Robichaux, League Agronomists, work with the State and Federal scientists on the testing program he has described.

LOUISIANA'S 1971 CANE CROP

By GILBERT J. DURBIN, *General Manager, American Sugar Cane League*

Louisiana produced 570,000 tons of sugar, raw value, from the 1971 cane crop. This is about 20 per cent less than would have been produced if Hurricane Edith had not gone through the cane area on September 16, about a month before harvest began. Many growers suffered more than 20 per cent loss.

It was a difficult and expensive harvest for two reasons. The cane was blown down and tangled by the hurricane, and frequent excessive rains in the last half of the harvest created very muddy conditions in the fields. We had a couple of things to be thankful for. The price of sugar was fairly good and there was no freeze during the harvest.

Although the 1971 cane crop was not considered a good one, it still made a big contribution to the economy of Louisiana. Growers received $73,000,000 for their cane. After processing into raw sugar, the crop was worth $117,000,000. It was worth $146,000,000 after refining and $165,000,000 at the retail level.

It might be interesting to compare the 570,000 tons of sugar produced from the 1971 crop with previous crops. The 1970 crop produced 602,000 tons of sugar on 13 per cent less acreage than in 1971. The two really large crops were 759,000 tons in 1963 and 740,000 tons in 1967. Many people may have forgotten that Louisiana had a real disaster in 1951, when only 295,000 tons of sugar were produced. This was the year we had a hard freeze at the beginning of grinding and unfortunately the sugar content of the cane was low when the freeze came and never improved after the freeze.

The 1971-crop acreage of cane for sugar and seed was 330,000 acres. The 1972 crop acreage will be about 350,000 acres. If we have normal yields of cane per acre and sugar per ton this year, Louisiana should produce about 750,000 tons of sugar from the 1972 cane crop. If we equal some of the high yields we have produced in a few past years, we could produce as much as 850,000 tons of sugar.

Louisiana needs to produce a bumper crop of cane and sugar this year for two reasons. Growers and processors need to recover from the adverse economic effects of the 1971 crop and the United States consumers need the sugar. World consumption of sugar has exceeded world sugar production in two of the last three years and stocks of sugar have been greatly reduced. It is estimated that consumption will exceed production again this year. The United States could have difficulty in getting all the sugar it needs this year and the next few years. The United States imports almost half its sugar requirements from 32 foreign countries.

Many Louisiana cane growers will not have as much cane acreage this year as they are allowed under the Sugar Act acreage control program. We believe every Louisiana cane grower who wants to expand his cane acreage for the 1973 crop will be allowed to do so. Also, we think anyone not now growing cane will have the chance to plant cane this fall, if he has land or can find land. Opportunity is now knocking for those who want to expand the Louisiana sugar industry.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available	8.90
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.54 - High 9.26
New York Price on March 23, 1972	9.18
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Mar. 23, 1972	9.0912
New Orleans Price on March 23, 1972	9.15
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Mar. 23, 1972	9.0612
Season's Average Price Through March 23, 1972	8.8561

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

R. Charles Hodson, Economist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

The Old Iron Kettle

It's more than an old upside-down iron kettle.

It's an inheritance out of Louisiana's past that pays proud yet unceremonious tribute to the start of something big: the state's economically important sugarcane industry and the part Louisiana State University has played in helping to bring that industry to its present high level of productivity. It symbolizes the genesis—through LSU's pioneering work in sugar engineering—of what is believed to have been the first chemical engineering course at a university in the United States.

The kettle, resting on a circular brick base in front of the new Chemical Engineering Building, was used by Etienne de Boré in 1795 for the first successful experiments to granulate sugar in Louisiana for manufacture on a commercial basis.

Unearthed on the de Boré Plantation, which is now Audubon Park in New Orleans, the kettle was presented to the state by de Boré descendants. During the Civil War it fell into Union hands and, according to rumor was used in a distillery by Ulysses S. Grant's brother-in-law.

After this lapse of dubious propriety, the kettle was rescued unknowingly by John Hill, a West Baton Rouge planter, who bought it as junk for his foundry. Luckily, Hill discovered the kettle's historic value, and the kettle was again presented to the state and then to the University.

Its present location is especially appropriate. LSU's Chemical Engineering Department evolved from what was once the Audubon Sugar School, which, in turn, had its roots in a state experiment station and factory, formerly located at Audubon Park. Dr. Charles E. Coates, as Dean of the Audubon Sugar School, developed the first chemical engineering course at the University.

Today, the Chemical Engineering Department still offers a bachelor of science degree in the field of sugar engineering; and the Audubon Sugar Factory, a completely equipped plant used for teaching and research, is the only installation of its kind in the world.

The above is from the program notes of the dedication ceremonies at L.S.U. on March 16, when the kettle in which Etienne de Boré first granulated sugar, way back in 1795, was moved to a place outside the new Chemical Engineering Building of the University. Harnett T. Kane, well known Louisiana historian was the dedicatory speaker. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., was the Master of Ceremonies.

(Continued on page 6)

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Harry T. Vaughn, Sr. Wins Dyer's Fourteenth Annual Award "Sugar Man of the Year for 1971"

Harry T. Vaughn, Sr., Vice Chairman of the Board of U. S. Sugar Corporation, received on March 22nd the most coveted honor in the U. S. sugar industry, the Dyer Memorial Award, as "Sugar Man of the Year, 1971."

The citation awarded to the 14th winner of this annual prize reads:

"Harry T. Vaughn, Sr., has devoted his entire life, with lasting distinction, to the sugar industry into which he was born.

"His major business contribution was the successful management of the U. S. Sugar Corporation, being a substantial factor in its growth from "rags to riches." Rising through the ranks in various technical and executive capacities, he became successively President and Vice-Chairman and led this outstanding Florida agricultural and manufacturing enterprise to its consistent and enviable operating records.

"Mr. Vaughn was equally outstanding in his leadership and service to the Florida industry, as well as to that of the entire United States. Throughout the period of rapid expansion of the Florida industry, he provided assistance to the newcomers to the sugar scene and the leadership which developed and maintained harmony and cooperation.

"This leadership in the Florida industry has extended also to national sugar matters and has been an important factor in the successful resolution of many domestic sugar problems in recent years."

The "Sugar Man of the Year" award was established in 1958 as a memorial to the late B. W. Dyer, Sr., founder of B. W. Dyer & Company, Sugar Economists and Brokers of New York City. The annual award gives recognition to persons making significant and meritorious contributions to the U. S. sugar industry. By so doing, the company hopes to stimulate ideas and developments which ultimately will help both sugar producers and sugar consumers.

Mr. Vaughn has literally been associated with the sugar industry all his life. He was born on June 21, 1898 on a sugar cane plantation in Montegut, Louisiana, where his father was an engineer. Following his schooling in Houma, Louisiana, Tulane University and Louisiana State University, he started his working career as a sugar chemist and as a member of that group of Americans known as "The Sugar Tramps" who "took off" a crop of cane in Louisiana and then went to Cuba and "took off" a crop there. After ten years in Cuba and Haiti working in various sugar houses he came to Florida in 1929. Rising through the corporate ranks of United States Sugar Corporation, Mr. Vaughn went from Chief Chemist in 1929 to President in 1958 and on June 30, 1970, assumed the duties and title of Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, Technical and Business Adviser to United States Sugar Corporation.

His leadership has not been confined to his duties with his company. For the entire period beginning with his being Production Manager in 1946, Mr. Vaughn was the acknowledged spokesman for the Florida sugar industry and, at times, for the entire Mainland Cane industry. He played a large part in negotiations with other segments of the domestic industry in obtaining sugar legislation which has been so important to the success of the entire sugar industry.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Crop Conditions and L.65-69

A survey in all general areas in the Louisiana sugar belt indicate that stands of cane are better this year than in a number of years. This does not mean that there are not some few acres here and there which are not perfect. Some few acres of plant cane in the Bunkie-Meeker area, particularly L.62-96 appears somewhat weak, but seed pieces are still good. One grower in that area, Mr. Grady Bubenzer, indicated that the weak L.62-96 was caused by too much soil over cane at planting time.

Some small amount of second and older stubble of L.60-25 on Bayou Lafourche is not up to par. There is also a small acreage of C.P. 52-68 in the Thibodaux area which does not have a good stand. Plant cane stands of L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37 are generally excellent all over the belt in spite of a large amount of both varieties having been planted under adverse conditions. Needless to say from a stand viewpoint growers are optimistic for the promise of this crop.

All is not well however, the crop is very grassy. Rains have delayed work in spraying, and very few growers have been able to start fertilizing. Spraying and cultivation is urgent for the control of grass, but growers need not hurry to fertilize. There is plenty of time left for that. The crop is not actively growing, and does not need much plant food at this time.

L.65-69
Mosaic Resistance

The American Sugar Cane League's Variety Release Committee will meet in the near future to consider the release of L.65-69, a variety now being increased on Secondary Stations around the sugar belt. The committee is composed of members of the U.S.D.A. Houma Sugar Station, the Louisiana State Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League. All data available on this variety will be presented and considered by the Committee.

Information available at this time indicates L.65-69 has satisfactory cane yields, early and high sucrose, and almost complete resistance to mosaic disease. The variety lodged at several places last year, but there is some indication it will be better than L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37 in this respect.

Growers must recognize that it is very difficult for those working in the variety development program to be sure of the standing or lodging ability of a new variety. There are a number of reasons for the uncertainty. One of the main reasons is that all types of weather conditions which can occur do not occur during the time and at the relative few places where the new variety is being tested. Another reason is most of the cane on the 40 Increase Stations is usually cut early for seed and cane is not observed late in the year. A third and most important reason is that variety plots are small and do not reflect what full fields would do under varying weather conditions. Ten rows of an unreleased variety sandwiched between another variety in a field may act differently than a whole field of the unreleased variety. Because the full force of a 15 mile per hour wind cannot strike the inside 10 rows of the unreleased variety may make it appear better than the surrounding variety. Outfield Test Plots are small, and although replications are used, plots less than 50 feet in length can be protected by other varieties around. However, enough is now known to be almost certain that L.65-69 will not be as erect as C.P. 52-68. Growers will hear more about this variety following the meeting of the Variety Release Committee.

(Continued from page 8)

Ed. Schexnayder Dies

It is with sincere regret that we record the passing of Ed. Schexnayder, of White Castle, La., who, for many years, was a very active member of the American Sugar Cane League. He died on February 25th, in White Castle, after a long illness.

At the time of his death, Mr. Schexnayder was 1st Vice-President of the American Sugar Cane League. He had been re-elected to this office since 1957 when his uncertain health prompted him to ask that he not be elevated to the presidency of the League. This was fifteen years ago. Ed. was 70 when he died.

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League adopted the following resolution honoring Mr. Schexnayder at its meeting in New Orleans on March 29, 1972.

———

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS—On February 25th in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-two, Edward Joseph Schexnayder passed away after a long illness, and

WHEREAS—Ed Schexnayder was a long-time member of the American Sugar Cane League, having served as a Vice-President of our organization for more than a decade and a half, and

WHEREAS—during his active years in the Louisiana Sugar business, Mr. Schexnayder played a leading roll in promoting the well-being of his fellow man in his business and in the community in which he lived,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED—That the members of this Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League, meeting today in executive session for the first time since the death of our friend, desire now to officially express the sympathy and sorrow that many of us have already expressed to the widow and family of Mr. Schexnayder, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That this resolution be made a part of the official minutes of this meeting and copies of it be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

Proportionate Shares Hearing

The U.S.D.A. has announced that an informal hearing will be held April 14th in New Orleans "to receive views and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1973 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area".

The notice of the hearing states, among other things, that even though thirteen percent more acreage was allocated to the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Louisiana and Florida) for the 1972 crop providing an acreage about 5 percent larger than that of 1964, the last unrestricted crop, production from the larger acreage is expected to be slightly less than the 1972 marketing quota for the area. "To provide sugar supplies equal to the quota and carry-over requirements" the notice says, **"consideration will be given to removing acreage restrictions for the 1973 crop".**

Remembering what happened after the 1963-64 lifting of acreage requirements by the U.S.D.A., when cane farmers in both states were encouraged to plant sugar cane as sort of a patriotic duty and then left "holding the bag" when marketing quotas were not increased enough to take care of the resulting increased sugar production, the American Sugar Cane League has objected to unrestricted plantings. The following letter, dated March 9, 1972, from Gilbert J. Durbin, General Manager of the League, to Tom O. Murphy, Director of the ASCS Sugar Division in Washington, sets forth the League's position in this matter.

WANTED

Chief Chemist and Fabrication Superintendent for large Louisiana sugar factory

Reply to 1-C
The Sugar Bulletin

Dear Mr. Murphy:

We are astounded that the U.S.D.A. is giving consideration to lifting cane acreage restrictions in Louisiana and Florida. Such action would be a serious mistake. It is not necessary and could have dire consequences for cane growers and processors.

The U.S.D.A. removed cane acreage restrictions for the 1964 cane crop in Louisiana and Florida despite our strong objections. Because of this unwise move by the Department, severe acreage reductions were imposed upon Louisiana and Florida cane growers for the 1965 through 1971 crops. That period of low cane acreages greatly weakened the financial condition of cane growers and processors. The 1971 amendments to the Sugar Act gave us hope of recovering from our depressed financial condition by an orderly growth in our production of cane and sugar; but you are now proposing an action that may result in us having to go through another period of several years of acreage reductions and financial weakening of our industry.

The U.S.D.A. made a mistake in removing cane acreage restrictions on the 1964 crop and in calling for "maximum" production. Once the increased amount of sugar you called for had been produced, it was not needed and we were not allowed to sell it. The mistake was made because the U.S.D.A. misjudged the ability of world sugar producers to increase sugar production in response to higher prices. We remind you that world sugar production was 60 million tons for the 1963-64 year and 73 million tons for the 1964-65 year. That was a 22% increase in one year. In the current situation, an increase of only 8% in world production would make production exceed consumption.

You may again be underestimating future world sugar production. Russia, the world's largest sugar producer, has already taken action to increase sugar production by making it more attractive for farmers to deliver sugar beets to sugar factories rather than feeding such beets to livestock. Russia demonstrated its ability to quickly increase sugar production when it upped its production from 6,475,000 tons in the 1963-64 year to 11,270,000 tons in 1964-65 year. That was a 74% increase in one year. If Russia duplicates that performance in the current situation, the gap between world production and world consumption would be eliminated without the necessity of any increase in production from other countries. It is certainly reasonable to expect that other countries will increase their sugar production.

We recognize that you and we have a responsibility to assure U.S. consumers adequate sugar supplies. However, we think you also have the responsibility of preventing an expansion of production in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area beyond the amount of sugar we are allowed to market under the Sugar Act. If in your judgment larger sugar production in our Area is needed, then we earnestly ask that such larger production be accomplished by larger proportionate shares rather than by eliminating proportionate shares.

Removal of proportionate shares could result in an expansion of production and processing facilities and in sugar production much beyond the amount of sugar we are allowed by law to sell under the Sugar Act. This, in turn, could be followed by severe acreage reductions for a period of years, as happened before when our acreage was reduced as much as 28%. The Louisiana sugar industry simply cannot afford such an occurrence again without serious permanent damage to the economy of our industry.

We implore you to remember recent history and not remove cane acreage restrictions in Louisiana and Florida.

Sincerely yours,

G. J. Durbin
Vice-President and General Manager

ROGUING MOSAIC-DISEASED STUBBLE IN SEEDPLOTS WITH HERBICIDES

H. Koike and R. L. Tippett[1]

With the varieties presently grown commercially in Louisiana, roguing of diseased plants in the seedplots is important for reducing the incidence of mosaic in the field.

The recommended practice for roguing plant-cane seedplots in the spring is to dig and destroy the entire seedpiece or planted stalk on which a diseased shoot appears. The whole stalk is removed because all of the shoots from the stalks may be infected. This type of roguing is not practical for stubble cane because of the time and physical effort required. With expanding acreage and for the maximum utilization of new varieties, the need for stubble cane for seed is more urgent.

The use of chemicals, such as herbicides, would make roguing of stubble-cane seed plots easier. Stamper and Anzalone (2) found the herbicide Garlon to be effective for roguing stubble cane, but the herbicide is no longer available. Herbicides have also been used for roguing plant-cane seed plots in the summer (3) and roguing sugarcane affected with other diseases such as leaf scald (1).

The experiments reported present recent results of stubble roguing with herbicides.

Procedure: In replicated field tests (two in the spring of 1970 and one in the spring of 1971), the effectiveness, singly and in combination, of the herbicides Baron[2] [2, - (2, 4, 5 - Trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate] and Glytac[2] [ethylene glycol bis (trichloroacetate)] were determined. One of the 1970 tests was in first stubble cane of a mosaic spread test, while the other was in second stubble healthy control of an RSD test. The 1971 test was in second stubble of a mosaic nursery. Varieties in the test were CP 52-68, CP 61-37, L 60-25 and L 62-96. Where possible, mosaic-infected stools were sprayed, otherwise healthy plants were sprayed. Plot size varied with availability of stools of each variety.

The herbicides were applied as 1 part Baron to 4 parts diesel oil or 1 part Glytac to 10 parts diesel oil. The combination of the two herbicides consisted of i) 4 parts Baron + 1 part Glytac in 20 parts diesel oil, and ii) 1 part Baron + 1 part Glytac in 10 parts diesel oil. Diesel oil alone was included as a treatment.

The herbicides were applied to the stubble shoots with a knapsack sprayer. The spray was directed toward the spindle or leaf whorl area of the shoot. Sufficient herbicide was applied to allow some excess to flow down the stem, but no effort was made to wet all the leaf surface.

(Continued on page 10)

[1] Research Plant Pathologist and Agricultural Research Technician, U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana 70360.

[2] Baron was supplied by the Dow Chemical Company, Houston, Texas, and Glytac by Occidental Chemical Company, Houston, Texas.

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Table 1. Total number of shoots growing at time of first spraying (A), 5½ weeks after first spraying (B) = (time of second spraying), and 7½ weeks after second spraying (C).

	CP 52-68			CP 61-37			L 60-25			L 62-96		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Baron	92[a]	26	2	143	28	3	247	27	3	160	26	0
Glytac	84[a]	21	3	169	40	15	257	22	2	143	29	3
Untreated Control	45[b]	191	237	49	177	225	127	448	406	62	210	253

[a] Total number of shoots for 3 tests.
[b] Total number of shoots for 1 test.

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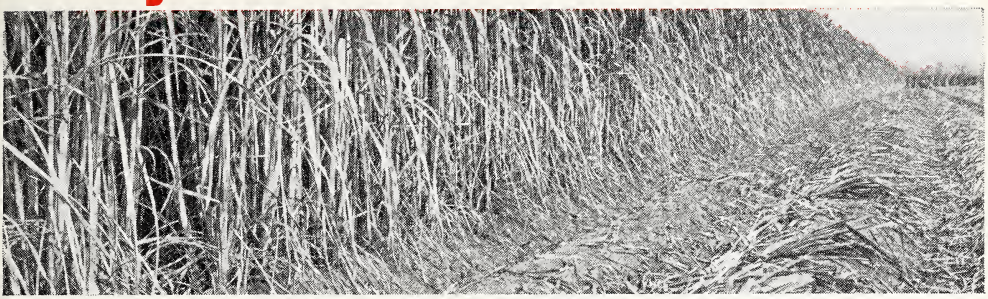

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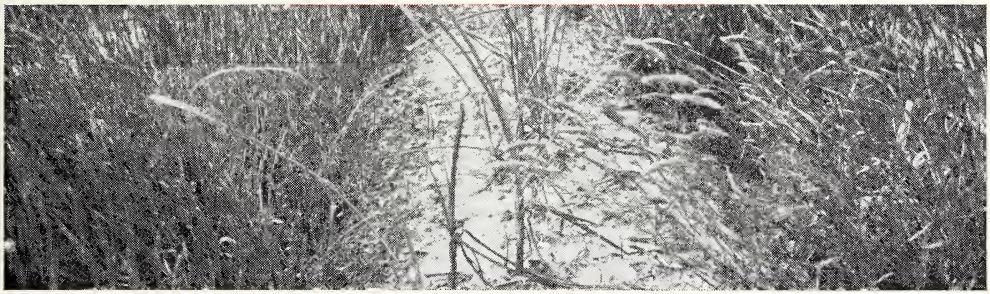

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ROGUING

(Continued from page 3)

The first application was made during the latter part of April and the second application during the early part of June. Counts of living shoots in the treated plots were made at the time of the first and second applications and 7½ weeks after the second application. Shoot counts in untreated plots were also made at the same intervals in one test.

Results and Discussion: The first application of either Baron or Glytac greatly reduced the number of surviving shoots (Table 1); the survivors after 5½ weeks were badly stunted. A few new shoots had emerged by the date of the second application (about 5½ weeks after the first application). There were few or no survivors in the treated plots after the second spraying. Shoots that emerge after the second spraying are very small compared to the untreated control plants and would not be included in seedcane cut later in the summer. The "escapes" would be chemically rogued in the next cycle of seed cane if the stubble plot is kept another year for seed.

Results indicated that combinations of the two herbicides were not more effective than the single herbicide treatments. Diesel oil alone killed many shoots but left appreciably more survivors than did the herbicides.

Results of another test indicated that cutting the shoots a few inches above ground level immediately before spraying gave poorer kill of shoots than spraying the shoots directly. Similar observations have been made by agronomists at our Station who have routinely used herbicides for roguing mosaic-diseased cane in the field. This is likely due to the greater systemic action of the herbicides when applied to uncut shoots.

Roguing stubble-cane seed plots with Baron has been included as part of the 1972 recommendations for the control of mosaic disease. In roguing seedplots, either by digging or with herbicides, it is very important to start as early as practical in the spring, when mosaic symptoms are recognizable, and to follow up the roguing as recommended

through May and June at about 2-week intervals (See Recommendations for the Control of Mosaic Disease in Sugarcane in Louisiana, 1972, Sugar Bull. 50:6-7, March 1, 1972).

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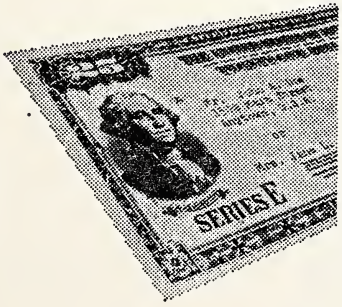

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

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	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available	8.94
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.58 - High 9.30
New York Price on April 13, 1972	8.90
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - April 13, 1972	9.0903
New Orleans Price on April 13, 1972	8.87
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - April 13, 1972	9.0603
Season's Average Price (Oct. 8, 1971 - April 13, 1972)	8.8789

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The Sugar Bulletin

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

R. Charles Hodson, Economist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

The Facts About Farming and Food

Recently the press and other news media have been discussing whether raw agricultural commodities should be put under price control due to increases of food products in grocery stores. Actually, Secretary of Agriculture Butz has defended farmers in these discussions while Price Commission Chairman Grayson has indicated that raw agricultural commodities should be price controlled. Congressman James Abourezk of South Dakota recently forwarded a fact sheet to his constituents. We are quoting the fact sheet with his permission.

WHY DO CONSUMER PRICES RISE?

The accompanying chart shows that consumer price increases on a representative market basket of foods have been due almost entirely to rising retail costs.

THE COST-PRICE SQUEEZE ON FARM FAMILIES

Fact: In 1952 the Index that shows what farmers receive for their produce stood at 299. In 1972 it had risen a tiny 2% to a level of 304.

Fact: In 1952 the index that shows what farmers must pay to produce their product stood at 288. In 1972 it had shot up nearly 50% to a level of 420.

Fact: The parity ratio, which relates costs of production to prices received, is the traditional measure of farm prosperity. In 1952 parity was 104. In 1972 it has dropped to 72.

IS THE FARMER GETTING A FAIR DEAL?

The accompanying chart shows the relationship between prices paid to farmers for their product and the wage increases received by other groups over the last 20 years.

Per capita personal income in metropolitan counties stands at about $4,000. Per capita farm income is $1,503 from farm sources and $2,872 when supplemental income that many farmers are forced to seek is added in.

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL COST OF THE POOR POSITION OF AGRICULTURE?

Fact: 92,560 people migrated from South Dakota alone in the 1960s.

Fact: Based on South Dakota outmigrating a total rural exodus of about 4 million persons nationally would be very conservative.

Fact: Per capita expenditures of metropolitan areas back in 1967 came to $256.29 for education, health, police, roads, fire, sanitation, and welfare alone.

Fact: Based on these figures the approximate cost of metropolitan governments alone of rural outmigration in the 1960s had to exceed one billion dollars annually. This figure omits Federal costs and the environmental and social problems that are exacerbated by rural contribution to the metropolitan population explosion.

Period	Retail Cost	Price Paid to Farmer	Middleman's Share	Farmer's Share of Consumer Dollar
1947-49	$ 896.	$448.	$448.	50%
1957-59	989.	397.	592.	40%
1970	1,223.	476.	747.	39%
1971	1,224.*	447.	767.	38%

* Note: In 1971, during the very period which those who would control agriculture prices are concerned about, retail cost to the consumer rose $21. Twenty of those dollars went to the middlemen; only one of them went to the farmer.

Farm Prices	Wage Earners	Government Employees	Business and Professional	Dividends
+7%	+340%	+430%	+200%	+300%

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Chopper-Type Cut-Load Harvester

A large part of the 1970 Louisiana cane crop was lodged and many growers complained about the difficulty of that harvest season.

The harvest of the 1971 crop was far worse and not for only a few growers, but for all growers in all areas of the Louisiana cane belt. Cane was down and tangled from Hurricane Edith. Harvesting costs skyrocketed. Scrap left in the field after harvest was unbelievable. It is estimated that at least five tons of cane per acre, as scrap, was left in the field. L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37 broke up badly and were the most difficult varieties to harvest.

In general, Louisiana cane growers made small profits for the 1970 crop and little or no profits for the 1971 crop. The fact that yields of cane per acre were down because of lodged cane in both years, coupled with large increases in harvest cost, is probably the reason for a renewed interest in a chopper type cane combine. A chopper type combine is nothing new to Louisiana. Cary Iron Works, Opelousas, La., began experimenting with a combine in the late 1940s and serious interest and development was again started in 1957 in Louisiana. Although the Cary Harvester was never commercially used in Louisiana to any great extent, it has been used commercially in other sugar areas and particularly in the West Indies.

The present day Cary Combine was developed in Louisiana during the years 1957 through 1960. It was operated on several plantations and did fairly well. At that time it was felt that ground loss was somewhat greater than the convenional soldier type harvester and tests conducted at the Audubon Sugar Factory showed sugar per ton of cane to be somewhat lower. Lower sugar per ton from the Cary harvested cane was probably caused by more tops being harvested. Ground loss was probably greater because of the dropping of short pieces during synchronization of the combine with the cane wagon being pulled along side of the combine. Cane was generally straight during this testing period and soldier type harvesters could do well both from a topping and from a ground loss standpoint.

It is important to note that Valentine Sugars used a Cary Combine at Clovelly Farms in Lafourche Parish to cut some of the worse down and heavy cane on that farm for the 1970 crop. The same machine was also used in 1970 by Southdown Sugars after Valentine completed harvesting. The Cary Combine did a fairly satisfactory job in some of the worse downed, tangled, and heavy cane ever produced in Louisiana in that year.

J & L Engineering Company is now developing a cane combine for possible use in Louisiana. It will be a chopper type machine but it will incorporate a feature which, in the opinion of many, is necessary for any chopper type machine for Louisiana. The machine will have a topper out front similar to the topper on present day Louisiana harvesters. Without this feature it will be impossible to discard and remove frozen tops from cane following severe freezes. Even if cane varieties are developed with much higher sugar and with a small amount of tops, a topper will be necessary in years when severe freezes make it necessary to remove the frozen and deteriorated top portion of the stalk.

The Australian sugar industry has been using chopper type combines for a number of years and although this type of machine will continue in use, deterioration of short cut-up pieces has been a problem. Australia burns cane standing and a very hot excellent burn is usual. That industry has had to watch delivery period following cutting to prevent high deterioration. Another problem has been chopping pieces too small. Very short pieces have caused rapid deterioration.

(Continued on page 10)

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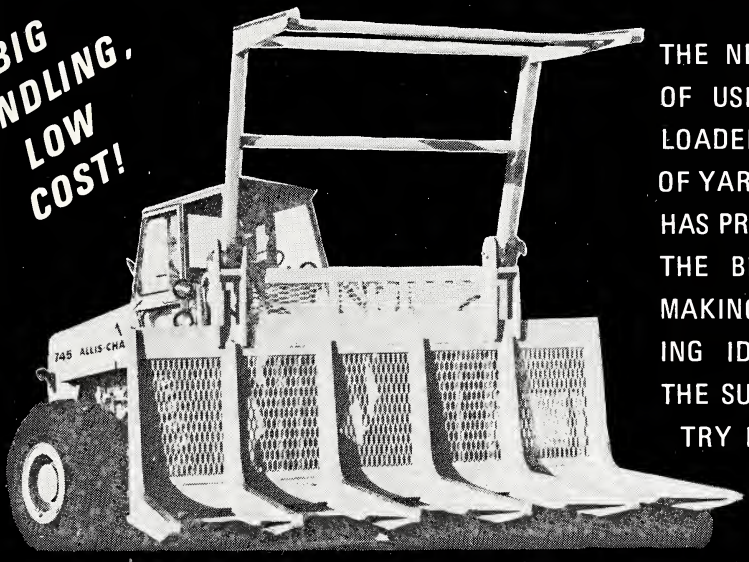

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

New Greenhouse for Houma Experiment Station

The American Sugar Cane League has appropriated $75,000 to purchase a new greenhouse and other cane breeding facilities. The League will keep title to this installation, but it will be placed on the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station at Houma.

The facilities will be used by U.S. Department of Agriculture personnel and League employees. The object is to speed up a basic breeding program aimed at developing better cane varieties. The program involves the use of wild canes which have not been used before.

The commercial varieties of cane which Louisiana and other areas grow contain wild-cane "blood", but relatively few of the hundreds of wild canes available have ever been used to develop the commercial cane varieties of the world. A few years ago at the suggestion of the League the U.S.D.A. began a basic breeding program to use some of the wild canes not heretofore used. The results to date look promising.

The process of incorporating wild cane germ plasm into an acceptable commercial variety requires a good many years. First, a wild cane that has some desirable characteristics is crossed with a commercial-type cane. Second, the offspring of that cross is "back-crossed" with a commercial type cane. The offspring of that back cross is then back-crossed with a commercial type cane. The process of back-crossing continues for a period of years until there is developed a variety which has commercial possibilities or has prospects of being a good parent in the current breeding programs at L.S.U. and Canal Point, Florida, which develop the varieties we grow commercially.

The investment of League funds in basic breeding of new cane varieties will help assure the continued existence of the Louisiana sugar industry. We expect to eventually get from this work cane varieties which have some or all of the following desirable traits: (1) cold tolerance, (2) disease resistance, (3) insect resistance, (4) higher yields of cane per acre, (5) more sugar per ton of cane, and (6) adaptability to mechanical harvesting.

As time goes on, we are finding that it is necessary to use more and more League funds to supplement State and Federal money available for sugar cane research. This trend will likely continue.

Exchange Elects

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., was held in New Orleans on March 26th, and Sidney J. Menard, former President of the South Coast Corporation, who is now serving as a consultant for that big Louisiana sugar enterprise, was elected to a second term as President of the Exchange. Also, re-elected were James H. Thibaut, President of the Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative, Donaldsonville, to be 1st Vice-President; J. Y. Whealdon, President of Valentine Sugars, Inc., New Orleans, to be 2nd Vice-President; E. B. Terrill, Jr., President of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., Brusley, La., to be 3rd Vice-President; Charles A. Levy, New Orleans, to be Treasurer; and A. W. Dykers, New Orleans, to be Executive Secretary.

Elected to two year terms on the Board of Directors of the Exchange were T. M. Barker, Jerry L. Dickson, F. Evans Farwell, Robert Fraser, Sedgwick Howard, S. H. Livaudais, Jr., M. C. McNamara, Sidney J. Menard, Charles C. Savoie, John Thibaut, J. Y. Whealdon, P. Chauvin Wilkinson, and H. L. Williams.

The gentlemen listed above will serve with T. H. Allen, Ramon Billeaud, Noel Edler, Charles F. Gibbins, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Malcolm Lambour, Jr., Charles A. Levy, William Nuttall, Rudd Seim, E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., James H. Thibaut, and H. C. Vaccaro, who were elect-

(Continued on page 10)

AIR PRESSURE INCORPORATION OF FUNGICIDES INTO SHORT STALK SECTIONS OF SUGARCANE FOR THE CONTROL OF RED ROT

L. Anzalone, Jr.

In Louisiana sugarcane is planted with seed pieces consisting of whole or half stalks ranging in length from 90 to 180 cm. The use of shorter seed pieces (stalk sections 20 to 40 cm long having 2 or 3 buds) would allow more advantageous use of mechanical planters and result in reduced cost of seed cane as well as labor. However, short seed pieces deteriorate more rapidly under Louisiana conditions. One of the principal causes of seed piece deterioration is the red rot fungus **Colletotrichum falcatum** Went (2, 3). The red rot fungus may be present as semidormant mycelium in the tissue at planting, or as spores on the surface of the seed pieces (3). Since most sugarcane is planted during September and October in Louisiana, seed pieces remain in a more or less inactive condition during the winter and early spring, and if conditions are favorable

(Continued on next page)

Table 1. Average stalk weight in lb./plot in plots planted with nontreated and fungicide-treated seed pieces maintained under 0 or 10 psi for 15 min during treatment.

Treatments				Average stalk weight in total lb./Plot	
Chemicals	psi	ppm	No. of test	Inoculum on surface of seed pieces and soil	Inoculum inside seed pieces
Captan	10	100	6	51	10
+		200	5	42	13
PCNB	0	100	6	32	14
		200	5	29	11
Benlate	10	100	4	48	21
		200	4	56	28
		400	2	59	2
	0	100	4	16	13
		200	4	36	16
		400	2	37	1
Water	10		6	37	8
	0		6	41	4

during this time of year the fungus invades the nodes and internodal tissue killing many of the buds and destroying stored material (3, 4). The most important loss results from low yield due to poor stands which are carried through one plant cane and two stubble crops. This paper describes a method of reducing deterioration of short seed pieces by treating 3-bud sections of sugarcane stalks with fungicides suspended in water under an air pressure of 10 psi for 15 min. Results of a part of this work were presented in an abstract (1).

Seed pieces of Co. 290, very susceptible to red rot, were cut into segments of 3 buds each, tied into bundles of six segments, and immersed for 15 min. in 10 liters of a fungicide suspension or water (for controls) at 0 and 10 psi. The fungicide treatments used consist of a mixture of Captan (N-trichloromethylmercapto- 4 -cyclohexene-1:2-dicarboximide), and PCNB (pentachloronitrobenzene); and Benlate (methyl 1(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazole carbamate with DuPont's surfacant F. The pressure tank was made by welding an air inlet valve in place of a pump opening on a stainless steel, 10 liter Hudson sprayer. Seed pieces were allowed to dry for 6-10 hr after treatment before inoculations. The nontreated and fungicide-treated seed pieces were inoculated just prior to planting in field plots each consisting of a row 1 m long. Inoculum consisted of a spore suspension of **C. falcatum** grown on oat agar plates at 25°C for 6-12 days. The spore suspension was adjusted to approximately 30 conidia per 100x power microscope field.

Inoculations were made by two methods: 1) by pouring 300 ml of inoculum over the seed pieces and soil before planting; and 2) putting 0.5 ml of inoculum into a hole made by removing a plug from the center of two internodes of each seed piece and replacing the plug so that the inoculum was contained within the seed piece. Data were taken at the end of the growing season on weight of mature stalks in each plot.

In the first series of tests where inoculum was poured over the seed piece stalk weight per plot was higher in plots planted with seed pieces treated with Captan (100 ppm)-PCNB ppm) mixture and with 200 and 400 ppm of Benlate under added pressure than comparable treatments at atmospheric pressure (Table 1). The Captan-PCNB mixture was phytotoxic to seed pieces when used at the 200 ppm rate. Benlate was ineffective at the 100 ppm level.

When inoculum was placed within the seed piece without coming in direct contact with the surface-treated area, Captan-PCNB treatments did not appreciably increase stalk weight in any of the tests. However, stalk weight was higher when Benlate was applied under pressure at 100 and 200 ppm. A yield increase was obtained with Benlate at 200 ppm 0 pressure treatments. Since the inoculum was placed within the seed piece and did not come in direct contact with the fungicide on the surface of the stalk immediately after treatment, control by Benlate in the 0-pressure test may be due to systemic action.

Sugarcane seed pieces treated with fungicides under air pressure made normal growth and the fungicides were more effective in controlling red rot when applied under a pressure of 10 psi than under normal atmospheric pressure.

1. Anzalone, L., Jr. 1969. Air pressure incorporation ungicides into short stalk sections of sugarcane for the control of red rot. Phytopathology 59:1016 (Abstr.)

2. Edgerton, C. W. 1911. The red rot of sugarcane. La. Agr. Exp. Stat. Bul. 133:1-22.

3. Edgerton, C. W., and F. Carvajal. 1943. Recent investigation on the red rot of sugarcane. Sugar Bul. 22(4): 26-29.

4. Edgerton, C. W., and F. Carvajal. 1944. Host-parasite relations in the red rot of sugarcane. Phytopathology 34:827-837.

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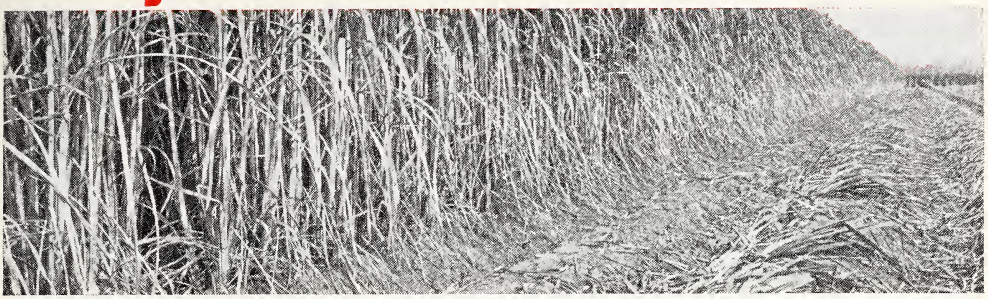

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 6)

ed last year to two year terms on the Board.

The following paragraphs are from Mr. Menard's report to the meeting.

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and our distinguished guests.

It has been a year since you honored me by electing me President of the Exchange. Back in March of last year our industry was looking forward to what many thought would be one of our finest years. Three hundred and thirty thousnad acres of sugar cane lands were under cultivation for our largest acreage in cane since 1964.

Conditions appeared to be favorable for a bumper crop — but then came Hurricane Edith. Overnight a bright prospect was reduced to a dismal outlook that became progressively more dismal as the grinding season progressed. It is estimated that Hurricane Edith reduced the Louisiana cane crop by at least 150,000 tons of sugar, raw value.

About the only favorable development in the weather picture was that no killing freezes occurred until the very expensive harvest of the downed, twisted mess, that was the cane crop, was completed. Some mills operated well into January.

Although the 1971 Louisiana sugar cane crop was not a good one, it still contributed millions of dollars to the economy of southern Louisiana. The American Sugar Cane League estimated recently that growers received $73,000,000 for their cane which, after processing into raw sugar, was worth $117,000,000 at the mill level.

After the raw sugar was refined it was worth $146,000,000 and, at the retail level, the crop was worth $165,000,000. This is a lot of money to be generated by a crop that was actually in the "disaster" category in most areas of the sugar belt.

Continuing to use figures supplied by the League, it is noted that the 1972 cane crop is expected to utilize 350,000 acres, which is the largest on record. Under normal conditions this acreage should produce about 750,000 tons of sugar. The League speculates, however, that if we equal some of the high yields produced in a few past years, the 1972 crop could produce as much as 850,000 tons of sugar, raw value.

In bringing this short talk to a close, I want to thank the members of our raw sugar and blackstrap molasses committees for their continuing service throughout the year and to again express my appreciation to you, the members of the Exchange, for affording me the privilege of serving as your President.

A meeting of the new Board of Directors will be held immediately following this meeting and everyone present is cordially invited to remain for it.

LeBourgeois Brokerage Company

The LeBourgeois Brokerage Company, which has been an integral part of the Louisiana sugar industry for almost half a century (and considerably longer if we include the original firm of LeBourgeois and Bush), has decided to liquidate. Louis, the last of the LeBourgeois brothers, died last June and the business has been carried on by Margaret Greve, Vice-President and Secretary. On March 23rd, we received the following letter from Miss Greve. "LeBourgeois Brokerage Company, Inc., will be liquidated as of April 30, 1972. Kind regards and best wishes." Signed Margaret Greve.

This ends another chapter in the history of the Louisiana Sugar Industry as Time marches on.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

Research in Louisiana has already begun on length of cut as related to deterioration. The League has appropriated funds for this research and the U.S.D.A. Houma Station and the Audubon Sugar Factory will conduct these studies.

———o———

You cannot sink someone else's end of the boat and still keep your own afloat.

———o———

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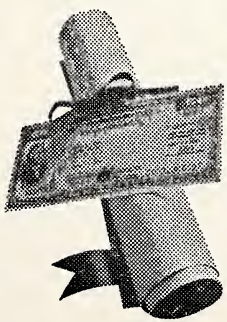

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available	8.94
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.58 - High 9.30
New York Price on April 25, 1972	8.70
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - April 25, 1972	9.0628
New Orleans Price on April 25, 1972	8.67
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - April 25, 1972	9.0328

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

R. Charles Hodson, Economist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: R. Charles Hodson

Acreage Increased for 1972 Crop

A five percent increase in 1972-crop proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) for sugarcane farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar area of Florida and Louisiana was announced on April 12 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This action increases the total shares established for farms in Louisiana from 375,916 to 394,712 acres and in Florida from 240,306 to 252,320 acres.

Sugar production from the recently completed 1971 crop was less than was estimated last October when 1972 crop proportionate shares were established, and 1972 marketing opportunities for the area are greater than estimated, USDA officials explained.

The increase in acreage will provide the area the opportunity to add some sugar to the supplies available in this calendar year as well as in early 1973. It also will give producers having acreage in excess of their proportionate shares the opportunity to harvest it instead of having to plow it out.

The increase for Louisiana is added to the reserve for that State since there is no reallotment procedure for unused acreage.

In the event acreage is restricted for the 1973 crop, consideration will be given to a provision that would protect the history credit of growers who may not have extra sugarcane for harvest from the 1972 crop.

Proportionate Share Hearing

An informal hearing on proportionate shares for the 1973 crop was held by the U.S.D.A. in New Orleans on April 14. In announcing the hearing a Department spokesman had stated "consideration will be given to removing acreage restrictions for the 1973 crop."

Mr. Clay Terry, spokesman for the sugar cane producers of Louisiana, strenuously urged the Department not to take such drastic action. In his testimony, Mr. Terry stated "In view of what has been learned from very recent history, it is difficult to believe the Department will repeat the serious error made in 1964, when in spite of the very strong objections of sugar cane producers and processors of the area, restrictions were removed. Such removal was not necessary then and is not necessary now, and would in all probability lead to the same dire and almost disastrous consequences which followed the 1964 removal.

"Because of the unwise removal of restrictions in 1964, production in our area increased very substantially, as we predicted it would, and this was followed by the imposition of severe acreage reductions for the 1965 through 1971 crops. Those years of substantially reduced sugar cane acreages played havoc with the financial condition of producers and processors and, speaking for the Louisiana producers and procssors, I can say has made our economic position highly precarious.

"In removing restrictions in 1964, the Department invited maximum production as would be the implied invitation if such restrictions were removed for the 1973 crop. After the increased amount of sugar was produced, as invited by the Department, it was not needed and we could not market it. The Department well knows that when that situation developed in our area as a result of this mistake, we of Louisiana and Florida did everything in our power to find a way out of our predicament, both administratively and legislatively. We were unsuccessful in all of our endeavors.

"When we were successful through the amendments to the Sugar Act in obtaining a reasonable increase in our area's quota, we had hope of recovering from our depressed financial condition.

(Continued on page 8)

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

More Attacks on Sugar

At recent hearings in the U. S. Senate of a Sub-committee for the consumer, Mr. Robert A. Choate attacked the practice of pre-sweetening cereals with sugar. In addition he made several unwarranted charges against sugar which were misleading. Mr. Tatem, President of the Sugar Association, Inc., did not testify but filed a statement with the Sub-committee Chairman in which he stated: "It is difficult to deal with this kind of testimony. The American public has been afforded an increasingly lurid and false picture of the nutritional value and safety of a wide variety of staples in the American diet, including cereals and refined grains, meats, dairy products and sugar, in large measure, we suggest, because the most farfetched and wild charges are often judged to be the most newsworthy."

A statement filed by Mr. Tatem can be summarized as follows:

1. Americans today do not eat too much sugar, and in fact per capita consumption of sugar has not increased in about fifty years. The American people consume less than average amounts of carbohydrates, but more than average amounts of fat and protein.
2. Calories supplied by sugar are not empty calories since a calorie is nothing more than an abstract unit for measuring heat energy which itself is necessary for human survival. Sugar does not cause overweight or obesity since no food is thinning or fattening.
3. While fermentable carbohydrates play a role in the development of tooth decay, it is only one factor to take into consideration, along with the presence of bacteria in the mouth, poor dental hygiene, and an inadequate amount of fluoride in the water supply.
4. There is no evidence that sugar contributes to heart problems. On the contrary, the thesis of Dr. John Yudkin, a British scientist who Mr. Choate is popularizing, has been thoroughly repudiated by many especially expert and reputable heart scientists, such as Dr. A.R.P. Walker and Professor Ancel Keys, the eminent and world renowned cardio-vascular researcher of the University of Minnesota.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Hard To Please – Shaving – Crop Looks Better – Land Clearing – L. 62-96

Hard to Please

Those who have completed fertilization are wanting rain, and canes in heavy soils need it. In fact cane fertilized or cultivated in the last two weeks is showing some drought symptoms and leaves are rolling up in the hot part of the day. L. 60-25 stubble cane seems to show this more at this time.

Other growers not yet finished with the fertilization job are asking for a few more days to another week of dry weather. However, with present day equipment, much acreage can be covered in a day an dthe job is usually completed in less time than is earlier estimated.

Some growers hurried the fertilizer job. The job was started in wet ground and some fields show it. The clods tell the tale. Patience is a virtue and it is good to have, but the other side can be argued.

Shaving

Cane shaved after February 15 is not generally as good as where cane was not shaved. This is true even in early planted cane where much of the dry and dead growth looked very ugly earlier in the year. Where this type cane was not shaved, growth is tall and thick on the row and most of the dry leaves and trash are now gone. There is very little reason to ever shave, but this certainly was not the year to shave. L. 60-25 stubble cane seems to have been more adversely affected by shaving, particularly where the shaver went a little deep. There is no cane in these somewhat deep shaved spots.

Crop Looks Better

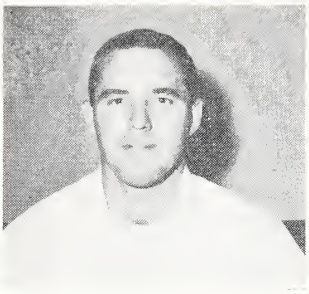
The effects of herbicides are showing. The crop looks much better from a grass standpoint. Stands are still good and some of our most dyed in the wool, gloomy outlook cane grower friends say this is the best crop ever from a stand viewpoint.

Land Clearing

If the 1971 cane crop had been better many more growers would have given serious thought to clearing some acreage for cane expansion. Money is short, but in spite of this, there will be some land clearing done this year. Several large acreage cane growers are already going ahead with clearing. Although clearing is expensive these growers say this is inexpensive cane land because it is already their property. Most of the land being cleared is of heavy soil type, but these soils are capable of producing good crops of cane although harvesting is often a problem. Landlords could do much to encourage land clearing by offering some type long term lease and a forgiveness of rent to offset clearing costs. This type agreement seems to be a good bargain for both grower and landlord.

L. 62-96

L. 62-96 looks very good in stubble cane in all areas of the belt. There are some typically thin but regular plant cane stands of the variety here and there, but it appears better this year than normal. Stands of plant cane of L. 62-96 on heavy soil appears better than stands on lighter soils. This was also observed last year. It is hoped that this is characteristic of the variety every year.



DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

Culture of Sugarcane for Sugar Production in the Mississippi Delta

In 1964 the U.S.D.A. published an Agricultural Handbook under the authorship of Dr. Leo P. Hebert entitled, "Culture of Sugarcane for Sugar Production in Louisiana".

This handbook has now been revised and updated and republished under the authorship of R. J. Matherne, R. D. Breaux, R. W. Millhollon, and R. D. Jackson. All these men are scientists at the Houma Station. This time the handbook has a new title — "Culture of Sugarcane for Sugar Production in the Mississippi Delta". It is thorough, easily read, and to the point.

The handbook covers at least seven (7) broad topics connected with sugar cane production in Louisiana. The publication consists of about 40 pages of easy reading. Mr. Matherne, the senior author, has a habit of writing so even I can understand what he means.

Anyone having a son or sons going to high school or college having either an interest or assignment related to sugar cane production in Louisiana might want to refer to this handbook.

A copy can be obtained through your County Agent's office. Next you might try the U.S.D.A. Sugar Cane Field Station at Houma, Louisiana or write the Superintendent of Documents — U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The only drawback of the latter is it will cost you 55¢, while the other two ways are free.

Earlier I mentioned this handbook had been updated. Things of interest mentioned or pictured, or both, are:

1. Precision grading.
2. Pictures of the mechanical planter and the planters aid.
3. The use of more and more multi-row (three-row) cultivating equipment.
4. Side dump and chain net systems at the mill.
5. A short discussion on Raoul grass.

Much time and effort goes into handbooks and publications such as the one mentioned here. It may be well to remember that this time and effort is aimed at keeping the Louisiana sugar industry better informed, the grower more up to date, and letting people outside of our industry know that the Louisiana sugar industry is a highly research-oriented and progressive-minded business.

Get yourself a copy of this new handbook. You will be glad you did. By the way, it has a lot of pictures.

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IBERIA PARISH SOIL SURVEY

By: Henry Clark[1]

Field mapping and sampling of the soils in Iberia Parish is completed. The next steps are the preparation of the text and the publication of the soil survey. The publication will include aerial maps of the entire parish showing boundaries between the different kinds of soil. It will include a text that describes each soil. Predictions will be made as to behavior for farming and other uses. The purpose of the published soil survey is to make the information about each kind of soil available to those who must decide how to manage it. It should link the laboratory, the experimental plot and research to the individual tracts of land in the parish. It will be one of the variables when sugarcane production is computer programmed.

The sugarcane soils in Iberia Parish differ more physically and chemically than in other parishes of the sugarcane area. Soils used for sugarcane in Iberia Parish are: Baldwin, Loreauville, Dundee, Iberia, and Alligator series of the Bayou Teche deposits, and Jeanerette, Patoutville, Coteau, Frost and Calhoun series of the loessial deposits. Sugarcane is harvested on 35,000 acres in the parish annually. Yield average is about 26 tons per acre. Expected yields range from 24 tons on Calhoun soils to 30 tons on Baldwin soils.

The soil survey was made by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with Louisiana State University Experiment Station. It is part of the service made available by the Iberia-Vermilion Soil and Water Conservation District. Soil Scientists Henry Clark and Almond White did most of the survey work. Work copies of unpublished soil maps, soil handbooks and technical guides needed to interpret and use the unpublished maps are available now. These are at the Soil Conservation Service office in New Iberia. Dolan Kleinpeter is the district conservationist in charge.

[1]Mr. Clark is soil scientist with the Soil Conservation Service at Crowley, Louisiana.

There are other parishes in the sugar cane growing area that have unpublished soil surveys in the same stage of completeness as Iberia Parish. They are Ascension, St. James and St. John Parishes. In addition, published soil surveys are available for East Baton Rouge, St. Mary and Terrebonne Parishes. Information concerning these published and unpublished soil survey reports is available at the Soil Conservation Service offices in the respective parishes.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

This could only come about through an orderly growth in our production of sugar cane and sugar. From a repetition of the mistake of removing restrictions we can only foresee another era of several years of acreage reduction and further weakening of our already depressed economy, in many instances beyond the breaking point.

"We realize that the responsibility of the Department is to protect consumers, that is ,to assure them of adequate supplies of sugar. However, that responsibility can and should be met by a reasonable increase in proportionate shares, and not by removal of restrictions which inevitably will lead to production in our area of larger quantities of sugar than can be marketed, followed by acreage reductions. Please believe me, this would indeed be a tragedy, for the Louisiana sugar cane industry simply cannot afford the repetition of such an occurrence."

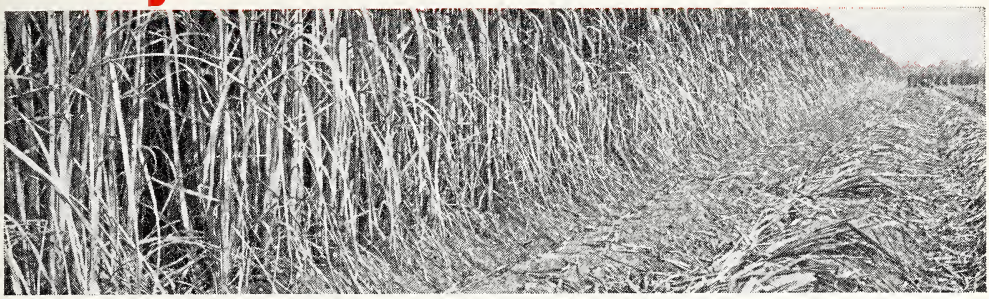
Mr. Terry pointed out that his recommendations on acreage levels were prepared prior to the Department's recent announcement of a 5% acreage increase for the 1972 crop. He recommended an acreage increase for 1973 of 10% over the 1972 acreage level that was in effect prior to the announcement. (In order to achieve this 10% increase, an additional increase of only 4.76% over the current proportionate share acreage would be required). This would be an acreage level of 403,000 for Louisiana and 264,000 for Florida (667,000 acres total for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area) in 1973.

An allocation of 5000 acres for new producer farms, with each such farm limited to a maximum of 500 acres was recommended by Mr. Terry. He also recommended an increase in the acreage reserve for unused proportionate share acreage from the current 10,000 acres to 20,000 acres for the 1973 crop. No change was advised in the 150 acre allocation set aside for handling appeals and corrections in Louisiana.

Mr. Terry further recommended "that in Louisiana the farm base for each old producer farm, as constituted for the

(Continued on page 10)

If you'd rather raise cane



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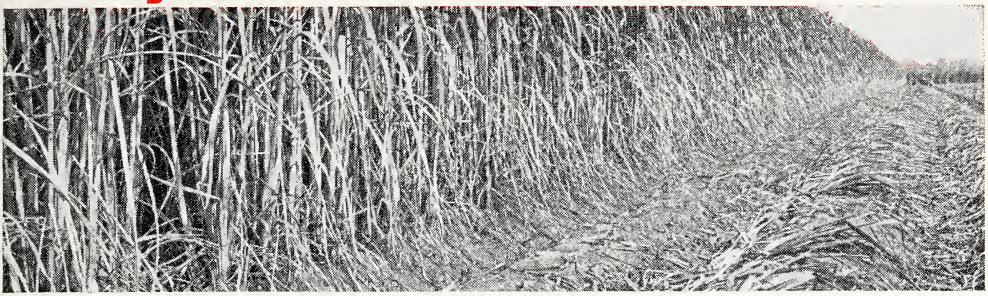

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1972 crop at the time the 1973 crop share is established, be the 1972 crop accredited acreage record of the farm, except that if the county committee determines, upon request of the farm operator, that because of reasons beyond the control of the operator the acreage of cane planted for the 1972 crop was less than it would have been in the absence of such reasons the farm base shall be the acreage which the county committee determines would have been the 1972 accredited acreage in the absence of such reasons.

"We believe", Mr. Terry said, "adoption of the foregoing recommendation will provide a greater degree of equity if an acreage reduction should be required in some future year."

Mr. George Wedgworth, speaking in behalf of the Florida Sugar Cane League, also advised against lifting acreage restrictions on the 1973 crop. He stated, "Such a removal could be serious economic harm to old and new producers alike a few years hence."

Mr. Wedgworth recommended a 10% increase in acreage over the current 1972 level. This would be 422,622 acres for Louisiana and 277,553 acres for Florida. Other Florida spokesmen at the hearing also advised against lifting acreage restrictions and concurred in the acreage increases recommended by Mr. Wedgworth.

Marketing Allotment Hearing

A Marketing Allotment hearing was held in New Orleans on April 14. The U.S.D.A. proposed a method of allotment similar to that used in past years. John B. Boy and Ramon E. Billeaud, appearing as representatives of the processors in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area agreed with the Department's proposal, with one exception.

The Department proposed that a revision of allotments due to an increase or decrease in the quota after allotments are established, should be in proportion to the allotments then in effect. Mr. Boy and Mr. Billeaud recommended that each time the area's quota is changed, the revised quota should be allotted by reworking the entire allotment formula. That has been the procedure in prior years.

———o———

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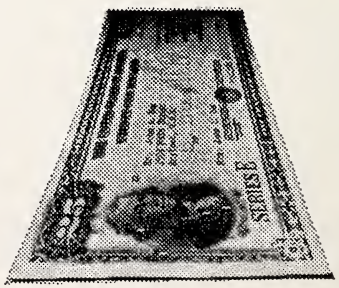

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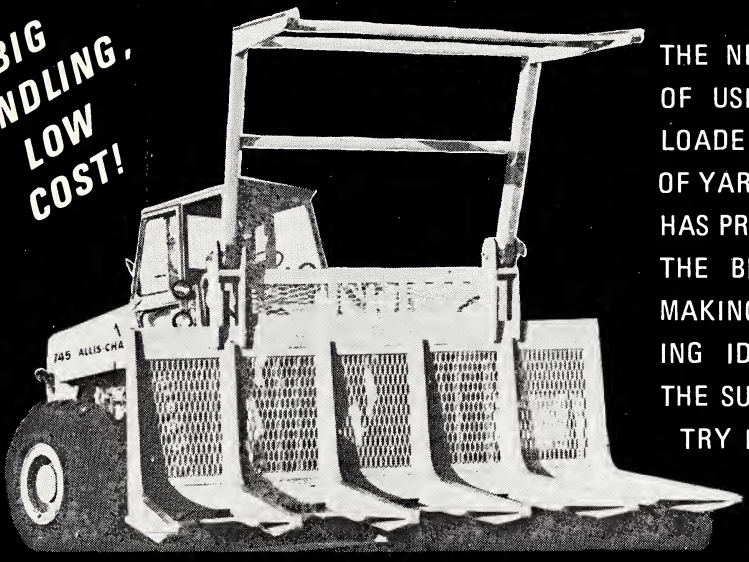

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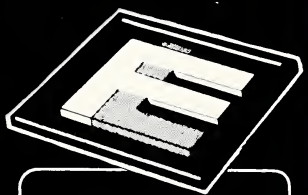

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Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	8.96
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.60 - High 9.32
New York Price on May 11, 1972	8.85
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - May 11, 1972	9.0171
New Orleans Price on May 11, 1972	8.82
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - May 11, 1972	8.9871

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The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

R. Charles Hodson, Economist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Cleaning Ditchbanks Using MSMA or Dalapon

Pensacola, Florida Technologists Meeting June 7-8-9

Although many Louisiana cane growers are now using M.S.M.A. to control Johnson grass on ditchbanks, some growers are using Dalapon to do the job.

The M.S.M.A. ditchbank program is less expensive and it has given more successful results. Another important advantage of M.S.M.A. is that Bermuda grass comes back on ditches following the control of Johnson grass which tends to help prevent some soil erosion and the thick cover of Bermuda helps to limit reinfestation from Johnson grass seedlings. Where Dalapon is used for control, many type broad leaf weeds and vines come back on the ditches. It should be noted that where M.S.M.A. has been used for a few years Bermuda is also invading the ditchbank cane rows and this is not good.

Growers must remember that neither the M.S.M.A. nor the Dalapon treatment is a one-shot program. It takes 2 to 4 treatments the first year, and usually 2 treatments the second year. Thereafter, a careful watch and spot treatment should do the job.

The first treatment should have been made about April 15, when the temperature reached 70°F and the grass was not too tall for good coverage. The repeat treatments should be made whenever regrowth gets to be bout 24 inches in height.

Raoul grass can also be controlled with M.S.M.A. Plants should be sprayed when height reaches approximately 24 inches and before the seed is matured. It will be necessary to respray during the growing season to kill new plants. It should be noted that M.S.M.A. is labeled for ditchbanks and not for in cane fields.

Pensacola Meeting

The second annual joint meeting, Florida and Louisiana Divisions, American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will be held June 7, 8, 9, 1972 at the Holiday Inn South in Pensacola, Florida. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. on the morning of Thursday, June 8th at the Motel and the program will end during the afternoon of Friday, June 9th. A very good program has been put together by the Chairman of Manufacturing and Agricultural sections from the Louisiana and Florida divisions. There will be both joint Agricultural and Manufacturing sessions of both States together as well and separate Agricultural and separate Manufacturing sessions of both States together. Members interested mostly in manufacturing will hear a little about agriculture and more about the manufacturing end of the business. Those interested in agriculture will hear more about agriculture, the most interesting part of the business. This must be true since more factory people talk about the fields and agriculture than field people talk about the factory.

Not only has the business program been well planned but the social aspect of the event has been well handled. Members' wives or friends are invited. The Thursday night party at Rosie O'Grady's last year was a complete success. It is again on the program for Thursday night this year.

Pensacola, Florida is only about a 5 or 6 hour drive. Request for reservations should be made directy to Holiday Inn South, Pensacola, Florida and it is important to state you are a member of the Technologists.

STATEMENT OF TOM O. MURPHY, DIRECTOR SUGAR DIVISION AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE LABOR MARCH 29, 1972

Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your Committee to discuss the most recent determinations of fair and reasonable wage rates for sugarcane workers in the States of Louisiana and Florida. Those determinations were issued by the Department on December 22, 1971 to become effective on January 10, 1972.

The Sugar Act which authorizes these determinations was last amended and extended in 1971 but the objectives of the program have not changed since its inception in 1934: First, to make adequate quantities of sugar available to consumers at fair and reasonable prices; second, to protect the welfare of those engaged in the domestic sugar producing industry; and finally to promote the export trade of the United States.

The protection to those engaged in the domestic sugar producing industry is implemented in various sections of the Act. The most important of these provide that: (1) the quantity of sugar which may be marketed in the United States shall be determined by the Secretary with the objective of bringing about a price for sugar which is fair to both consumers and to those engaged in domestic production; (2) in order to qualify for a payment under the Act, producers of sugarcane and sugarbeets, among other things, must pay for sugarcane or sugarbeets purchased from other producers at fair and reasonable prices as determined by the Secretary; the intent here is to require processors and manufacturers of sugar to share the revenue they obtain from its sale with farmers; and (3) producers of sugarcane or sugarbeets must pay to their workers fair and reasonable wages as determined by the Secretary; the intent here is that farmers must share with the workers on a fair and reasonable basis the income they receive from the sale of their sugarcane and sugarbeets.

Over the years, the Department has taken the position that protection to those engaged in the domestic industry should be accorded in a manner fair to manufacturers. farmers and farm workers so that all three groups may share to a considerable degree in all the fortunes as well as the misfortunes of the domestic sugar producing industry as a whole.

The pertinent statutory language for the protection of workers is contained in Section 301 (c)(1) of the Act which reads as follows:

> "That all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to which an application for payment is made shall have been paid in full for all such work, and shall have been paid wages therefor at rates not less than those that may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing; and in making such determinations the Secretary shall take into consideration the standards therefor formerly established by him under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the differences in conditions among various producing areas: Provided, however, that a payment which would be payable except for the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph may be made, as the Secretary may determine, in such manner that the laborer will receive an amount, insofar as such payment will suffice, equal to the amount of the accrued unpaid wages for such work, and that the producer will receive the remainder, if any, of such payment."

The phrase "the standards therefor formerly established by him under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended" refers to the cost of living, prices of sugar

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Proposed Amendments to the Occupational Safety and Health Act

Recently Congressman Nelson of Minnesota made a speech in the House and announced his co-sponsorship of amendments to the Occupational Safety and Health Act. He stated, "We set out in 1970 with the very worthwhile purpose of improving health and safety conditions for workers on their jobs. But as this new law is being interpreted and implemented, it is proving to be a monstrosity that undermines public respect for law and government among workers and their employers. In some cases, it is just plain ridiculous. How, for example, is safety promoted by requiring a TV repairman with one or two helpers to have a coat hook in his toilet? . . .

"Why should a farmer who goes next door to lend a free helping hand to his neighbor be considered an employee subject to all provisions of OSHA? Why should a farmer who operates his tractor on level or near-level ground 100 percent of the time be required to have a roll bar attached to it? . . .

"One of the great injustices is that employers are not being given proper notice what steps if any they are required to take to be in compliance, even though failure to comply can result in civil or criminal penalties. They are supposed to read all the fine print — which the law says the Secretary of Labor need only publish in the Federal Register — and then determine at their own peril which rules apply to them. This is asking the impossible of hundreds of thousands of smalltown businessmen operating on a thin margin who cannot afford a stable of lawyers and other specialists to give advice . . ."

His proposed amendments would make the act more workable for both agricultural and non-agricultural employers because it would exempt those firms or organizations employing twenty-five or less people.

Among other amendments are: "Specify that no penalty may be exacted by the Secretary of Labor for noncompliance with national consensus standards unless an employer has been provided with a copy of the requirement and given 30 days in which to comply or request administrative review . . .

"Require the publication by the Secretary of Labor of the estimated maximum and average cost of complying with each present or future rule as a means of determining whether compliance is possible . . .

"Provide compensation to any employer for costs incurred in complying with rulings not adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act . . .

"Protect employers from the absolute liability provisions of the act in cases where employee carelessness is to blame."

---

and by-products, income from sugarcane or sugarbeets and cost of production.

Legislative history in 1937 and 1948 clearly indicates Congress' intent that all workers should be paid in full at wage rates not less than the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be fair. That legislative history also indicates that the Congress was thinking of cash wages.

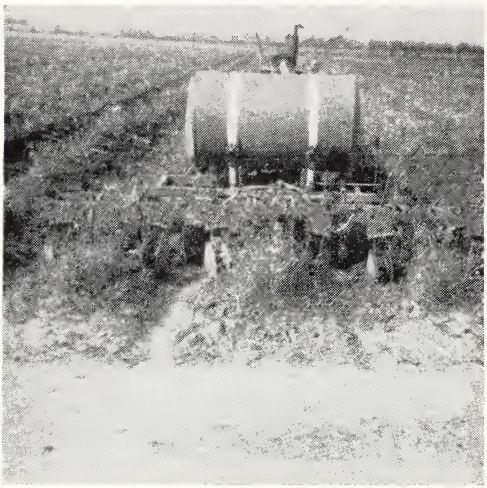
During the 1971 legislative process, the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Finance Committee heard testimony proposing that the protection to workers be expanded to include housing and sanitation standards, terms of employment and working conditions. Neither Committee accepted the recommendation. When the legislation was debated on the Floor of the Senate, the proposal was again offered as an amendment on July 27 and was voted down, 59 to 34.

The wage determinations for Louisiana and Florida which became effective Jan-

(Continued on page 8)

DOWN THE ROW WITH EARL J. HICKS

You May Not Try It, But Look At It, You Might Like It



Rear view of fertilizer applicator and cultivators.

Side view showing how cultivators are attached to the tool bar.

Although the title of this article may be a bit misleading, what is to follow is not.

Manuel "Manny" Acosta, field manager at South Coast Corporation's Georgia and Raceland Divisions has come up with a simple implementive idea.

On the tool bar along with each set of fertilizing knives is attached a set of choppers. By doing this "Manny" is attempting to accomplish four things: (1) eliminate the use of a big tractor and three-row cultivator following behind the fertilizer applicator, (2) seal the fertilizer as it is put into the side of the row, (3) bring or ""pull" the row up and (4) maybe get the "effect" of a cultivation in the event wet weather would keep him out of the field for a long period after fertilizing is finished.

The operation is run thusly: one big tractor goes ahead to work the row, this is followed by the fertilizer applicator and the attached cultivators, and lastly a drain machine cleans the drains.

In the picture s which accompany this article you will notice only two disks on each gang. This need not be the rule. In this instance the writer happened to photograph a rig with two disks. Three disks can be used. One disk was tried but there was not enough cultivating action. Three disks appear to work somewhat better in stubble where conditions are a little rougher.

Manuel likes to give the shop people and overseers the credit for making the idea work. He says without their suggestions and work the tool would never have been put into use.

The writer is aware that not everyone runs his operation like the above. In addition the writer does not imply that what appears above is a new idea. If your operation is run like the above, or similar to it, maybe something has or can be learned.

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(Continued from page 5)
uary 10 require sugarcane producers in Louisiana to pay to each of their workers wages not less than $1.60 to $1.75 per hour depending upon the class of work and require sugarcane producers in Florida to pay to each of their workers wage rates not less than $1.85 or $2.10 per hour depending upon the class of work. In each instance, the new requirements exceeded those then in effect by ten cents per hour. Actual hourly earnings naturally are greater than these minima because producers pay higher than required wages especially to their more competent workers.

The first wage determinations issued for the mainland cane area under the program were in 1937 and 1938. They required Louisiana sugarcane producers to pay wages not less than from 11 cents to 14 cents per hour depending on the operation and sex of the worker and Florida growers to pay wages ranging from 14 cents to 18 cents per hour.

The first wage determination under the Sugar Act of 1948 — the present Act — for Louisiana provided minimum rates ranging from 27 cents to 41 cents per hour and for Florida, from 38 cents to 45 cents per hour.

It has become customary for the Department to hold hearings each year in Florida and Louisiana, at which all interested persons are invited to testify on all matters relating to fair and reasonable wages. For each year since 1960 (except 1964) and for many of the years prior to then the Deparment has increased its required wage rates. The earnings of sugarcane and sugarbeet workers have consistently been above the level of general farm wages and progressively so. It is widely accepted that the administration of the wage requirement under the Sugar Act has been a most important influence in raising the general level of farm wages.

The wage rate currently required to be paid to the lowest rated class of sugarcane workers in Louisiana is now more than 14 times as great as the rate required in 1938. In Florida it is 13 times as great. Meanwhile, the standards referred to in the Act have also increased but to a far lesser extent. Since 1938 the cost of living has increased 187 percent; the price of mainland raw sugar, 218 percent; the price of mainland molasses, 137 percent; and income from sugarcane, 237 percent.

Deflation of the current wage requirements in Louisiana and Florida for the lowest rated categories of workers by the increase in the cost of living would show that their "real wages" are now five times as high as they were in Louisiana in 1938 and four and one-half times as high in Florida.

Since the price of sugar has increased only moderately in comparison with wage rates, it is clear that the wages now paid to agricultural workers are possible only because of remarkable productivity gains in both the factories and the farms in the two States. It seems to follow that wage increases at rates greater than sugar price increases can be sustained only to the extent that productivity gains can be sustained.

The Department has attempted to increase workers' wages and their standard of living without discouraging efficient farmers from growing sugarcane. If that were to occur both sugar production and job opportunities would suffer. Minimum required wage rates have been increased gradually in order to afford efficient producers the opportunity to absorb additional labor costs through improvements in their cultural practices.

Since 1960, the minimum required wage for unskilled workers in Louisiana has been increased by 191 percent; for skilled workers in that State by 119 percent; for unskilled workers in Florida by 131 percent and for skilled workers by 133 percent. These increases in fair and reasonable wage rates compare with increases in the cost of living of 37 percent; in raw sugar prices of 39 percent; in producers' income from sugarcane of 43 percent and in general farm wages in the two States of 101 percent.

In recent years it has been the Department's practice to amend the determinations of fair and reasonable wages in the two States to become effective on a date coinciding with the beginning of harvest which occurs in early October in Louisiana and in mid-November in Florida. Although this has become customary,

(Continued on page 10)

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(Continued from page 8)

there is no statutory requirement that it occur on those dates or in fact that determinations be amended annually.

Those dates last year were within Phase I of the President's Economic Stabilization Plan. Wage rates were frozen for the period from mid-August to mid-November. A hurricane struck Louisiana on September 16. The first estimate of the extent of damage to the sugarcane crop was made by the industry during the following week. It was then thought that 25 percent of expected sugar production had been lost. When production was completed about the turn of the year, 570,000 tons of sugar had been made. Although growers had cultivated 15 percent more sugarcane acreage than for the preceding crop, sugar production was 5.4 percent smaller. Thus, it would appear that the hurricane did reduce the crop by about 20 percent. Not only were cultivation costs higher because of the greater area under cultivation but harvesting costs were greatly increased because of the tangled condition of the cane and the very wet fields. Incidentally, the crop loss was held down to 20 percent only by resorting to the unusual and expensive practice of using many hand scrappers in the harvesting operation.

The 1971-72 sugarcane crop in Florida has been subjected to three early freezes on January 20, January 21, and February 15, 1971 and to a series of frosts in March and early April. Even before harvest started, it was known that the crop would be below average. During harvest, the expected gaps in the cane fields came to light. Sugarcane was grown on 15 percent more acreage than in the preceding year yet the State's sugar production (which is still in progress at two of the mills or which was completed in the last few days) is estimated to be three percent less than from the preceding crop.

Even assuming that productivity gains trended upward on the customary slope, the poor crop conditions reduced the ability of mainland sugar producers to pay wages simply because they had less revenue from their smaller crops of cane.

As a matter of fact, the remarkably high trend of labor productivity gains in the production of sugarcane which marked the years 1964 through 1967 has not been maintained. This is indicated by the fact that farm labor requirements per ton of sugar since then have been on a level trend in Florida and on a slightly upward trend in Louisiana. Had acreage not been reduced and had the weather been better, there would have been some further savings in man-hours of farm work per ton of sugar but the savings would not have been at nearly the same high rate as in the middle sixties.

For the crop now growing, growers in the two States have been granted a further acreage increase of 13 percent. Assuming average weather and average yields, the ability to pay wages will improve over that applicable to the 1971 crop.

The Department delayed final consideration of the annual revision of fair and reasonable wage rates. Normally this occurs in September and October but was later in 1971 because of the President's Economic Program. Even in mid-September it was expected that the Florida crop would be well below average but the extent of the hurricane damage to the Louisiana crop first estimated about September 20 as 25 percent plus more expensive harvesting was not confirmed with reasonable accuracy as about 20 percent with even more experience harvesting because of continued rains until harvest was about half completed in late November. By that time, it was clear that mainland sugarcane producers would not have the ability to pay wages at the level that might have been expected a year earlier.

Partly because of constraints related to the Economic Program and partly because of the 1971 crop conditions, the Department made the required wage rate increases effective January 10 of this year. At that time, Louisiana growers had completed the harvest of their poor 1971 crop and had not started cultivation of the 1972 crop. Florida growers, who had had a less-than-average crop but not so poor a one as the Louisiana growers, had harvested about 40 percent of their 1971 crop by January 10. Florida growers were then required to pay the higher wages on about 60 percent of the harvest operation on their 1971 crop and, like Louisiana grow-

ers, on all of the cultivation work of their 1972 crop.

During reconsideration of the determinations prompted by a January 7 request by Mr. Peter Shuck of the Center for Study of Responsive Law, it had become clear that because of the world shortage of sugar, the price received by mainland sugarcane producers would be about 31 cents per standard ton of sugarcane (or 3.2 percent) more than had been expected before the start of the harvest. But this better price only partially offset (about one-fifth) the loss of crop in the two States because of less-than-average weather.

Mr. Shuck's request that the wage increase of 10 cents per hour to all classes of workers provided in the December 29 determinations of fair and reasonable wages for sugarcane workers in Louisiana and Florida be further increased and the actions made retroactive to the beginning of harvest was rejected because it would have been unfair to producers. Not only would the requested action have required farmers to pay wages at rates higher than they had any knowledge of when the work was performed but in addition many farmers especially in Louisiana already had suffered financial loss on the 1971 crop. In fact, our estimates are that on average farmers in Louisiana received $12.20 per ton of cane from the 1971 crop but had a net profit of only 22 cents. Clearly many had losses. In addition direct labor represented about 38 percent of total costs, a ratio higher than in any recent year.

On average, Florida sugarcane producers are estimated to have had direct labor costs in the 1971 crop equal to about 37 percent of total costs, also somewhat higher than in recent years.

Florida sugarcane growers have larger farms, enjoy a longer growing season and get more sugar per acre than Louisiana growers. Despite the freezes early in 1971 to which they were subjected and the fact that they are required to pay higher wages than Louisiana growers, it is estimated that they were much more profitable than Louisiana growers. Florida growers on average are expected to obtain $12.52 per ton of sugarcane from the 1971 crop and have net profits of about $1.50.

Finally, it is important to note that the distinction between wages and the Department's determination of fair and reasonable wages is sometimes obscured. The sugarcane growers pay the wages and each of them may pay as much as he wishes over and above the determination rates. On the other hand, like the Fair Labor Standards Act's rate of $1.30 per hour, the Department's fair and reasonable wage rates for sugarcane workers are floor rates below which no covered employer may pay to any of his workers.

Having spoken at some length regarding the benefits sugarcane workers have had over the years, the question may naturally arise: Have growers had even greater benefits? Since 1960 mainland cane growers have had annual earnings averaging about 13 percent of the net worth.

It might then be of interest whether growers and fieldworkers collectively have had a fair share of the benefits as contrasted with processors. Since 1960 mainland cane raw sugar processors have had annual earnings averaging about eight percent of their net worth.

In conclusion, the Department believes that sugarcane fieldworkers have participated fairly in the benefits deriving from the Sugar Act and from the productivity gains achieved by mainland sugarcane producers and processors. Further, it is the position of the Department that both the substance and the timing of the most recent wage increase are fair to workers and to farmers.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	8.96
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.60 - High 9.32
New York Price on May 25, 1972	8.70
Average New York Price Jan. 1, - May 25, 1972	8.9186
New Orleans Price on May 25, 1972	8.67
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - May 25, 1972	8.9686

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

R. Charles Hodson, Economist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: R. Charles Hodson

Woodin Named L.S.U. President

Dr. Martin D. Woodin, an administrator and educator with fine agricultural credentials, was named President of the Louisiana State University System on May 22 by the Board of Supervisors. Dr. Woodin, who takes office on July 1, 1972, replaces Dr. John Hunter who retires on June 30.

Dr. Woodin joined the L.S.U. faculty in 1941. He served as Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness from 1956 to 1958 and as Director of Resident Instruction of the College of Agriculture from 1959 to 1960. In 1960 he became Dean of L.S.U. –Alexandria. He served in that position until 1962, when he was named Executive Vice-President of the L.S.U. System, the position he has held until now.

Dr. Woodin, who is a graduate of Sicily Island High School, holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from L.S.U. and a Ph. D. from Cornell. He is the author of some 60 publications and 25 articles in professional journals and magazines on economic and agriculturally related subjects.

We can see from the record and from personal knowledge that the Board of Supervisors made a good choice in Dr. Woodin. Not only is he a fine administrator and educator, but he knows agriculture and its problems. Because of this, we are sure that agriculture will be treated fairly under his administration. We congratulate Dr. Woodin on his new position and wish him and the L.S.U. System well in the future.

Trailer Brake Legislation

The House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature passed H 165 by a vote of 95 to 0 May 22. The Bill provides that wagons, carts, trailers, semi-trailers and similar vehicles used exclusively for agricultural purposes need not be equipped with brakes. This bill and others dealing with brake requirements had not been considered by the State Senate at the time The Sugar Bulletin went to press. The Louisiana Farm Bureau and the American Sugar Cane League are working together in trying to get the State Legislature to enact a law on brake requirements that will be acceptable to farmers.

Texas Sugar Cane

On May 11, the U.S.D.A. announced an allocation of 25,700 acres to be planted in sugar cane in the Lower Rio Grande Valley area of Texas.

The acreage allotted to Texas will not affect the acreage allocation for the Mainland Cane area which includes Louisiana and Florida, since this will be an entirely new cane producing area. The new Texas sugar cane area is the first to be designated in nearly half a century. The U.S.D.A. stated that the allocation of 25,700 acres, based on normal yield, beginning in 1973 should return a cash crop worth $25 million to the growers. Since the area has had increasing problems growing and marketing the cotton, citrus and vegetables it presently grows, the U.S.D.A. feels that sugar cane should provide a more stable economic base for the farmers along the lower Rio Grande river.

Members of the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc., a cooperative, presently have 2,500 acres in cane which they expect will provide seed cane for a full crop of 25,700 acres of cane for processing which is scheduled to start in November 1973. The co-op estimates that the 25,700 acres of cane will yield 42 tons of cane per acre and a sugar recovery of 210 pounds of sugar per ton. This would result in a total sugar production of 113,000 tons.

(Continued on page 8)

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Minimum Wage Bill

The House, on Thursday, May 11th, passed a minimum wage bill by a 330-78 vote on final passage. Prior to this, it had approved the "Erlenborn substitute" to a committee bill by a key record teller vote of 217-191. The substitute was approved after an amendment by Rep. John Anderson (R-111.) to delay, by one year, the effective date o a $2 minimum wage. For most covered workers, the bill provides an increase to $1.80 per hour from $1.60 per hour effective 60 days after enactment. A year later it would rise to $2.00. For agricultural employees, the minimum is increased to $1.50, effective 60 days after enactment and to $1.70 a year later. Young people under 18 or full-time students under 21 may be employed in agriculture at a wage not less than 80% of the applicable rate or $1.30, whichever is higher. *All overtime exemptions for agricultural processors and seasonal industries are retained.*

On the Senate side, the Labor Subcommittee has approved amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act for consideration by the full committee. Information is unavailable as to when the full committee or the Senate will consider these amendments.

Sugar Continues to Be Attacked

The Chicago Daily News, in late April, reviewed as the Book of the Week, a publication by John Yudkin, M.D., entitled *Sweet and Dangerous.* The review, which was carried by other metropolitan papers stated in part as follows:

"The Agriculture Department has set this year's U. S. 'sugar quota'—the total to be imported and produced domestically—at 12 million tons. This means, if you are an average American, you are eating about two pounds of sugar a week.

"Most people are shocked by this simple revelation. But most people don't know the half of it, because sugar is a scandal.

"Under the 38-year old U. S. Sugar Act, Americans are heavily subsidizing domestic sugar farmers while also paying foreign producers twice as much for sugar as it would bring elsewhere in the world market, to make their prices conform with domestic prices . . .

"Most of Yudkin's case against sugar is based on correlations between the increase in such diseases as coronary thrombosis, duodenal ulcers, diabetes and certain cancers and increases in the per capita consumption of sugar. In work done at London University, where Yudkin is emeritus professor of nutrition, it also has been shown that patients suffering from these diseases consumed significantly more sugar than control-group patients who did not have the diseases. Animal studies tend to corroborate the findings.

"This kind of research, of course, is far from absolute, but it is hard to understand how the United States can so heavily subsidize a substance that, at best, is good for nothing."

The above is another example of the many baseless claims made against sugar and the first to tie such claims to the Sugar Act.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Contact Meeting,
Houma Station, June 23, 1972

Thursday, June 22 and the Municipal Auditorium at 880 Verret Street in Houma are the time and place of the Annual Summer Meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. The meeting will start at 9:00 in the morning and the last paper will be over at 12:00 Noon. A luncheon will be served at the Houma Experiment Station and growers can either visit the Experiment Station fields or go home after lunch.

An interesting experiment growers may want to see is a study by Mr. Rouby Matherne on double drill planting on a six foot row. Cane is planted in two drills approximately 15-17 inches apart on the top of a 6 foot row. Stands in these plots are excellent and cane appears to be somewhat taller as compared to the conventional planting. One possible explanation for the height difference could be that less soil was used as cover on the double drill planting. Come to see this experiment.

All cane growers will certainly wish to know about new cane varieties. The promising new L.S.U. variety, L. 65-69, is being considered for release and the Variety Release Committee Chairman, Mr. Malcolm Duhe, will make an announcement at this meeting regarding the disposition of that cane. One of the features of this variety is that it has good mosaic resistance.

A timely subject will be information on the sugar cane borer. Dr. Robert Jackson or Dr. Jim Sanford will tell of a new program recently started at the Station to rear cane borer in great numbers to be used to help select a borer resistant variety. New seedling varieties will be subjected to heavy artificially population of borers. It is hoped that this method of variety screening will produce results. A highly borer resistant cane could materially reduce the cost of growing a crop.

Dr. Rex Millhollon should have the last word on the new chemical Asulox. The chemical is slated for an experimental label this year but as of now no word has been received. This chemical has great promise for Johnson grass rhizomes according to Dr. Millhollon.

On the subject of grass control, some growers may wish to spot spray Johnson grass or Raoul grass. For this application use either a mixture of ¼ pound dalapon plus ½ pound T.C.A. per gallon or 1 pound dalapon in 5 gallons of water. Spot spraying is a good tool in the control of Johnson grass or Raoul grass and more growers should make use of it. A number of growers have used this practice for years with excellent results.

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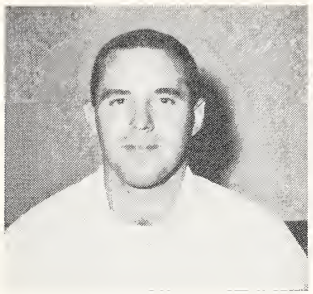

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

Crop Looks Great

With *very* few exceptions every grower the writer has talked to says the crop looks great! Many growers have been impressed with second year stubble stands. This is also true for cane cut early for seed.

This is good news, especially at a time when the Louisiana sugar industry is undergoing an era of expansion. Every grower that is able is expanding. Acreage for the 1972 cane crop is expected to use 350,000 acres. This will break all Louisiana sugar cane acreage records. Expand, if you can!

Four Wheel Power

The four wheel drive tractor has been around for sometime now but has only recently found its way into Louisiana sugar cane fields. With the now definite trend going in the direction of multirow equipment, larger and bigger land preparation equipment, the Louisiana sugar cane farmer must be looking for bigger and stronger equipment.

In a recent conversation with Dennis & Gerald Thibodaux, Bob Martin and D. C. Mattingly, all growers in the Napoleonville, Paincourtville area, the writer was told how pleased these growers are with their own four wheel drive tractors. All of the above growers had particular praise for the four wheel drive tractor with regards to the land preparation aspect of their farming operation. Dennis & Gerald were so pleased with their first four wheel drive tractor they have bought another unit.

Poison Ain't Right

If at all possible when talking about herbicides, say herbicides — don't say poison. Think about it for a minute. When you hear or see the word "poison", what comes to mind? A skull and cross bones, someone or something dying an agonizing death. I think most of you will agree. Most any agricultural minded person knows what you mean. But what about someone who doesn't know? It would be very easy for an uninformed person to think, "now the farmers are poisoning every bug and bird in sight. I wonder how much of this poison is finding its way into my sugar bowl"? Story book you say? Not at all. Not long ago this writer was told this very thing and questioned at some length about poisons—uh I mean *herbicides.*

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CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS AND RAUOLGRASS ON DITCHBANKS[1] IN THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE AREAS, 1972

Foliage Applications

Johnsongrass on ditchbanks can be controlled with foliar applications of either MSMA (Monosodium methane arsonate) or dalapon. The type of vegetation that will grow on ditchbanks after Johnsongrass is controlled will vary with the herbicide used, and may be an important consideration when choosing a herbicide. Bermudagrass will usually invade ditchbanks treated with MSMA, whereas various broadleaf weeds and vines will usually invade plots treated with dalapon. Of the two types of vegetation, a Bermudagrass ground cover is probably more effective in reducing soil erosion and in limiting reinfestation from Johnsongrass seedlings.

To control a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass, 2 to 4 applications of either MSMA or dalapon will usually be required during the first year and approximately 2 applications during the second year. To prevent reinfestation, an annual application or spot treatment will probaby be needed thereafter. Make the first application in the spring before Johnsongrass is too tall for proper coverage with a spray boom and when the temperature is above 70°F., usually around April 15. Retreat as required whenever **regrowth** is approximately 24 inches tall.

To control Raoulgrass, spray plants with MSMA when they are approximately 24 inches tall and before the seed matures. Respray as necessary during the growing season to control new plants.

1. **Rate of MSMA.** Apply 4 lb./A (1 gallon if formulation is 4 lb. MSMA/gal.; or ⅔ gallon if formulation is 6 lb. MSMA/gal.) in approximately 40 gallons of water per acre. Most commercial formulations contain a surfactant; therefore, if one of these formulations is used, no additional surfactant is needed.

2. **Rate of Dalapon.** Apply 10 lb./A of commercial dalapon in approximately 4 gallons of water per acre. A suitable surfactant (wetting agent) should be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.

To destroy a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass and temporarily sterilize the soil, apply sodium chlorate at 600 lb./A. During the following year, spot treat surviving stools of Johnsongrass by thoroughly wetting the foliage and adjacent ground with a water solution containing 1.5 lb. sodium chlorate per gallon. If Johnsongrass seedlings become abundant, retreat the ditchbank with 300 lb./A. of sodium chlorate or spray the Johnsongrass with MSMA or dalapon as suggested above.

Sodium chlorate may be used to control Raoulgrass at approximately 300 lb./A.

NOTE: Sodium chlorate is dangerous to use and it should be mixed with a fire retardant such as calcium chloride (at the rate of 3 to 1 mixture) before it is applied. Personnel applying the material should change clothing after spraying and before clothes dry. Sodium chlorate is a fire hazard and care should be taken in storing and using the chemical to prevent fire disaster.

---

[1] Prepared by personnel of the Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The information presented includes developments from the research of Rex W. Millhollon of the Crops Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

Sugar Bulletin

Want Ads

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RESULTS

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

Two areas applied for acreage at a meeting held in Washington, D.C. on December 2, 1971. The Imperial Valley of California requested 12,500 acres for sugar cane for processing in a beet sugar factory which it hoped could be converted for sugar cane processing in the off-season. Sugar legislation requires that in establishing a quota and allocating the acreage for such quota, the determination should be based on the firmness of capital commitment and the suitability of the area for growing sugarcane. Since the Imperial Valley group presented no firm plans, it did not meet the requirements necessary for an acreage allocation.

The Rio Grande Valley area presented a complete plan for the production of sugar cane and the construction of a processing facility. There was a firm commitment of capital and the suitability of the locality and interest of farmers in growing sugar cane was demonstrated to the satisfaction of U.S.D.A. requirements.

The acreage provided will be allocated to growers who are members of the cooperative. The order does not limit acreage in any way, but only those who receive an allocation are assured of the allocated acreage for the 1974 and 1975 crop if acreage restrictions are then in effect.

1971 Yield and Acreage

Tabulation of state A.S.C.S. information on acreage and yields for the 1971 sugar cane crop has been completed and the data reflect the weather problems encountered last year.

The average state yield of cane for 1971 was 21.36 net tons per acre. This was about four tons per acre lower than the average for the previous five years. The yield of recoverable sugar per acre was 3,887 pounds or about 700 pounds lower than the average yield for the previous five years.

The acreage planted in sugar cane last year, however, was one of the highest ever—328,387 acres. There were higher acreages in only two years in recent history—1962 and 1964. It is interesting to note, however, that Louisiana harvested 336,000 acres of cane for sugar and seed way back in 1911.

There are many in the state who are saying that the Louisiana acreage in sugar cane this year will break all records—somewhere around 350,000 acres. With such a record acreage and a good looking stand of cane so far this season, a lot of people are hoping to recoup some of their losses from last year's weather-beaten season.

Cooper Heads State A.S.C.S.

Mr. Willie F. Cooper recently replaced Mr. Eugene D. Kelly as State Executive Director of the A.S.C.S. Mr. Kelly retired after serving with the A.S.C.S. and its predecessors for about 35 years.

Mr. Cooper had been the office manager for St. Tammany Parish and the Chief of the Administrative Division of the State office before being named State Executive Director. He was born in Franklinton, Louisiana and attended Southeastern Louisiana College in Hammond, where he earned a B.S. degree in Agriculture in 1958.

Alvin L. Dugas Dies

We regret to report that Alvin L. Dugas died suddenly at his home in Baton Rouge the night of May 24. Al was the Sugar Cane Entomologist for the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station for many years. He resigned that position a number of years ago to enter private business as a Consulting Entomologist to many Louisiana cane growers. He had many friends throughout the Louisiana cane area.

The Louisiana Legislature

The Louisiana Legislature has been in high gear since it began its 60-day session on May 8. A total of 2339 bills were introduced.

The League's President, its attorney, and its General Manager have been kept busy trying to determine which bills would affect the Louisiana sugar industry and telling Legislators whether such bills are good or bad for our industry. On some occasions, other members of the sugar industry are being called on to contact members of the Legislature.

Because of the tremendous number of bills, it is impossible for anyone, including the Legislators, to fully under-

(Continued on page 10)

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(Continued from page 8)

stand all of the bills. This is a dangerous situation for the people of the State. This could be improved if after all bills are introduced the Legislature would recess for two weeks in order that interested persons, including Legislators, could adequately study the bills. Another improvement could be made by requiring Legislative Committees to give at least three or four days advance notice of hearings to be held on particular bills. At present, a committee can consider a bill without giving the public or any interested person any notice of when the bill will be considered.

Some of the bills in which the League is interested include twenty-seven on highway regulations, twenty concerning air and water pollution, eleven dealing with unempoyment compensation, eighteen on workmen's compensation, three concerning discrimination in employment, three dealing with occupational safety and health, nine on right-of-ways and servitudes, fifteen concerning natural gas and oil, and five pertaining to property taxes. There are many others on miscellaneous subjects that the League is studying to determine the effect they would have on the Louisiana sugar industry.

Most of the members of the Legislature are capable and dedicated individuals who want to do the right thing; but they are operating under a system which makes it impossible for them to know in some instances whether they have done the right thing or not. Considering the system under which State laws are enacted, it is amazing that the State is not in a worse mess than it is.

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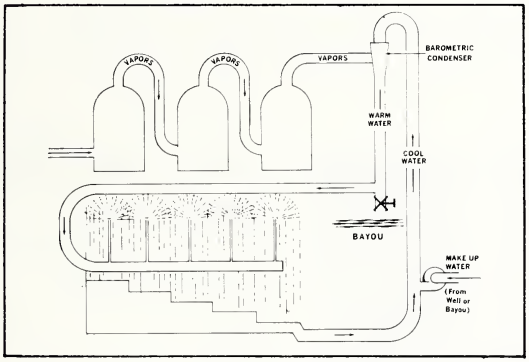

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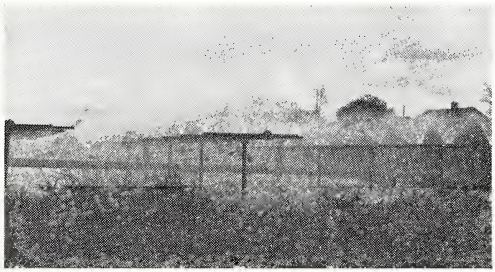

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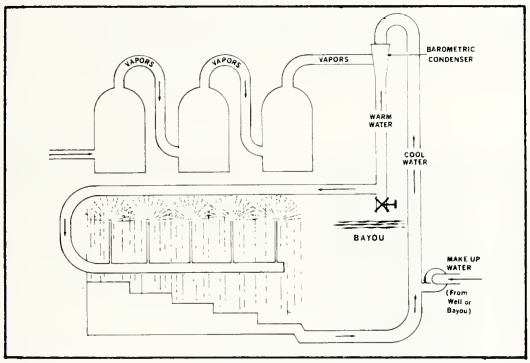

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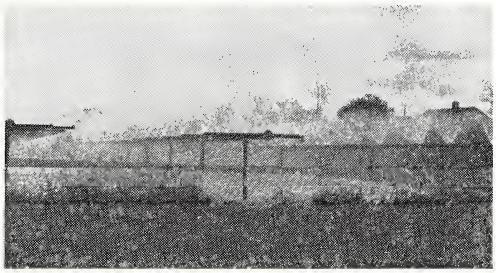

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	9.00
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.64 - High 9.36
New York Price on June 13, 1972	8.80
New Orleans Price on June 13, 1972	8.77
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - June 13, 1972	8.9337
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - June 13, 1972	8.9637

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The Julien Mechanical Cane Planter

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

R. Charles Hodson, Economist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: R. Charles Hodson

Board Changes

There have been several changes in the members and officers of the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League recently. A list of the members and officers of the Board can be seen on Page 2 of the Sugar Bulletin.

Due to the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. Ed Schexnayder who had served for several years as 1st Vice-President of the League, Mr. Charles C. Savoie of Belle Rose, formerly 2nd Vice-President, has been elected 1st Vice-President and Mr. Clay Terry from Franklin, formerly 3rd Vice-President, was elected 2nd Vice-President. Mr. Ed Supple from Bayou Goula, who has served on the Board or many years, was elected 3rd Vice-President.

Two other vacancies were created on the Board when Mr. Marvin Marmande of Houma and Mr. M. V. Yarbrough of Youngsville resigned from the Board after many years of capable service. Mr. Harold Schexnayder was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Ed Schexnayder. Mr. Russel Brien of Gibson and Mr. George M. Smith, Jr. of Jeanerette were elected to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Mr. Marmande and Mr. Yarbrough.

Due to his many years of service to the sugar industry both in Louisiana and overseas, Mr. M. V. Yarbrough was elected to serve as an Honorary Member of the Board of Directors. All of these gentlemen deserve our congratulations upon being recognized by their cohorts as leaders in the Louisiana sugar industry.

Hodson Takes Over

Beginning with the July 1, 1972 issue, R. Charles Hodson will be the Managing Editor of The Sugar Bulletin. This position is in addition to his duties as Economist of the American Sugar Cane League.

Mr. Hodson takes over the job of running the Bulletin from Andrew Dykers, who was pressed back into service last February when Alvin L. Parsons left the League to join the staff of the Louisiana Power and Light Company.

We are grateful to Mr. Dykers for coming out of retirement to help out in our emergency. He and Charlie have been working together for the past three months in preparing The Sugar Bulletin for publication and we are confident that Mr. Hodson is ready for this new assignment.

Gilbert J. Durbin,
1st Vice-President and
General Manager.

Crop Insurance

If you are one of the 405 persons who have Federal Crop Insurance on your sugar cane, we suggest that you carefully read your policy in order to be sure you understand its provisions. Talk or write to a representative of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation about any provisions you cannot understand.

If you do not wish to continue your insurance for the 1973 crop, you must give written notice to the Federal Crop

(Continued on page 7)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Heat Treating L. 62-96 Stan Rodrigue

Over the last couple of years most cane growers have not given enough attention to Stunting Disease. Adverse weather conditions during treating and planting time in 1970 and 1971 discouraged the use of the heat treating units. There are probably other reasons, but nevertheless, it is time to get back to the job.

Many of the approximately 150 Treating Units around the cane belt are now in need of some type repair. Like any other piece of equipment on the farm the Treating Unit must work well to do a good job. Some of the repairs like gaskets around the door, changing cones, changing belts, welding and other repairs on racks, small carpentry jobs and the general checking out of the unit can be done with the general farm help. This type work should be done early to determine if major repairs and if ordering of parts are necessary. Although the electrical work on the unit is somewhat complicated any competent electrician with experience with thermoswitches and relays should be able to service the units. Start early on this job. It generally takes more than a little time to get parts.

L. 62-96

On the subject of Stunting Disease, growers must remember that L. 62-96 is susceptible to Stunting Disease and the variety should be treated if best yields are to be expected.

L. 62-96 is generally good in stubble cane all over the belt, but there is a considerable amount of thin plant cane on farms in all areas of the belt. It should also be said that there are many excellent stands of plant cane and these stands are generally from early planted cane. The variety also looks good in plant cane on black land. Probably the dark colored soil warmed up earlier and promoted early growth and suckering. If this cane is ever to become a major variety growers are going to have to learn how to handle it to make good plant cane stands. Early planting may be the answer to good plant cane stands. Growers will remember this was used to help C.P. 44-101 in plant cane.

Stan Rodrigue

In looking over a back issue of Info, a publication of the Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans, a good article appears about a cane farmer and the part he plays in helping the environment. The cane grower is Stan Rodrigue of Goldmine Plantation in St. John Parish. The article tells about the soil conservation practices Stan uses on Goldmine and how this not only helps with profits but helps control soil and chemical run-off from the farm. Stan has helped pioneer the technique of land grading and has graded more than half the cane land on the plantation. Besides improving drainage and therefore improving yields, land grading increases total land in cane by eliminating some ditches. This type article is good. It tells of good farming practices that help farmers and it also tells non-farmers that farmers are doing good things to help the environment.

The article had several good pictures. One picture was of Stan talking with young Denis Lanaux, Jr., son of Denis and Yolande of Glendale Plantation. Young Denis has worked on Glendale since early age and has operated farm equipment since he was of eligible age. He works for Stan during the summer and is now attending Nicholls University. It is good to have youngsters stay on the farm.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Senate Amendments To Fair Labor Standards Act

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has reported S-1861, Senate version of Wage-Hour Bill. Principal provisions are:

(1) Increases farm wage rate to $1.60 sixty days ater enactment and to $1.80, $2.00 and $2.20 in three years.

(2) Increases rates for workers covered by 1966 amendments to $1.80 after 60 days, $2.00 one year later, and $2.20 year after that.

(3) Increases minimum wage for workers covered prior to 1966 to $2.00 in 60 days and to $2.20 year later.

(4) Removes overtime exemptions for sugar cane processors, cotton gins, seasonal industries, and other agricultural processors.

(5) Extends coverage to approximately 150,000 farm workers. Five-hundred man day-per-quarter rule is unchanged; however, bill provides that seasonal laborers would have to be included in man-day count, thereby extending coverage.

(6) Prohibits farm labor by children under age 12, or by children under age 14 who are not working with their parents' permission. Prohibits child farm labor during school hours.

Sen. Dominick (R-CO), Sen. Taft (R-OH), and Sen. Packwood (R-Oregon) introduced amendment on Senate floor which would bring bill into conformity with Erenborn substitute which passed House recently. Critical Senate floor vote will come on Dominick-Taft-Packwood amendment. While no floor schedule is available, Senate sources indicate pending Senate business will preclude vote prior to week of June 19, with possible delay until after the Democratic National Convention in Mid-July.

Sugar Industry Loses Three Friends in One Week

The sugar industry lost three longtime friends in the first week of June. Congressman Caffery of New Iberia, Louisiana announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Congress in the forthcoming election.

"Pat", with a firsthand knowledge of sugarcane production and processing, has been a valuable friend to the industry during his service in the Congress. He cited personal reasons for not seeking re-election. We regret his decision, but wish for him the best of everything. Senator B. Everett Jordan, (D-N.C.), a 14-year veteran was defeated in a runoff primary on June 3rd. Senator Jordan is currently the 3rd ranking member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Chairman of the Rules & Administration Committee and 2nd ranking member of the Public Works Committee. He has always been interested in Agriculture and his loss will be felt not only by the sugar industry, but by all of agriculture. Asst. Secretary, Clarence Palmby, directly responsible for all International Affairs and Commodity Programs in U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has announced his resignation to return to private business. Secretary Palmby, a farmer himself, served in USDA during the Eisenhower Administration and returned in 1969 to the important post he is now leaving. During the last three and one-half years, he has successfully guided legislation for sugar and other commodities through Congress and has been responsible for expanded exports of agricultural commodities. His leadership has been of tremendous value in the administrtion of all farm programs. His loss will be felt throughout agriculture and his shoes will be hard to fill.

CANE TALK

by Howard Robichaux

The Julien Mechanical Cane Planter

This article is not intended to promote or reduce sales of the Julien Cane Planter. It is meant to be an objective view of the planter.

For the past few seasons I have heard critical remarks concerning the Julien Planter. I hope that this article will answer a number of questions many farmers may have concerning the planter.

Many farmers who planted their crop by hand have told me that their plant cane crop is the best they have experienced in a period of years. For this reason I thought it would be a good time to see how well the Julien planted crop compared to the hand planted crop. On the whole, the crop planted by the Julien machine is good, but not as good as the hand planted cane. The Julien planted cane is "gappy". Some of the "gappy" stands are due either to insufficient cane planted or an excessive amount of cane dropped into the furrow. When inspecting the "gappy" stands where large bundles of cane were dropped into the furrow, and had not been thinned out, it could be seen that this made it almost impossible to cover properly. This caused air pockets to form which, in turn, caused the cane to rot. On the other hand, gappy or thin stands were also caused by not enough cane being planted in the furrow.

I realize that in the future many farmers will be in need of a mechanical planter, but they are doubtful about the Julien planter after seeing stands like the one mentioned above. I also felt that the Julien was not the answer to our problem, but, after visiting several farms where the plant cane crop is excellent, I now realize that the Julien can be made to work.

Messrs. Howard and Robert Aysen who work a portion of White plantation located between Thibodaux and Labadieville use the Julien planter. They planted over 150 acres of cane last year. They feel that some of the reasons why their operation works so smoothly and successfully are:

1. When cutting the cane the Aysens prefer to lay the butts of the cane in one direction.

2. When loading the cane into their planter carts, they prefer to "grab and load" rather than to "push and load". This prevents rolling and tangling the stalks so that the planter can work more smoothly.

3. When loading, the butts of the cane must be facing the back of the cart.

4. Another important factor is loading the cane in a "stair step" manner. This is done by placing the first grab at the extreme back of the wagon. Then each succeeding grab is placed further to the front of the wagon.

5. The tractor driver and the Julien operator must be alert and able to work together.

6. The operator should be aware of the mechanics of the Julien planter so that he can repair minor breakdowns.

7. Men that are used to fill in the gaps left by the Julien and to thin excessive bundles left by the Julien are very important in the success of the planting operation.

8. Land preparation is important in that the land must be well worked and prepared so that the operator of the Julien does not feel like he is riding a Brahman bull.

In the Western part of the state, Herman and Plenny Walet planted nearly 360 acres of cane. They also use the Julien planter and have had success with it. Essentially, the Walet Bros., used the same methods as the Aysen Bros. They also feel that working together and being a part of the operation is of great im-

portance. They also say that too many people try to plant "acreage", not cane.

The farms I have used as examples are family operated. This has also been an important factor in the success of the planter. However, I am not suggesting that where this family situation does not exist that the Julien planter cannot be successfully used.

In conclusion, I would like to say that where there is qualified dependable labor to take part in this planting operation of the Julien planter, there is no reason why the machine should not do a successful job.

There are many farms across the cane belt that I have not been able to visit that have also experienecd success with the Julien planter. If you are contemplating buying one, I suggest you visit a farm where they are in use. Here are a few places, besides the ones used as examples, where you can see good work being done with the Julien planter.

1. Teddy Lococo — Cloverly Farms, Lockport, La.

2. Pete deGravelles, Franklin, La.

3. Manuel Acosta — South Coast Corp., Mathews, La.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

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State Legislature

The State Senate passed a bill which provides the following: (1) Cane trailers manuactured before January 1, 1973, need not have brakes if a speed limit of 30 miles per hour is obeyed, (2) all cane trailers manufactured after January 1, 1973, must have brakes, and (4) all cane wagons now in existence and those manufactured in the future need not have brakes if a speed limit of 30 miles per hour is obeyed. We believe the House will concur with this bill and that it will become law.

Wage and Price Hearings

On May 30, the U.S.D.A. announced public hearings on fair and reasonable prices for the 1972 Louisiana sugar cane crop and on whether the wage determinations applicable to field workers, which became effective on January 10, should be continued or amended.

The hearing will be held at the Municipal Auditorium in Houma on June 21 at 9:30 a.m. In announcing the hearing, the U.S.D.A. pointed out that in order to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act of 1948, producers must pay all sugar cane farm workers wage rates which are determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing and investigation.

Information and recommendations will be sought dealing with the number of worker classifications, possible elimination of the wage differentials of harvest and non-harvest workers, and wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers. Recommendations will also be sought on periods to be used to determine the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses and on matters pertaining to other pricing bases, such as the delivered average price.

The U.S.D.A. has invited all interested persons to appear at the hearings to present their views and pertinent data. In past years, many emotional appeals have been made on wage rates at these

hearings. It will probably happen again this year, but it is hoped that the U.S.D.A. will listen to reason and will not recommend a wage structure that Louisiana sugar cane farmers cannot afford to live with.

Consumption Estimate Decreased

On June 5, the U.S.D.A. announced a decrease of 200,000 short tons, raw value, in the sugar requirements (quotas) for the Continental United States. The quotas for 1972 now stand at 11.8 million tons. The quota for the mainland cane area (Louisiana and Florida) was reduced by 34,667 tons as a result of the decision.

The Sugar Act requires the U.S.D.A. to revise to the extent necessary the annual sugar requirements determination whenever the average price of raw sugar for seven consecutive marketing days is four percent or more above or below the price objective of the Act. In this way a more stable sugar price can be guaranteed to everyone involved. For the seven consecutive market days ended June 2, the average price of raw sugar was 8.64 cents per pound and thus four percent below the average price ob jective of 9.00 cents per pound.

This action by the U.S.D.A. has evidently had the desired effect, since the price of raws has advanced 20 points since the reduction in quotas was announced.

New Deep Water Dock at Reserve

Southern Industries Corporation has announced plans for construction of a deep-water dock and related equipment at its Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Company Division on the Mississippi River.

The facility will be located about 40 miles north of New Orleans at Reserve. It will allow the unloading of ocean-going vessels that draw up to 40 feet of water. The facility will save considerable handling, since currently, the raw sugar is unloaded in New Orleans, reloaded into boxcars and unloaded again at Reserve.

Farmers Strike Back

It looks like now that we have a battling Secretary of Agriculture in Dr. Earl Butz, farmers are beginning to follow his lead. Everyone is against high prices, but when farmers seemed to be getting all of the blame for high food prices recently, a group of farmers got steamed up enough to do something. The National Agricultural Institute of Washington, D.C.. sponsored Operation FACT, (Food and Agricultural Communications Tour) a tour by four farmers to spread the truth about agriculture and inflation.

Incidentally, the American Sugar Cane League is a member of the National Agricultural Institute and in fact was one of the farm groups which helped form the organization several years ago.

The tour team consisted of four farmers: John Barringer, a cattleman from Tennessee; Jack Francis, a cotton producer from Peoria, Arizona; Gene Moos, a wheat grower from Washington; and Thurman Gaskill, a soybean-hog farmer from Iowa. These four men carried the message to all who would listen on an eleven-day tour of Washington, D.C.., Chicago, Seattle, Houston, Atlanta, Boston and New York. The trip was kicked off in Washington, D.C. at a press conference with Secretary Butz who complimented the group "for taking this story to 207 million Americans."

These men brought facts to the people. As Mr. Barringer pointed up, "Beef prices are up three percent for the last 20 years at the farm level, but 33 percent in retail stores. On the other hand, for the same period consumer services have risen 112 percent, hourly earnings for non-agricultural workers 144 percent, hourly earnings for manufacturing workers 137 percent, and retail trade hourly earnings 150 percent."

In a recent speech, Secretary Butz commended the four men for pointing out that "in the past 20 years farm prices have increased only 6 percent, while wholesale prices were moving up 20 percent and retail prices rising 43 percent." He further stated that "the farmers share of the food dollar had decreased from 49 cents to 38 cents and that the increases in the price of food were in the 62 cents that were collected from the farm gate to the consumer's table."

(Continued on page 10)

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These four men should be commended by both the consumers and the farmers or bringing out the truth. The four members feel that most Americans are willing to listen. Mr. Jack Francis said after completing the tour that the American people "want to hear what we have to say; and they are more than willing to give American agriculture a fair hearing." It is refreshing to see officials speak up for agriculure. It is even more refreshing, however, to see farmers get together and say it themselves in a forceful, yet orderly manner.

Cloud Seeding

The South Louisiana Agricultural Improvement Association, Inc., has contracted for cloud seeding aimed at increasing rainfall in the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette and Vermillion. The seeding was scheduled to begin about June 13 and continue as needed through September 13.

This will be the tenth year the Association has provided cloud seeding. Cane growers in the five parishes pay the cost involved through assessments of 20 cents per acre of cane.

Cloud seeding will not produce rain if there are no clouds and will not make every cloud produce rain. Cloud seeders claim only (1) that seeding will produce more rain from clouds that are going to produce some rain anyway and (2) that in some instances the seeding will produce some rain from a cloud that would otherwise have produced no rain.

Florida Crop

Florida growers at the recent A.S.S.C.T. meeting in Pensacola confirmed that, barring a catastrophe, they are expecting a record crop this year. They experienced a very mild winter last year and a nearly perfect growing season so far this year. It is reported that with ideal temperatures and moisture in the last two months, some growers have stands which surpass any crop in the last 10 years. The FSCL Newsletter states that one company "reports that four varieties averaged over 1 inch of growth per day for the first two weeks of May while stubble cane averaged just a shade under this rate. Normally such a rate of growth is not achieved until June or later each year."

A.S.S.C.T. Meets in Pensacola

The Louisiana and Florida Divisions of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held the Second Annual Joint Meeting at Pensacola, Florida on June 7, 8 and 9. The meeting was very well attended by members from both Florida and from Louisiana. Those registered included 212 members and 143 wives or guests. This number does not include the children who came along to enjoy the sun, surf and sand with their parents.

Four men who have made meaningful contributions to the sugar industry were made Honorary Members of the A.S.S.C.T. A. J. Chenet and R. T. Gibbens were nominated by the Louisiana Division. Mr. Chenet, who was born in Louisiana, has served as a factory superintendent practically all over the world and is currently located in Mexico. Earlier in his career, R. T. Gibbens was an Agronomist at the Houma and Canal Point Experiment Station. After being with L.S.U. for a while, he went to work for Harry L. Laws and Co., Inc. He is currently employed by South Coast Corporation. Robert B. Allison and Leslie M. Weetman were nominated by the Florida Division. Mr. Allison, who has served with the Florida Experiment Station, is an internationally known soils specialist. His book, *The Soils of Cuba,* is still recognized as the "bible" in its field. Mr. Weetman is well known as a Geneticist with U.S. Sugar Corporation. He is a cane breeder who is responsible for many of the Clewiston varieties developed by U.S. Sugar.

In addition to these Honorary Memberships, a special award was presented to Mr. Carl O. Grassl for his many years of service to the sugar industry. Mr. Grassl is a Botonist with the Canal Point Experiment Station and is well known for his work in sugar cane breeding.

Pat Caffery, member of the U. S. House of Representatives from the 3rd Congressional District, was the featured speaker at the final session on Friday

afternoon. He spoke on the progress that the sugar industry has made legislatively in the last few years and on some of the problems we face in rural America. Representative Caffery was warmly welcomed by his many friends in the sugar industry.

The meeting in Pensacola was a real success. Many interesting research papers were presented and it provided a chance for relaxation and socializing with friends in the sugar industry. Next year's meeting will be on June 14 and 15 at the same location — the Holiday Inn in Pensacola. Plan to be there next year.

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Qualified Chief Chemist or Assistant Fabrication Superintendent with large Louisiana Sugar Factory.

Reply to A-1, The Sugar Bulletin

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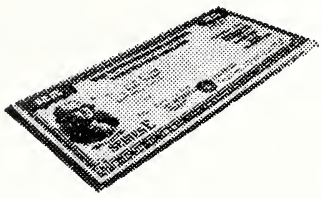

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World Sugar Production and Consumption, 1952 - 1972
(Thousands of metric tons, raw value)

Statistical[1] Crop Year	World Production	World Consumption	Surplus of Production Over Consumption
1971-72[2]	73,342	76,491	—3,149
1970-71	72,667	74,872	—2,205
1969-70	74,346	72,309	+2,037
1968-69	68,358	69,206	— 848
1967-68	67,900	66,335	+1,565
1966-67	65,642	65,457	+ 185
1965-64	63,102	62,816	+ 286
1964-65	66,831	59,274	+7,557
1963-64	54,745	54,261	+ 484
1962-63	51,172	54,479	—3,307
1961-62	52,351	55,602	—3,251
1960-61	56,073	52,734	+3,339
1959-60	49,564	48,858	+ 706
1958-59	51,034	47,561	+3,473
1957-58	45,172	44,704	+ 468
1956-57	42,339	42,228	+ 111
1955-56	39,322	40,443	—1,121
1954-55	38,255	38,254	+ 1
1953-54	38,390	36,892	+1,498
1952-53	35,132	35,200	— 68

[1] From September 1 through August 31.
[2] Based on April 20, 1972 estimate by F.O. Licht.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	9.00
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.64 - High 9.36
New York Price on June 29, 1972	8.90
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - June 29, 1972	8.9512
New Orleans Price on June 29, 1972	8.87
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - June 29, 1972	8.9212

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R. Charles Hodson, Managing Editor and Economist

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
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Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: R. Charles Hodson

Thank You Mr. Dykers

Since I came to work for the American Sugar Cane League in February, I have become acquainted with many extremely friendly and knowledgeable people. One of these is Mr. Andrew W. Dykers. He has spent a good portion of the last 5 months teaching me about both the Louisiana sugar industry and the preparation of The Sugar Bulletin.

I'd like to take this opportunity to say "thank you" to Mr. Dykers for coming out of retirement to handle the Sugar Bulletin and show me the ropes. His patient guidance and warm friendship have been invaluable to me as a newcomer to the League.

I am sure, however, that he won't become a stranger to the readers of The Sugar Bulletin. I'll try to persuade him to write an article now and then for us – maybe he'll even discuss some of the antics of the "Old Mule" for us (for you other newcomers, the "Old Mule" is his sugar market character).

Don't Blame Farmers

Some people seem to blame agriculture for everything from inflation to pollution. American farmers, however, have the facts on their side and should make sure that the American public hears their story. I recently read a very interesting article in Banking, the Journal of The American Bankers Association, entitled Facts About The High Cost of Food. We congratulate the American Bankers Association for "telling it like it is". Some of the following facts were included in the article.

Food prices have risen in the last twenty-five years, but the average American's paycheck has more than kept pace. In 1947 Americans spent 25 percent of their pay check for food. Since 1947 this percentage has consistently fallen until now Americans spend only about 16 percent of their paycheck on food. Many people in the world spend over half of their income for food.

Just how long did you work today for that loaf of bread you picked up at the corner grocery? The average American required just 6 minutes to earn enough money to buy a pound of bread. Contrast that with the work time required in these countries: France - 11 minutes, U.S.S.R. - 12 minutes, Brazil - 46 minutes and Japan - 27 minutes.

The same comparisons holds true for meat. In America, a person worked 24 minutes to earn a pound of sirloin steak. The same steak would take 110 minutes of work to earn in France, 132 minutes in the U.S.S.R., 118 minutes in Brazil and 269 minutes in Japan.

These figures are interesting, but they don't tell the whole story. Just how much of your grocery bill is actually for food? Check your grocery bag next time you go shopping. You will find everything from nylons and toothpaste to beer and cigarettes. Today, non-food items like these make up about 28 percent of your grocery bill.

In addition to this, how much does your "maid service" cost you? That is essentially what you buy when you fill your shopping cart with convenience foods such as packaged dinners, precooked foods, ready-made desserts and other "meal-in-a-minute" items. U.S.D.A. home economists estimate that these built-in "maid services" have added about 25 percent to the cost of food.

When the added costs of convenience items and profits for the various middlemen are added in, not much of the consumer dollar is left for the farmer. In fact, the farmer's share of the consumer dollar was only 38 cents in 1971. Even

(Continued on page 7)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

League Plans South African Trip in 1974

L. 62-96 Looking Better

The Louisiana sugar industry hosted the 1971 meeting of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists and indeed it was a success. There were more than 1500 delegates from all over the free sugar cane growing world in New Orleans for the Congress. The Florida sugar industry also held a Post Congress Tour which was well attended.

The next meeting of the I.S.S.C.T. will be held in Durban, South Africa, in June of 1974, and although accommodations while at the Congress in Durban will be made by an industry committee in Durban the League will make transportation plans and design a tour to other countries while on the way there and back if there are enough members in the Louisiana sugar industry interested. Some of the Florida growers may wish to come along.

The reason this is being mentioned at this early date is that there may be some growers who wish to take such a trip or vacation either this year or next year but with this information may wish to delay the trip to go as an industry group. There are any number of ways this could be done. This trip could also be combined with a short European trip. There are many other possibilities for side trips and if there is sufficient interest more information will be available. Those interested should contact the League.

A couple of good crops could make many growers interested in a trip.

Although neither Pearl nor L. J. Hebert know this yet, they gave the writer the idea to plan such a tour. According to reports from the Jeanerette-Patoutville area they are now visiting inside Russia. Mr. L. J. Hebert is a high yield cane grower from the Patoutville area.

L. 62-96

Much has been said about the thin plant cane stand of L. 62-96. It is good to report that the late suckers are now making a showing and the cane looks much better at this time. It should be noted that there are still many weak and thin stands of plant cane in and around the St. Martinville-Breaux Bridge area. Growers in all areas are reminded that early planting of this variety tends to make heavier plant cane stands.

Growers should be reminded that although the variety seems thin in plant cane, and scares everyone including the writer, L. 62-96 in tests has generally given high yields of cane per acre. The stalk is big and heavy.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

The Changing Washington Scene

Regardless of how the Congressional elections come out in November, there will be many new faces in both Houses when the first session of the 93rd Congress begins in January, 1973. These members will consider extension of the Sugar Act which expires at the end of 1974.

In the United States Senate, some key members have announced their retirement or have already been defeated in primaries. Sen. Anderson, (D) New Mexico, has long been associated with Agriculture and as first ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, has been important in Sugar Legislation. He has announced he will not seek re-election. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R), Ky., a long-time member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, but more recently a member of Foreign Relations, Public Works and Rules and Administration Committees has also announced that he will not seek re-election. Sen. Karl E. Mundt of S. D., first ranking Republican of Senate Appropriations Committee, will not return to the Senate. Sen. B. Everett Jordan, N.C. third ranking member of the Agriculture Committee and the second ranking member of Public Works Committee, has been defeated in the Democratic primary and will not be returning.

On the House side, retirements are taking a heavy toll of members interested and active in Agriculture. Cong. Tom Abernethy, (D) Miss. and Cong. Watt Abbitt (D), Va., second and third ranking Democrat members on Committee of Agriculture, have announced they will not be candidates for re-election. Both Cong. Abernethy and Abbitt have been friends of the Sugar program and their presence and support will be missed. Cong. Page Belcher, Okla., ranking Republican member, has just announced that he will not seek re-election. Cong. Belcher has been active and influential in Sugar Legislation and was of great help in getting favorable action in extension of the Sugar Act in 1971. One other member of the House Ag Committee will not be present for the first session of the 93rd Congress because reapportionment in Texas, will force Cong. Purcell (D) to run against Cong. Price (R) in the general election. Additionally, Cong. Caffery, although not a member of the Agriculture Committee, has represented the largest Sugar producing area and he has decided not to seek reelection. Cong. William Colmer (D) of Miss., long-time chairman of the Rules Committee has also stated that he will not seek re-election. Cong. Colmer has been an influential member in the House and has been helpful whenever Sugar Legislation was considered. Cong. Ed Edmundson (D), a very influential member of the House is seeking the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Harris. He has formidable opposition this fall, but is expected to win. Cong. Lennon (D) and Cong. Jonas (R) of N. C., Cong. Bill Hull (D) of Mo., Cong. Long (D) of La., all of whom have supported Sugar Legislation are not seeking re-election. Cong. Edwards (D) La., will not be seeking reelection because of his election as Governor of Louisiana.

There will certainly be many other changes as a result of primaries and general elections, but these friends will be hard to replace.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

H. R. 13981 is a bill being pushed by some agricultural groups because it (1) would outlaw secondary boycotts and (2) would provide that a union can represent workers in collective bargaining and in signing a contract with a farmer only if a majority of the workers agree by secret ballot.

The American Sugar Cane League opposes the bill because (1) it would require a farmer to recognize and bargain with a union that represents a majority of his employees, and (2) it would not outlaw strikes. The following letter sets forth in detail the reasons for the League position:

June 22, 1972

Honorable James G. O'Hara, Chairman
Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor
Committee on Education and Labor
United States House of Representatives
2241 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Sir:

Your subcommittee presently has under consideration H.R. 13981 which, if enacted, would be known as the "Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1972".

The American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., a non-profit association organized in 1972, composed of farmers who produce more than 95% of the sugar cane grown in the State of Louisiana and of all of the processors of sugar cane into sugar, has adopted the following statement of its position concerning such proposed legislation. We request that this statement be made a part of the record of your deliberations for the information of all members of your subcommittee and other interested members of the Congress.

This association, on behalf of the sugar cane farmers and processors of Louisiana, must vigorously oppose any legislation which would require a farmer to bargain with a labor union even though designated as the bargaining agent by a majority of his employees, unless such legislation prohibits the employees from striking at any time under any conditions.

The prime function of the American farmer is to supply the American people with food. Food is the only thing or commodity, other than water and air, that the human cannot exist without for any extended period of time. The uninterrupted production of food is, therefore, absolutely essential for the maintenance of life.

There are various operations on a farm, particularly planting, cultivating and harvesting, which because of seasonal requirements must be performed within a particular time of the year, or not at all. Therefore, a strike of farm workers could, and in many instances would result in the irreparable loss of an entire year's production. In this respect, agriculture is completely different from other industry. Although a strike adversely affects any industry, in a non-agricultural pursuit that which is not produced today can usually be produced tomorrow, or next month. To a farmer, there is no tomorrow or next month, for Mother Nature does not wait on the whims of man. The loss of an entire year's production would be of disasterous proportions and consequences for many reasons, including: (a) the essential product, in most instances food, would be irretrievably lost to the consumers; (b) the farmers could, and many would,

be ruined financially and put out of business; (c) the processors of the farm commodities would suffer irreparable loss and some forced out of business; (d) the workers would face permanent loss of their jobs and livelihood resulting from the farmer and/or processor being forced out of business; and (e) the economy of many areas which are dependent to a substantial extent on agriculture would be seriously affected.

Most farmers are dependent on loans, secured by a pledge of crop proceeds, for the production and harvest of their crops. With the effect of a strike in agriculture being so significant, lending agencies would be most reluctant to extend such credit, and in many instances would refuse to do so.

If agricultural labor relations legislation of any kind must be enacted, it should prohibit strikes and provide for the solution of disagreements between agricultural employers and employees through some type of administrative action of a farm labor board.

Therefore, we strongly recommend that H.R. 13981 receive an unfavorable report.

Respectfully submitted,

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE
OF THE U.S.A., INC.
By: James H. Thibaut, President

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

while his share of the consumer dollar shrank, farmers have had to pay two or three times as much as they did 20 years ago for items such as labor, machinery and production costs.

Under such pressures, American farmers, with the help of agencies such as the U.S.D.A. and Land Grant Institutions, have become the most efficient in history. Today every farm worker provides enough food for himself and 48 of his fellow Americans, freeing them to provide other goods and services which improve the quality of life.

American farmers also make other contributions to the economy while providing us with a cheap, reliable source of food. They buy 5 percent of the nation's steel production, 10 percent of the U.S. petroleum output and 25 percent of the trucks produced. Agriculture is the largest single consumer of steel, rubber, petroleum products and chemicals in the nation.

Farmers should make sure the public knows the facts about their contributions to our economy. If anything, farmers are the most obvious victims, not the cause, of the economic problems we face today.

St. Charles Parish ASCS Office to Close

We have received notification from Mr. Travis Womack, County Executive Director of the St. Charles Parish ASCS, that as of July 7, 1972, the St. Charles Parish ASCS Office is being closed.

All records and related data pertaining to individual farms will be transferred and maintained in the St. John Parish ASCS Office, which is located in the parish court house in Edgard.

During sign-up time (around February or March), and in the fall when sugarcane farmers report their harvested acres, Mr. Womack plans to hold office hours at the Hahnville Office.

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LOSSES CAUSED BY RSD AND NEED FOR HOT-AIR TREATMENT

By R. J. Steib and S. J. P. Chilton

Now that tolerant and resistant varieties have reduced losses due to sugarcane mosaic, the industry should again place more stress on heat treating for control of the ratoon stunting disease (RSD). Losses due to RSD have been determined over the years by means of yield trials. Such losses have been reported at Contact Committee meetings and in various publications. A review of the results seemed appropriate at this time since the variety picture is changing.

The main varieties in Louisiana today are CP 48-103, CP 52-68, NCo 310, L 60-25, CP 61-37 and L 62-96.

CP 52-68 has some tolerance to RSD while all others are considered nontolerant to RSD by varying degrees.

CP 52-68 is on its way out due to mosaic.

Since varieties nontolerant to RSD now dominate the industry, the RSD committee made up of industry, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA representatives feels that the losses caused by RSD should be reviewed and published in the Sugar Bulletin.

Loss in Tons Per Acre Due to RSD

There is no question that control of RSD in CP 48-103 and NCo 310 has been the main reason why both varieties have continued to produce profitable yields for over 15 years. NCo 310 was released in 1954 and CP 48-103 in 1955. Slow spring germination of the stubble crops of NCo 310 due to RSD is well known; also, CP 48-103 does not grow well unless it is heat treated. RSD losses are given in 1 below.

Both varieties are more severely affected in the stubble. RSD is much more serious in 1st stubble of CP 48-103. In a dry year RSD severely reduces the yield of CP 48-103. The slow germination of the stubbles of NCo 310 which results in a reduction in tons per acre

Table 1. Reduction in tons per acre due to the ratoon stunting disease in two old commercial varieties still being grown today.

	Plant Cane			1st Stubble		
	Average Tons Per Acre					
Variety	Dis.	Dis.-free	% Red.	Dis.	Dis.-free	% Red.
	Years Tested - 1959 & 63			1960 & 64		
CP 48-103	21.4	26.4	18.9	25.3	36.2	–30.1
	Years Tested - 1960 & 63			1961 & 64*		
NCo 310	33.8	36.6	–7.7	31.5	35.7	–11.8

*The average additive loss with NCo 310 in two 1st stubbles infected with mosaic and RSD together was 24.0 percent.

NCo 310 1st stubble. Left row disease-free, right row (front plot) poor stubble due to RSD.

of 11.8 percent plus the fact that it is 100 percent infected with mosaic except in the Bunkie area makes it necessary that one use RSD-free seed in order to eliminate at least one of the two major diseases affecting NCo 310.

The three most recently released varieties shown in Table 2 are nontolerant to RSD with L 60-25 being the least affected. L 62-96 is more severely affected severe in the plant cane however, the loss is about equal to L 62-96 in stubble, Table 2.

loss caused by RSD in CP 61-37 is not as in both plant cane and stubbles. The

CP 48-103 1st stubble. Left row disease-free, right row with RSD.

Table 2. Reduction in tons per acre due to the ratoon stunting disease in new varieties which are now the major ones planted in Louisiana.

	Plant Cane			1st Stubble		
	Average Tons Per Acre					
Variety	Dis.	Dis.-free	% Red.	Dis.	Dis.-free	% Red.
	Years Tested - 1966, 67 & 68				1967 & 68	
CP 61-37	31.0	37.5	–17.3	22.9	40.1	–42.9
	Years Tested - 1968, 69 & 70				1969 & 70	
L 60-25	32.1	36.5	–12.1	21.1	29.6	–28.7
L 62-96	23.4	34.8	–32.8	14.2	26.2	–45.8

Heat Treating is a Must in 1972

A study of Tables 1 and 2 and the pictures comparing RSD infected and disease-free cane shows the losses which may occur when 100 percent RSD infected cane is used for seed. The shift to varieties which are nontolerant to RSD plus the fact a very limited amount of heat treatment was done in 1970 and 1971 due to unfavorable weather makes it necessary that a full scale heat treating program be undertaken in the fall of 1972.

Oven Must be Checked Before Use

Many hot-air ovens have not been used for two or more years and may have been damaged by hurricanes. In order to be assured of a good treatment, ovens should be checked for air leak and electrical performance. Minor repairs and caulking of the oven should be done now. The electrical check out can be accomplished by any qualified electrician and should also be done now.

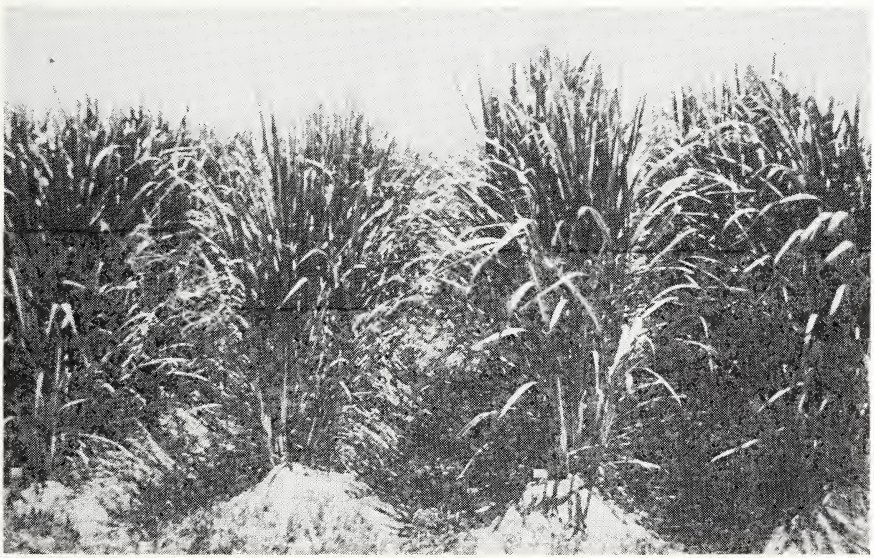
Good Early Growth Will Help Heat Treatment Program

The crop in 1972 is much more advanced than normal. With an early start, cane stalks will be longer than usual by August 15. Since L 62-96 is generally taller than other varieties and is more severely affected by RSD, it is suggested that an effort be made to commence treatment with it no later than August 15. Treating three loads a day until commercial planting is undertaken should be helpful in making up for time loss during 1970 and 1971.

Growers who are unable to heat treat should make every effort to purchase cane rogued for mosaic and heat treated for control of RSD. It is suggested that the 1972 recommendations for control of RSD be followed in order to prevent reinfection of the special seed plots. Of special importance is not to use the harvester, loader and wagons to harvest the special seed plots after they have been used to harvest commercial seed cane without cleaning according to the 1972 RSD control recommendations.

CP 61-37. Left row with RSD, right row disease-free.

L 60-25. Left two rows mosaic only, right two rows RSD only. L 60-25 has some tolerance to RSD, however it should also be heat-treated.



L 62-96. Left two rows with RSD, right two rows disease-free.

SUGAR CANE WAGE AND PRICE HEARINGS

Sugar Cane Price Hearing

The U.S.D.A. held a hearing on fair and reasonable prices for the 1972 sugar cane crop at Houma on June 2. Mr. Harold P. Schexnayder from White Castle, testified on behalf of the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee.

The following is an excerpt from Mr. Schexnayder's testimony:

"We recommend that the 1972 Price Determination for sugar make available the same three methods or bases of settlement that have been provided in each of the Determinations beginning in 1965. These are, weekly average prices, season's average price, and delivered average price, and for molasses, the season's average and weekly average. Each method serves a useful purpose and should be continued.

"In recommending the beginning and ending dates of the periods for the pricing of Louisiana sugar cane, we have considered, as we have done in prior years, raw sugar supplies, marketing conditions and marketing opportunities.

"Necessarily, a period of several months in 1973 will be required by many processors to complete the marketing of 1972 crop sugar. These include the processor-refiners who must market their sugar over a relatively long period of time, and these sugars constitute a substantial part of the Louisiana crop. Additionally, the ability to market the sugar over a longer period of time contributes to the stability of the market. Therefore, we recommend that the season's average pricing period be substantially similar to the period that was in effect during the past seven crop years, that is, beginning in early October and ending in April.

"It is anticipated some processors will again market their 1972 crop quota sugar either on the October-December 1972 average price or on the weekly average prices during the October-December period, and will market their over quota sugar on the January-February, 1973 average price or on the weekly average prices during January and February. To provide for this marketing practice, corresponding settlement periods should be made available just as has been done each year beginning in 1966.

"Therefore, we recommend that the raw sugar pricing method for the season's average price extend from October 6, 1972, through April 12, 1973. Our Committee also recommends that the delivered average pricing period for the 1972 crop sugar that is marketed under the processor's 1972 marketing allotment extend from October 6, 1972, through December 31, 1972; and that the delivered average pricing period for 1972 crop sugar that is not marketed under the processors' 1972 marketing allotment extend from January 1, 1973, through February 22, 1973.

"Unless blackstrap molasses marketing conditions are substantially different from those of raw sugar, it is desirable to make the season's average price for the two products concurrent. The marketing of blackstrap molasses probably will also extend for several months into 1973. Therefore, we recommend that the 1972 blackstrap molasses season's average pricing period be concurrent with the raw sugar season's average pricing period, that is, October 6, 1972, through April 12, 1973".

Sugar Cane Wage Hearing

U.S.D.A. hearings on minimum wage rates for Louisiana sugar cane field workers were held on June 21 and 22 in Houma. The hearings were originally scheduled to last only one day. Due to lengthy testimony (which was frequently completely irrelevant to the wage determinations) by several people who claimed to represent the interests of the field workers, the hearings had to be continued on June 22.

As spokesman for the sugar cane farmers, Mr. P. J. deGravelles, Jr. was very critical of the impertinent testimony that has been taken at such hearings in the past. Mr. deGravelles stated "it is difficult for us to comprehend why at our hearings each year various witnesses who are not sugar cane workers and who have no interest in Louisiana sugar cane do their utmost to destroy the reputation and economic welfare of the sugar cane farmers of the state of Louisiana. It appears there should be more fertile fields elsewhere, and the repeated slanderous and defamatory accusations, without foundation in fact, made against our farmers, result in a prima facie case of bad faith on the part of our accusers."

In discussing the criteria for wage rate recommendations, Mr. deGravelles pointed out that while the cost of living has risen 24.3% since 1967, the minimum wage rate for sugar cane field workers has increased about 60% in Louisiana, or about 2½ times the increase in the cost of living. His figures also illustrated that the increase in wage rates since 1966 has been about 2½ to 3 times the increase in sugar cane prices since 1966.

In comparing the minimum wage rates for sugar cane field workers with those for workers in other endeavors, Mr. deGravelles stated, "The minimum rate for unskilled sugar cane workers is $1.60 an hour which is 30¢ higher than the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum for agricultural workers in the United States who are not covered by the Sugar Act, both skilled and unskilled. Our minimum rates for the more skilled harvest workers, $1.70 and $1.75 an hour, are 40¢ and 45¢ an hour higher than the legal minimum for comparable workers in other agricultural crops."

The wage rates recommended by Mr. deGravelles are shown in the table which accompanies this article. In other recommendations Mr. deGravelles advised that the classification "Harvester and Loader Operator" should be changed to "Harvester, Loader and Transfer Loader Operator" and that harvester and loader operators during planting season should be paid at the same rate as tractor drivers. He also recommended the reduction of the pay rate for workers 14 and 15

Wage Rates Proposed by Producer Representatives

Proposed Harvest Work Wages	Rate per hour
Harvester, loader, and transfer loader operators	$1.80
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators, and hoist operators	1.70
All other harvesting workers	1.60

Proposed Production, Cultivation and Planting Work Wages	Rate per hour
Tractor drivers and operators of other mechanical equipment	1.65
All other production, cultivation and planting workers	1.60

years of age from 85 to 80 percent of the applicable hourly rate for adults.

Also appearing at the hearings was Dr. Joe R. Campbell, an Agricultural Economist with L.S.U. After presenting material from his research on the costs and returns in the production of sugar cane in Louisiana, Dr. Campbell made the following statement on labor and technology in the sugar industry: "one can conclude that labor has benefited more from increases in technology than has the sugar cane farmer. In fact, he has substituted more expensive technology for labor and the reduced amount of labor has cost him about as much or more than before. A larger share of the benefits of the increased technology have gone to the laborer than to the farm producer. This is a statement of fact and not an appraisal of whether or not this has been good or bad. It does appear to have a bearing upon fair and reasonable wage rates in the production and harvesting of sugar cane."

———o———

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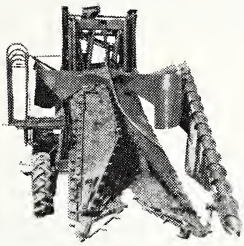
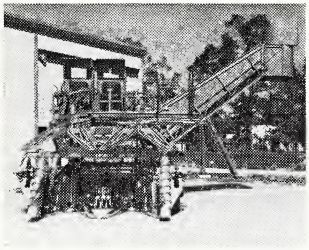
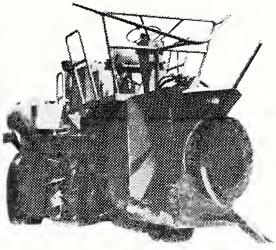


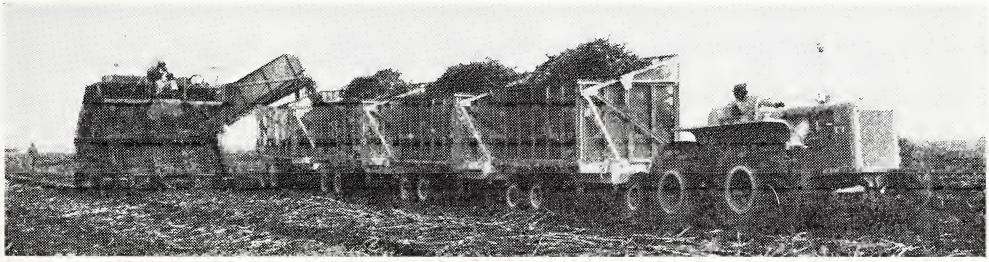
S-15 Self Propelled Harvester. The S-15 cuts and stacks an average of 10 acres of cane in eight hours under typical Louisiana conditions. A new divider scroll on the S-15 reduces maintenance and increases efficiency in recumbent cane.



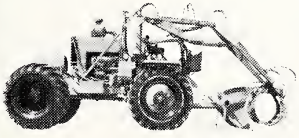
S-6000 Combine Harvester. The S-6000 is one of J&L's newest harvesters. The S-6000, a two row combine, incorporates two high-speed 42" adjustable pitch cutting blades which are easily removed. It's ideal for vertical or recumbent cane.



V-Windrower. It handles recumbent or erect cane in furrow, flat and ridge cultures. The elimination of chains and sprockets reduce operational costs while increasing yield and minimizing ratoon damage.



R-1 Continuous Loader. It loads up to 200 tons of cane per hour. Track mounted for positive traction and high flotation, it gets back into wet fields sooner.



L-21 Self Propelled Loader. The L-21 is a real workhorse. It picks up a full 3/4 ton of cut cane with each lift. Hydrostatic drive gives added field speed and efficiency. A full loading cycle takes only 18 seconds; available in two or four-wheel drive model also.

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HONIRON/J & L ENGINEERING CO., INC.

JL-7603A

HOUMA CONTACT COMMITTEE MEETING

by Gilbert J. Durbin

The Contact Committee meeting in Houma on June 22 was well attended and the program was interesting and informative. Thirteen research scientists each gave 10 minute reports on their work. The program began at 9:00 a.m. and was concluded at noon, followed by a lunch of boiled shrimp and crab. The afternoon was available to those persons who wished to observe specific research projects and talk to the researchers.

Dr. James E. Irvine reported that fear of L. 60-25 giving a false polarization reading is not well founded. Dr. G. T. A. Benda discussed his search for a way to use higher temperatures in hot water treatment without too much reduction in germination. Preliminary results are encouraging when cane is hot-water treated for a short period at 52° followed by a second treatment at 57.3°C one day later. This double treatment apparently kills the ratoon stunting disease and the mosaic disease viruses. Do not use this treatment yet. Wait for more research by Dr. Benda.

Dr. S. M. Yang announced that we have a new disease which he expects to be of minor importance in Louisiana cane. It is called Curvularia leaf spot and is caused by a fungus.

Dr. H. Koike and Dr. A. G. Gillaspie reported on their work with maise dwarf mosaic. They pointed out that this disease apparently is not now in cane being grown commercially but cane breeders should breed future varieties for resistance to the disease.

Mr. Preston H. Dunckelman gave an optimistic report on the outlook for new cane varieties. He particularly stressed the progress being made to incorporate new germplasm from wild canes into new commercial varieties.

Mr. Rouby J. Matherne reported that row spacings of 36 and 42 inches continue to give large increases in yields compared to 72 inch spacing. He is also experimenting with two drills of cane on beds 72 inches apart.

Mr. Hugh P. Fanguy discussed results from the variety outfield test fields. One variety is ready for release to growers this year. Another may be released next year.

Mr. J. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Contact Committee, read a release statement on L. 65-69 and obtained formal approval of the Committee for the release of the variety. Details about the variety will be in the July 15 issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

Mr. R. E. Coleman talked about a recent reorganization of the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S.D.A. He concluded that the reorganization would not adversely affect sugar cane research. He thanked the League for financing the construction of the new greenhouse and other facilities at the Houma Station.

Dr. Robert D. Jackson told the group that he and other entomologists are working with the other scientists in trying to develop varieties which are resistant to borers. Mr. Leon J. Charpentier said we have more cane borers this year than we have had in recent years. Dr. James W. Sanford reported on his research on releases of very large numbers of Trichograma to control borers. The results are not encouraging.

Dr. Rex W. Millhollon was enthused about the results obtained from Asulam in Johnson grass control. We do not yet have permission to use this chemical in cane fields.

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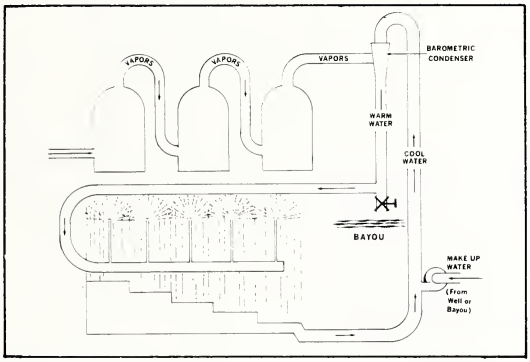

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Sugar Cane Herbicide

This fall: As soon as you plant, winterize your fields with a 30- to 36-inch band of Fenac Plus sugar cane herbicide over the rows. You get a winter's worth of protection against broadleafs and grasses... and your cane gets a better start come spring. You also save time, money and labor for cultivations.

Next spring: A ground or aerial application of easy-to-mix, emulsifiable Fenac Plus puts you a step ahead of seedling Johnsongrass, spring grasses and broadleaf weeds. Fenac Plus is not only safe to use, it is the weed control material most widely recommended for use in all varieties of cane... plant and stubble.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	9.04
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.68 - High 9.40
New York Price on July 10, 1972	9.05
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - July 10, 1972	8.9511
New Orleans Price on July 10, 1972	9.02
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - July 10, 1972	8.9211

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The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

R. Charles Hodson, Managing Editor and Economist

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF SUGAR CANE VARIETY L. 65-69

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working cooperatively to improve sugarcane varieties have jointly developed and hereby announce the release of a new variety, L 65-69, for commercial planting in the fall of 1972.

In 36 light soil and 7 heavy soil outfield tests, the variety L 65-69 equaled CP 52-68 and L 60-25 in tons of cane per acre. It was superior to CP 52-68 and equal to L 60-25 in sugar per acre.

The variety is rated as resistant to mosaic. This resistance has held in areas of heavy mosaic incidence. L 65-69 is very susceptible and has low tolerance to ratoon stunting disease. Seedcane should be heat treated. It is moderately susceptible to red rot.

Tests show L 65-69 is not brittle; however lodged, heavy cane may be difficult to harvest. L 65-69 ranks between CP 48-103 and L 60-25 in sucrose, but is slightly lower in purity. Juice extraction is somewhat lower and fiber slightly higher than CP 52-68. L 65-69 is not cold tolerant and should be harvested early. The variety ranks between CP 52-68 and L 60-25 in susceptibility to borers. Stalk size and weight are similar to CP 52-68.

L 65-69 is a seedling of CP 52-1 x CP 48-103.

Seedcane will be distributed by the American Sugar Cane League in accordance with procedures to be announced to all sugarcane growers in Louisiana on or about June 22, 1972. Inquiries concerning seedcane should be directed to the American Sugar Cane League, 416 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station have no seedcane for distribution.

Each agency will make such news release as considered appropriate on or after June 22, 1972.

Doyle Chambers, Director, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, May 22, 1972.

James H. Thibaut, President, American Sugar Cane League, May 22, 1972.

W. B. Ennis, Jr., Acting Director, Plant Science Research Division, May 30, 1972.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

L. 65-69

Florida League Hires P. R. Director

The three cooperating agencies, L.S.U., the U.S.D.A. and the League have released the new variety, L. 65-69. The most outstanding features of the variety are its very good resistance to Mosaic disease and its high sucrose content.

It is superior to C.P. 52-68 and equal to L. 60-25 in sugar per acre. It appears to make good thick plant cane stands in all areas and it may do better than L. 60-25 in the Western area. One undesirable feature of the variety is that it is not cold tolerant and therefore should be harvested early.

Growers should read the official release statement on the variety elsewhere in this issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

There is not much seed available of the variety, but the distribution will be done as fairly as possible within areas. Every grower who makes a request for seed will get seed. Sixty-one acres of L. 65-69 are available for distribution in the whole cane belt. Discarded seed either from mixtures or diseases causes an uneven distribution of seed within Parishes or areas. This, plus the fact that the supply and demand for seed is rarely the same within areas, causes some growers to have to travel farther for seed. This also causes some growers to get a little more or less seed than other growers. There will be some criticism of the system. Every time a variety is released an effort is made to better the system, and over the years it has been improved, but the uneven distribution of seed supply always causes unavoidable inequities.

Orders must be postmarked on or before August 15 to be honored. After that period all cane will have been allocated and there will be none left for the late comers. After August 15 the W-H-O-L-E-supply is gone.

If the order blank in this issue of The Sugar Bulletin is lost please contact the County Agent for an official blank. Growers will receive an acknowledgement of the order and will be told the amount of cane allocated to them shortly after August 15, 1972. A request for payment will also be made at that time. Please do not make a payment with the order. This complicates the book work and encourages mistakes. Don't send money until it is requested.

Order this cane now. Try it on your farm.

Florida League Hires P. R. Director

J. Nelson Fairbanks, Vice-President and General Manager of the Florida Sugar Cane League has announced the recent selection of William (Bill) D. Hunter as the Director of Public Relations for the Florida Sugar Cane League.

Mr. Hunter, from Gainesville, Florida, recently completed his master's degree in Communications and Journalism at the University of Florida. He will be responsible for developing a program to serve the industry's needs in its relations with the public.

We at the American Sugar Cane League look forward to meeting and working with Mr. Hunter in the future.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE L.65-69 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1972

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton (estimate)	$10.45
Conditional payment	1.30
Molasses Bonus (estimate)	.25
Premium	6.00
This sum all goes to the Station grower	$18.00
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$19.00

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE L.65-69 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1972

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR L. 65-69 SEED CANE

DATE _____

To the American Sugarcane League of the U.S.A., Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for _____ tons of rogued L. 65-69 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September or October 1972. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

My Proportionate Share Acreage in 1972 is _____ Acres.

My choice of locations are: (see page 6)

1st choice _____

2nd choice _____

3rd choice _____

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, and that there is no guarantee expressed or implied that this seed is free of Mosaic disease, mixtures, or Stunting Disease.

PLEASE PRINT

Name _____

Address _____

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY NOW.

LIST OF STATIONS WHERE L. 65-69 IS AVAILABLE

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as L. 65-69.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $6.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and the League is authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 per ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on page 5. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 416 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1972.

The price of the cane is $19.00 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester. Every reasonable precaution has been taken to keep this seed free of mixtures, stunting disease, and Mosaic. However, there is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of mixtures, Mosaic disease, or stunting disease.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of L. 65-69 the League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase the cane. The stations possessing L. 65-69 are:

Parish	Station	Operator	Address
Ascension	Evan Hall	Church Hill & Thibaut	Donaldsonville
Assumption	Lula	Savoie Farms	Belle Rose
	Little Texas	Peltier & Harang	Napoleonville
	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Elm Hall	South Coast Corp.	Napoleonville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Caroline	Walet Bros.	Loreauville
	Ronald Hebert	Ronald Hebert	Jeanerette
	Enterprise	M. A. Patout	Patoutville
Iberville	Celeste	Joe Campesi	White Castle
	Milly	A. Wilbert & Sons	Plaquemine
Lafayette	Young's Ind.	Young's Ind.	Youngsville
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	Georgia	South Coast Corp.	Mathews
	Greenwood	Southdown, Inc.	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg. Co.	Lakeland
Rapides	Klock & Van Mol	E. L. Klock & John Van Mol	Cheneyville
St. James	Dornier Bros.	Dornier Bros.	Convent
	Armant	Southdown, Inc.	Vacherie
	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	St. James
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Sons	Lucy
	San Francisco Co.	Frisco Cane Co.	Reserve
St. Martin	St. John Levert	Levert-St. John	St. Martinville
	Louis & Claude Comb	Louis & Claude Comb	Breaux Bridge
	Lawrence Dugas	Lawrence Dugas	St. Martinville
St. Mary	Allain	A. V. Allain	Baldwin
	Calumet	Frank Martin	Patterson
	Oaklawn	South Coast Corp.	Franklin
	Parks	Duhe Bros.	Baldwin
	Katy	Columbia Sugar Co.	Franklin
Terrebonne	Southdown	Southdown, Inc.	Houma
	Cynthia	Robert Prentice	Houma
Vermilion	Erath	Erath Sugar Co.	Erath
W. Baton Rouge	Smithfield	Milliken & Farwell	Port Allen
	Allendale	M. J. Kahao	Port Allen
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This year, keep your stalks strong, producing a maximum amount of pure juice with a high sucrose content.

Stop sugarcane borers with a low-cost conventional or ULV application of ®GUTHION Liquid Concentrate.

Remember, you can feed bagasse from treated sugarcane to cattle, sheep and goats without worrying about a residue tolerance problem as long as you follow directions in applying GUTHION.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Phase Out of Farm Programs

Another study group has recommended a phase out of existing farm programs and complete elimination of the Sugar program. A study completed by the Young Executives Committee which was established by USDA's Secretary Hardin on April 26, 1971, to undertake a review of the "Farm Income question" has made some startling recommendations. The committee chaired by the Under Secretary of Agriculture states that, "Agricultural policy should be directed toward maintaining agriculture as a viable industry and not as a way of life. Number of farms or farm population size is irrelevant except as these influence performance of the agricultural industry. There is no objective evidence to support the argument that there would be a net social benefit if the farm populations were to increase or if present size were maintained."

In short, the report advocates phasing out farm price support and production control programs and the junking of the parity concept. It calls for a new definition of farms, recommends termination of interest subsidies on farm loans and suggests new approaches to farm research and product promotion.

What would the young executives do with the thousands and thousands of families they would drive out of farming? For one thing, they recommend enactment of the President's Family Assistance Plan. This would give $2,400 a year to a family of four. Then they recommend a step-up in rural development programs, including improved educational and vocational training for rural residents, tax incentives for industries locating in rural areas, insured-loan credit for housing and community facilities and added technical assistance. But the real heart of the proposal is the recommendation that agriculture should be maintained as "a viable industry and not as a way of life."

In regard to the Sugar program the committee had this to say, "All commodities presently supported due to a critical 'national defense' requirement should be reviewed to see if they are really critical. Tung oil and gum naval stores surely are not critical to national defense. Due to the development of artificial sweeteners, domestic production of sugar seems no longer critical to national defense. Neither is domestic production of wool, due to the development of synthetics."

A Department spokesman, Assistant Secretary Richard E. Lyng, said the report does not represent Administration policy. Nevertheless, it does appear to be under consideration and farm leaders are calling for USDA to denounce the report.

Opening for Assistant Engineer in Louisiana raw sugar mill.

Experience preferred, and must speak English fluently. Reply to A-2, The Sugar Bulletin.

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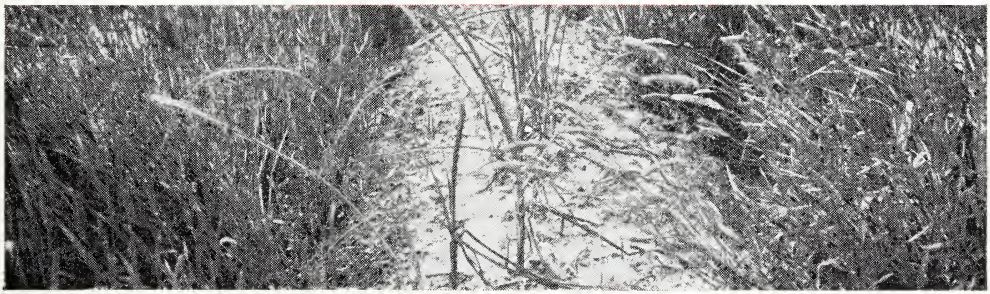

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American Sugar Cane League's Reply To An Article by Peter Schuck Entitled "Tied To The Sugar Lands" Which Appeared In The May 6, 1972 Issue of Saturday Review

Mr. Schuck's article gives the reader a false impression of the Louisiana sugar cane growers and their workers. It contains many inuendos and inaccurate statements which are damaging to the reputation of the Louisiana sugar industry. For that reason we feel compelled to expose some of the errors in Mr. Schuck's allegations. We believe this should be sufficient to reveal the biased nature of his article.

Alternative Employment Opportunity

Mr. Schuck implied that the Louisiana sugar industry is an isolated industry that holds its workers captive. In speaking of the sugar cane farm worker, Mr. Schuck said, "But he also knows that there is nowhere else for him to go."

The fact is that there are many nonfarm industries located in and adjacent to the Louisiana cane area. A May, 1972, report of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security shows that in the 4th quarter of 1971 the number of persons employed in non-farm and non-governmental jobs was 140,750 in 17 sugar cane parishes. The number of such persons so employed in Jefferson and East Baton Rouge Parishes, both of which adjoin the cane area, was 140,374. In nearby Orleans Parish, the number was 198,825.

Level of Wages

Mr. Schuck stated that the average earnings of "a skilled operator of sophisticated machinery" on a Louisiana cane farm is only $2,635 a year.

According to U.S.D.A. Sugar Reports No. 231, the weighted average hourly cash earnings for Louisiana cane field workers (machine operators and others) in 1970 was $1.78 per hour. For 1972 this weighted average should be more than $1.90 because minimum wage rates have been increased sinc 1970. The average year-round or regular worker is offered about 2,200 hours of work a year but usually works about 2,000 hours. Therefore, the average Louisiana regular cane field worker should earn at least $3,800 cash wages this year. This does not include the value of free housing and other fringe benefits.

The wages for Louisiana sugar cane workers compare favorably with those for other farm workers in the United States. On April 1, 1972, the U.S. average farm wage rate for workers paid on an hourly basis and furnished with housing was $1.55 per hour. This was reported in the June 9, 1972 issue of the U.S.D.A. publication entitled Farm Labor.

Subsidies

Mr. Schuck stated that South Coast Corporation and Southdown Lands, Inc. received $297,981 and $186,213 respectively in "direct federal subsidies" for the 1969 crop year. He was obviously referring to payments made under the Sugar Act.

He did not explain that Sugar Act payments are financed by a tax imposed on sugar for that specific purpose. South Coast and Southdown pay more tax than they receive as payments.

Price of Sugar

Mr. Schuck said import quotas keep the domestic sugar price about three cents a pound above the world price, and he calls this a subsidy to sugar growers.

The facts are: (1) the U.S. sugar price is not always higher than the so-called world price of sugar; (2) when the U.S. price is the higher, 32 foreign countries which sell sugar to the U.S. benefit from the premium price the same as domestic sugar growers; (3) only about 12% of the world sugar production is sold at the so-called world price, which frequently is

much below the cost of production in all countries; and (4) the quota is a proven method of assuring U.S. consumers a stable and adequate supply of sugar at reasonable prices.

U.S.D.A. Attitude

Mr. Schuck spoke of "a token increase" granted each year by the U.S.D.A. in its wage determination. He said the "U.S.D.A. simply does not regard farm workers as part of its constituency."

The fact is that the U.S.D.A. has increased minimum wage rates for Louisiana cane field workers as fast as cane growers' ability to pay would allow. Wage rates have gone up much faster than the prices of sugar and sugar cane and much faster than the cost of living.

Land Values

Mr. Schuck stated, "Cane-land values continue to climb, reflecting the growing profitability of sugar allotments attached to the land."

Increases in the value of land in the Louisiana cane area are due primarily to the demand for such land for non-farm use. Mr. Schuck neglected to report that relatively few cane growers own all of the land they farm.

Outside Intervention

Mr. Schuck, in referring to workers now on Louisiana cane farms, says "hope for a better life in the fields will depend wholly on outside intervention."

Sugar cane field workers' real hope lies in better cane varieties, improved farming practices, and higher cane prices. Those are the goals to which the American Sugar Cane League is dedicated.

Further increases in wages and further improvements in housing and living conditions of workers can only come about as a result of further improvement in the financial position of cane growers. The Sugar Act is a guarantee to workers that their wages will be increased when growers have the ability to pay higher wages.

———o———

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	9.04
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.68 - High 9.40
New York Price on July 26, 1972	9.30
Average New Yofk Price Jan. 1 - July 26, 1972	8.9939
New Orleans Price on July 26, 1972	9.27
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - July 26, 1972	8.9639

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

R. Charles Hodson, Managing Editor and Economist

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: R. Charles Hodson

Sugar Consumption

Some interesting facts about trends in population growth and the consumption of sugar were discussed in an article by William N. Garrott in the June, 1972 issue of Sugar Reports, an A.S.C.S. publication.

In the last five years, total U.S. consumption of sugar increased at a faster rate than in previous years, even though the population increased at a slower rate. This was possible because of a significantly higher per capita consumption of sugar.

The annual increase in sugar consumption in the last five years has averaged more than 200,000 tons. This average annual increase can be maintained in the future only by further growth in per capita consumption because there seems to be little hope for any great rise in the rate of population growth. We probably all know why the rate of population growth is down, but we may not all know the reasons for changes in the per capita consumption of sugar.

As Mr. Garrott points out, several factors influence the per capita consumption of sugar. One factor which has increased sugar consumption is the development of new and additional uses for sweeteners in items such as convenience foods.

Constantly rising income is another such factor. The demand for all food products, including sugar, has been enhanced by food programs directed at improving and diversifying the diets of low income groups. The food stamp program has increased the consumption of sweeteners by participating families, particularly in the form of sweetener containing products such as bakery and dairy products mixes, cookies, candies and soft drinks.

In addition, the withdrawal of cyclamates from the markets in 1970 led to their replacement by sugar or other sweeteners. Sugar should maintain its share of this market at least until newer safe non-caloric sweeteners are developed in the future.

Thus, the future demand for sugar may be influenced less by population growth and more by the development of new uses for sugar and the economic advancement of lower income groups.

Vote

I'd like to remind everyone in the sugar industry to get out and vote in the August 19 primary election. You can't make your views known by staying at home on election day. Inform yourself on the issues, choose a candidate who best represents your views and vote for him on election day.

Carter Elected

Mr. David C. Carter has recently been elected to the office of Executive Vice President of the United States Beet Sugar Association. He was formerly Vice President and Director of Public Relations for the Washington-based trade association.

Mr. Carter has been with the organization since 1969. His 14 years background in the sugar industry includes service with Spreckels Sugar Division of Amstar Corporation, the Western Beet Sugar Producer, Inc. and the California Beet Growers Association.

It has also been announced that Mr. Robert H. Shields, President and General Consul of the organization retired on July 1, after a 26-year career in the sugar industry.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

LEGISLATION

On July 20th the U. S. Senate approved Senate bill 1861, amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The House of Representatives had previously approved amendments to this act. Amendments as passed by the Senate differ materially from the House amendments. Higher minimum wages are prescribed by the Senate. Minimum wages for non-agriculture employees, according to the House version, would become $1.80 the first year and $2.00 thereafter. The Senate version would raise the minimum wage to $2.00 the first two years and $2.20 thereafter.

Minimum wages for agriculture workers under the House bill would go to $1.50 the first year and $1.70 thereafter. Under the Senate bill, wages for agriculture workers would go to $1.60 the first year, $1.80 the second year and $2.20 thereafter. The Senate extends coverage to a large group of employees not now covered. For agriculture the minimum wage coverage was expanded to include local seasonal hand-harvest laborers for purposes of calculating the number of man-days of labor used by a farm during the peak quarter. The 500 man-day test for purposes of determining which farms are covered was maintained.

The most important provision of the Senate passed amendments, which was not included in the House version was the repeal of overtime exemptions for the processing of Sugar Cane. Of importance also, was the repeal of authority which would permit the Secretary of Labor to grant overtime exemptions to seasonal industries. While repealing agriculture's overtime exemption the committee retained overtime exemptions for Air Carrier and Railroad employees, employees processing maple sap into sugar and taxi drivers. The Senate bill further retained an overtime exemption for local transit employees, employees of hotels, motels, restaurants and nursing homes, as well as for salesmen, partsmen and mechanics in farm implement dealerships, catering and food service employees, bowling employees and others. Information distributed by the Senate Labor Committee to all members of the Senate had the following to say in regard to Sugar Processing.

"The sugar industry is subsidized, government - controlled and highly structured. The Federal Government sets sugar production quotas, makes Federal payments of more than $90 million annually, and specifically restricts foreign imports of sugar. In essence, the Federal Government, through the Sugar Act, goes a long way toward assuring an adequate income to growers and processors. Employees, on the other hand, work long hours at low wages. The current exemption applies only to employees engaged in first processing, as opposed to refining. Since the industry is dominated by large firms engaged in the entire growing, processing, and refining cycle, it makes little sense to exclude only one group of employees from overtime coverage."

The Senate and House will now appoint conferees to resolve the differences in the two bills. It is hoped that the House conferees will stand fast on retaining our agricultural and overtime exemptions.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

CHOPPED CANE HARVESTER

In an earlier issue of The Sugar Bulletin this column called attention to a chopper-type sugar cane combine being designed and built by J & L Engineering of Jeanerette, La. This combine will also do some cleaning of trash. The American Sugar Cane League is financially assisting the Audubon Sugar Factory and the U.S.D.A. Houma Station for studies designed to determine what effect various lengths of cut up cane have on sucrose purity and deterioration following cutting. Some preliminary work conducted last year at the Houma Station indicated that chopped up cane may not deteriorate too rapidly if cane is not burned and then chopped. However, more research is needed before enough is known for a positive recommendation. Dr. Seip, Supt. of the Audubon Station, will conduct milling studies this year using both large scale 3 ton samples through the L.S.U. Mill and small hand mill tests at the Audubon Laboratory. Studies at the Houma Station will be continued and expanded this year. Dr. James Irvine will be in charge of this work and considerable effort will be directed toward the relation of length of chopped pieces and the deterioration rate. All this work will be in cooperation with J & L Engineering, Mr. Randy Roane, a cane grower in Jeanerette, La., and the League.

This work was undertaken for two reasons. It may be that sometimes in the future burning in the field will be prohibited. And it may be that clean unburned cane is worth more to both grower and processor. According to Mr. Walter Landry, J & L Engineering, the chopper-cleaner loader harvester will be ready for the field in early October. The research discussed above will begin as soon as the machine is ready to cut samples.

On the subject of chopper-cleaner-loader cane combines, growers may be interested to know that a new machine has been recently designed and developed in Australia to cut clean and load cane without first burning the field. According to an article in the International Sugar Journal, March 1972, this machine will be much lighter in weight, easier to handle and will have a greater daily capacity than their present cane combines which do not clean in unburned fields. Full details have not yet been released but according to the article the machine will weigh 6 tons and will possibly have a capacity up to 240 tons per hour. This is almost impossible to even imagine. The pieces will be cut 20 inches long.

The harvester was developed by Mr. Joseph Michael Mizzi. In 1968 he was awarded a Churchill Fellowship to study cane culture and mechanical harvesting. He visited Hawaii, Mexico, Florida, Fiji, and Louisiana and much of his time was spent investigating the problems of designing a cutter-cleaner loader harvester. While Mr. Mizzi was in Louisiana he was taken around the Louisiana cane belt by League representatives.

According to the article, the harvester will be called the Churchill harvester, a mark of gratitude. Mizzi said, "If it wasn't for the trip, this machine would not have been developed."

It may be that this machine could be modified for use in Louisiana.

Although the League, L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. are working with J & L Engineering on cut up pieces of cane, this work is not limited to only that firm. pieces of chopped cane from any of the All agencies will be happy to work with pieces of chopped cane from any of the other harvester manufacturers in Louisiana.

DOWN THE ROW WITH EARL J. HICKS

WIDE DRILL & DOUBLE DRILL PLANTING

Looking around the U.S.D.A. Sugar Cane Field Station at Houma, La. and the L.S.U. Experiment Station at St. Gabriel, La. is very interesting. Close observation will reveal sugar cane planted in a number of ways. Two of the many ways in which cane is planted on the two stations would be the wide drill and double drill methods.

Some of you are already familiar with or have incorporated the wide drill opening into your operation. The double drill opening (to the best of the writer's knowledge) is not being used commercially in Louisiana.

Mr. Rouby Matherne and Dr. Ray Ricaud, Agronomists with the U.S.D.A. and L.S.U. are currently experimenting with the two systems. What they have observed thus far is very encouraging.

In the table accompanying this article it is quite evident that at this time the double drill method using four stalks is strikingly better than the wide drill opening and the standard opening.

Here both scientists are quick to point out that the high number of stalks per acre may be excessive. Dr. Ricaud and Mr. Matherne go on to say that not only is plant competition a factor but the supressed stalk diameter through competition may have an adverse effect on stalk weight.

About equally impressive is the double drill method with two stalks. Here we see about 30,000 stalks per acre in mid-May. This is better than 4 times the number as compared with two stalks in the standard opening at the same time.

No doubt your first thought is, "Let 'em compete, we'll take what's left". This theory sounds good, but it may also be well to remember that this is a "first" with regards to this type of experiment and often it has been found that, "what you see ain't always what you get".

Other Factors

As it now appears from the field standpoint, no major equipment changes would be necessary. This in itself is a blessing—no extra expense in modifications or new purchases of special equipment.

Only one minor adjustment of the cultivating discs may be necessary. When cultivating the double drill it may be necessary to either remove the inside disc or widen the cultivating discs.

Harvesting should pose no problem as long as the 15 inch spacing between drills is maintained. The wide opening should also present no foreseeable problems. All harvesters now being used in Louisiana have a bottom blade wide enough to cut cane planted by both methods.

Another pleasant surprise is the "closing in" or "shading of the middles" effect. This is especially true with the double drill method.

Sugar Cane Stalk Count Using Three Planting Methods

Item	Double Drill		Wide Drill		Standard Opening	
Planting rate	2 stalks [1]	4 stalks [2]	2 stalks	4 stalks	2 stalks	4 stalks
Stalk count per acre [3]	29,911	41,890	15,544	18,876	7,768	16,117

[1] One stalk in each drill
[2] Two stalks in each drill
[3] Counts made in Mid-May

Standard opening used in Louisiana.

The double drill method shows a much more pronounced closing-in than either the standard or wide opening in early April.

Note some increased closing-in of the wide opening over the standard opening in early April.

Bear in mind that the above research is only in its infancy, it has not been tried commercially. In addition what has been reported on here are only observations and opinions of two experienced agronomists. Also keep in mind that if a planting method requires the use of more seed cane per acre the method must result in a yield increase large enough to more than pay for the extra seed cane. Otherwise it would not be economical.

In 1926 Thomas Edison, inventor of the light bulb and noted scientist, said, ". . . and for them talking . . . on the screen destroys the illusion. Devices for projecting the film actor's speech can be perfected, but the idea is not practical."

Research is always interesting and intriguing since what did not work yesterday may work today.

The expedient thing and the right thing are seldom the same thing.

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SUB-SURFACE DRAINAGE

By
Gilbert J. Durbin

Many generations of sugar cane growers have known that drainage is necessary for good cane yields. Most growers have thought mostly about surface drainage and not so much about sub-surface drainage.

Research workers have now shown by five years of experiments that sub-surface drainage is extremely important. The research was performed by Mr. Cade E. Carter and his colleagues with the U.S.D.A. Soil and Water Research Project at L.S.U.

In the experiments, the researchers completely controlled the level of the water table throughout the entire year. The water table is the upper limit of that portion of the soil which is wholly saturated with water. In some of the experimental plots, the water table was kept at 24 inches below the soil surface and in other plots at 32, 40, and 48 inches. There were also check plots where the water table was allowed to fluctuate normally.

The results from five crops show that the plots where the water table was kept at a constant level yielded 44% more cane and 27% more sugar per acre than the check plots where the water table fluctuated normally. Surprisingly, it did not make any significant difference whether the water table was 24, 32, 40, or 48 inches below the surface of the soil, so long as it was kept at the same level throughout the year.

The tests were conducted on Mhoon clay loam soil, a few miles south of Baton Rouge, on the east side of the Mississippi River. The crop years were 1967 through 1971. In each of the plots, five crops were harvested from one planting.

Data from this research indicate that the water table in the Louisiana cane area normally fluctuates more than some people may realize. In 1971 in the check plots where the water table was not controlled, the water table was only about one foot below the surface of the ground in January. It then dropped, with some up and down variations, until July, when it was about five feet below the ground surface. After July, it rose, with up and down variations, and came back to within about one foot of ground level in December.

It appears that the up and down variations in the water table reduce cane yields by a "pruning" of the cane roots. For example, if the water table stays four feet below ground level long enough, cane roots will develop in all of the area above the water table. Then if the water table rises to a level only two feet below ground surface, the roots which are more than two feet deep are killed. In such a case, it would have been better if the water table had been at two feet below ground level from the beginning; because the entire root system of the cane would have developed within the top two feet of soil.

Does this information have any practical value to cane growers? It may have, but no one knows for sure at this time. Obviously, it would not be economical for cane growers to maintain a constant level of the water table, as was done in the experiments.

An alternative would be a sub-surface drainage system that would keep the water table from rising higher than a given level, say four and a half feet below ground surface. That would prevent water-table pruning of any roots which develop in the top four and a half feet of soil. A twenty acre experiment to test this idea is now being started by Mr. Carter, Dr. Carl R. Camp,, and his co-workers in cooperation with Southdown Lands, Inc. Four-inch diameter plastic tile drains are being placed four and a half feet deep with spacings between tiles of forty and eighty feet. Two-inch diameter drains are being placed three feet deep with spacing between tiles of twenty feet.

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CANAL POINT SUGARCANE CROSSES IN 1970-71 AND 1971-72

By

Norman I. James and
Jimmy D. Miller[1]

True seed obtained from sugarcane crosses made at Canal Point, Florida are sent to Houma, Louisiana, Meridian, Mississippi, or kept at Canal Point. The seed kept at Canal Point is germinated and some of the seedlings are supplied to the Agricultural Research and Education Center, Belle Glade, Florida. This institution along with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc. participate in a cooperative variety development program in Florida.

All crosses are made indoors in a plastic-covered crossing house where minimum temperatures are maintained above 70 degrees F. It is essential to control the environment, particularly during the crossing season, in sub-tropical climates in order to insure an adequate seed supply each year. Low temperatures, high winds, and rain often result in low seed set when crosses are made outside. Pollen parents are more sensitive to low temperatures than are seed parents and therefore, the pollen parents are grown on rail carts which are moved into the crossing house at night when outside temperatures are below 70°. Benefits from environmental control were reported on previous occasions (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8).

[1]Research Agronomist and Research Geneticist, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Canal Point, Fla.

Management of Breeding Clones

Breeding clones are grown in field plots or in can cultures in a mixture of one part sand and one part muck. An increasingly higher proportion of breeding clones have been grown in can cultures during the past several years for the following reasons: (a) soil fertility and moisture can be controlled; (b) plants can be laid down to prevent wind damage from hurricanes; (c) plants can be moved to

Can culture area and facilities for extending the daily photoperiod to delay flowering of sugarcane at Canal Point, Florida.

photoperiod facilities for various treatments and to the crossing house at time of flowering; and (d) clones of intended male parents can be placed on rail carts and moved into the crossing house at night or placed directly into the crossing house to prevent exposure to low night temperatures.

Young plants are transplanted to can cultures in early April, watered as needed, fertilized with major elements and minor elements from transplanting to July 1 and from October 1 to flowering. Water is supplied with a semi-automatic system consisting of 2-inch plastic tubing fitted with a sprinkler for each can culture. As stalk formation progresses, plants are supported by tie bars to insure erect growth. Four stalks in each can culture intended for use as a female parent are air-layered about six weeks before flowers emerge by enclosing two root bands on each stalk in wet sphagnum moss which is held in place with polyethylene film. Stalks that are not air layered are cut when flowers emerge and maintained in weak acid solution during the crossing period.

Breeding clones that are grown in field plots are usually retained for the plant cane and one or two stubble crops. Plots are usually 10 feet long with four feet between plots within rows and 8 feet between rows. Posts are placed at each end of the plots in early spring. Erect growth of stalks is maintained by interweaving nylon webbing among stalks and tying it to posts at each end of the plots. Stalks are either air layered prior to flowering or cut after flowers emerge and placed in weak acid solution during the crossing period.

When flowers emerge, female stalks are cut and moved into the crossing house where they are placed upright with the rooted section of airlayered stalks in troughs of aerated water or with cut ends of non-airlayered stalks in rubber tubs containing weak acid solution. Pollen-bearing stalks are cut, moved into the crossing house, and suspended above the female flowering stalks so that pollen falls onto the female flowers when it is shed. One quart or one-half gallon mason jars containing weak-acid solution are tied to the cut ends of pollen-bearing stalks. Pollination is completed in 10 to 12 days after crosses are set up and seed maturation is completed in an additional 20 to 25 days. Tassels are harvested when ripe and dried 48 hours in a forced air drier at 90° to 105° F. Seeds (fuzz) are stripped from tassel branches, weighed, and fumigated with methyl bromide before they are sent to Louisiana or Mississippi. Seeds kept at Canal Point are

Table 1. Distribution and estimated production of Sugarcane seed from 1970-71, Canal Point Crosses

Station	Number of Parental Combination	Number of Crosses	Number Viable Seed
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana	171	375	1,000,970
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida	72	130	290,431
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi	12	19	4,437
TOTAL	255	524	1,295,838

[1] A total of 2571 female tassels was placed in crosses; average seed set per tassel was 504.

stored in a deep freeze. Priior to shipment or storage a one-gram sample of seed is obtained for a germination test. These samples are planted in the greenhouse at Canal Point and the number of seedlings counted approximately 10 days later. Estimates of seed set are based on the results of these germination tests.

Photoperiod Control

In sugarcane, the daily photoperiod or day-length is one of the most important factors which governs both initiation of flowers and development of flowers after initiation (1, 7, 8, 9). Control of daily photoperiod is used for two purposes at Canal Point: (a) to bring about earlier flowering of late or nonflowering clones, and (b) to delay flowering of early flowering clones so they can be crossed with later flowering clones. Late- or nonflowering clones are subjected to shorter-than-natural dialy photoperiod and early-flowering clones are subjected to long-than-natural daily photoperiod. Shorter-er than natural photoperiod is provided in chambers equipped with artificial lights that are controlled with automatic timers. Longer-than-natural daily photoperiod is obtained with outside artificial lights also controlleed with automatic timers. The two types of treatments just described have permitted crossing many early- and late-flowering clones that could not have been crossed if flowering had occurred under natural conditions. The treatments that are used routinely cause flowers to emerge about two months earlier than normal in late- or sparse-flowering clones and as much as two months later in early flowering

Seed Production and Distribution

A summary of seed production and distribution is given in Tables 1 and 2. Flowering was good in both years and the results of the crossing program were among the best obtained at Canal Point since 1920. In 1970-71, 255 parental combinations (524 crosses) yielded 1,295,838 estimated viable seed. Average seed set per tassel was 504. In 1971-72, 264 parental combinations (469 crosses) yielded 1,049,905 estimated viable seed. Average seed set per tassel was 437.

Plans for 1972-73 Crossing Season

The can culture area was expanded to accommodate about 1450 can cultures for breeding and outside lighting for extending the day-length was expanded to accommodate 300 can cultures at one time (Picture). An adequate number of tassels are available from these can cultures and field plots to supply the needs of all selection programs and no further expansion is anticipated. If seed rquire-

(Continued on Page 14)

Table 2. Distribution and estimated production of sugarcane seed from 1971-72, Canal Point Crosses

Station	Number of Parental Combination	Number of Crosses	Number Viable Seed
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana	130	279	706,723
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida	101	142	279,003
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Meridian Mississippi	33	48	64,179
TOTAL	264	469	1,049,905

[1] A total of 2401 female tassels was placed in crosses; average seed set per tassel was 437.

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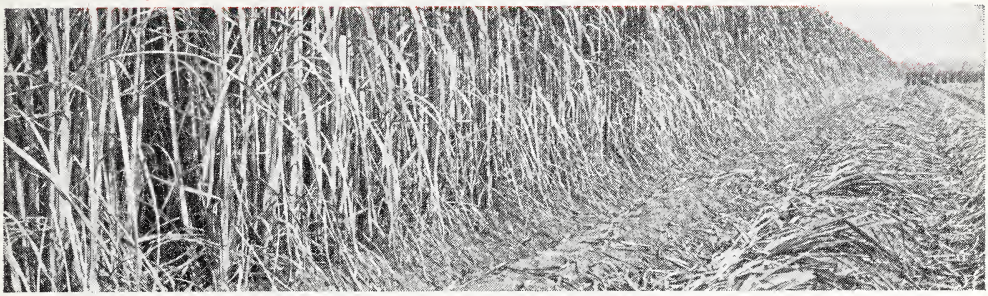
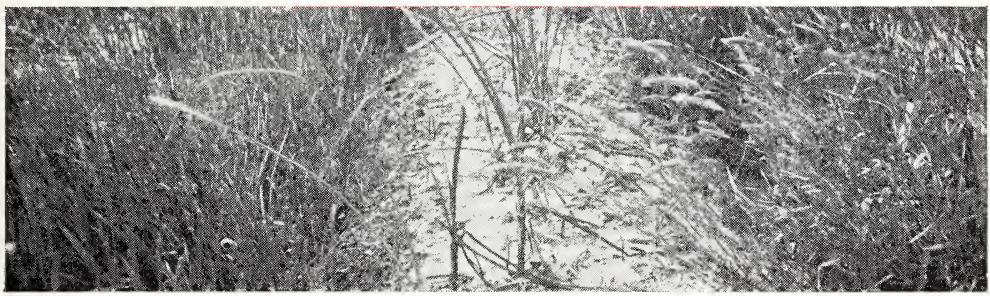


than weeds...



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Lloyd Lauden was recently made an honorary member of the "St. James Bunch". His article in the February 15, 1972 Sugar Bulletin originated the popular nick-name.

(Continued from Page 12)

ments are increased additional facilities and labor will be essential in order to increase the number of crosses and amount of seed obtained.

Personnel involved in the various selection programs recommend crosses for the following year. These recommendations are the basis for determining the number of can cultures and field plots of each clone that are established. Can cultures are subjected to various photoperiod treatments as previously indicated in order to maximize the probability of making recommended crosses.

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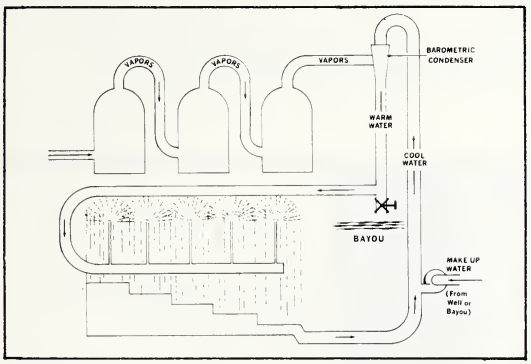

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

SPECIAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

R. Charles Hodson, Managing Editor and Economist

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: R. Charles Hodson

Otto S. Newman

We sadly report the death of Otto S. Newman, who had served on the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League since 1966. Mr. Newman, who farmed sugar cane and other row crops near Cheneyville, Louisiana died at his residence on May 10 at the age of 62.

Mr. Newman had been active in community and League work. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Slay Newman of Cheneyville; a daughter, Mrs. Carole Allen of Cheneyville; a brother, Ralph Newman of Cheneyville a sister, Mrs. Cornelia Telley of Cheneyville and three grandchildren.

Proportionate Shares Increased

The U.S.D.A. announced on August 7, an increase in proportionate share acreage for sugar cane farms of about 10 per cent over the acreage currently in effect. Proportionate share acreage will be 420,803 acres in Louisiana and 276,352 acres in Florida.

Within each state's allocation, 3,000 acres are set aside for new 1973 producers, with such shares not to exceed 300 acres per farm. Requests for new-producer shares must be filed in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service parish offices not later than September 15, 1972.

The same method that has been used in the previous years will be used for determining farm bases. The farm base will be the larger of (1) the 1972 crop acreage "within the final share established" harvested for sugar and seed plus the acreage of bonafide abandonment, or (2) the 1972 crop original share if the farm operator used at least 85 percent of such share or used less than 85 percent for reasons beyond his control.

A reserve of an additional 20,000 acres is made available to Louisiana to offset possible underplanting of the state's acreage allocation. This reserve will be distributed statewide to old producer farms which can use acreage in addition to their regularly established farm share.

Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments

A Bill recently passed by the U.S. Senate would do great damage to Louisiana cane growers and processors if it becomes law. The Bill would make a number of changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Minimum wages for farm workers would be $1.60 per hour the first year, $1.80 the second year, $2.00 the third year, and $2.20 thereafter.

Minimum wages for factory workers would be $2.00 per hour the first year and second year, and $2.20 thereafter.

The provision which would be most damaging to cane processors and growers would require that cane factory workers be paid overtime wage rates for hours worked in excess of 40 hours a week even during the processing season. For example, in the first two years a worker who works 84 hours a week during processing would be paid at least $2.00 per hour for 40 hours and $3.00 per hour for 44 hours. In two years the rates would be $2.20 and $3.30. This is obviously bad for processors. It would be bad for growers because some cane factories could not continue to operate with such a large increase in labor costs, and there would be no place for some growers to deliver their cane.

The overtime wage rates would also

Continued on page 15

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

TRIBUTE

On Thursday, July 27th, Louisiana Sugar farmers as well as the entire nation suffered a tragic loss with the sudden death of Senator Allen J. Ellender. Senator Ellender at the time of his death was the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and President pro tempore of the U. S. Senate. He had served as chairman on the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry for eighteen years which was longer than any of the forty chairmen of the committee since it was named in the year 1825.

The high esteem in which Sen. Ellender was held among leaders of the Nation was indicated by National leaders attending his funeral in Houma, Louisiana. Heading the list of dignitaries was President and Mrs. Nixon, Vice President and Mrs. Agnew, and key leaders from both parties of the House and Senate.

On September 24, 1971, the occasion of his 81st birthday, he was honored in the Senate by statements by practically every member of the Senate. A few excerpts from some of the statements are: Senator Talmadge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. "In congratulating him I want to say that he has set a goal for all of us. He is noted for his hard work, his diligence, and his stamina that strain the will, the mind and strength of those of us who work with him. His knowledge, capability, and acuity stand as a beacon in the night for us to follow. I served under his leadership on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for 14 years and know of what I speak . . ." Senator Mansfield, Majority Leader. "To my knowledge there has never been a more effective chairman of the Committee on Appropriations than the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana. His physical stamina is overpowering. His ability to work long hours is already a legend in the Senate. His effectiveness is unquestioned . . ." Senator Robert Byrd, Majority Whip. "When Senator Ellender first came to the Senate in 1937, agriculture was perhaps the most sought-after committee assignment in the Senate. In response to Majority Leader Robinson's query as to his first three preferences of committee assignments, Senator Ellender wrote back as follows: First choice—Agriculture; Second choice—Agriculture; Third choice—Agriculture. He is well known and respected in the Congress as one whose thinking is based on pragmatism and one who exerts every power in his command to see that the taxpayer is returned a dollar's value for every dollar spent . . ." Senator McClellan. "Yes, Mr. President, Sen. Ellender has vigorously and unrelentingly supported legislative programs and appropriations for the development and conservation of the Nation's land and water resources, and I doubt that there is a section of this country anywhere that has not directly benefited from his dynamic leadership in this field . . ." Senator Eastland, Successor as President pro tempore. "My State, and every State in our Nation, is a beneficiary of his wonderful grasp of the needs for flood control, water-resource development, navigation, and harbors. Monuments to his leadership in public works are innumerable and their contribution to safe homes, water for jobs and transportation affect the pocketbook and the level of living of every American family . . ."

All Louisianans as well as all other Americans will miss our distinguished leader.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Planting Time — Mechanical Planter

A number of growers have started planting, and some few started as early as the first week of August where weather permitted. Most of the early planting was of the variety L. 62-96 because it not only responds well to early planting but it was generally the tallest cane in the field. There was also some C. P. 61-37 planted early because it was also tall on some farms. Reports as to the number of acres planted from one acre varied from 4 acres from one acre of seed to 5.5 acres from one acre of seed. Small errors in measurements of seed cane used can materially affect the outcome of the planting amount from one acre. More accurate reports can be made after more cane is planted.

Cane growers know that the planting operation is the most important job on the farm, but it is good to point out that close supervision of the entire operation is necessary for best results.

The cutting of seed should be watched not only from day to day but from cut to cut and when moving from one variety to another. This is a place where seed cane can be stretched and gaps planted. Watch this pitfall!

The dropping of seed is another place that requires close supervision. The footsteps of the owner, overseer, or manager down tthe row helps this operation.

The covering of seed cane with the proper amount of soil is probably the hardest job on the farm. Try to put no more than about 4 inches of soil over cane and have an occasional end sticking out of the ground with a number of leaves showing out of the drill. If after rolling or cultipacking a stalk here and there appear to need more cover because it is partially exposed, then the covering job has been done well. If a few ends are not exposed and no leaves show above the drill there is a good chance that too much soil has been put on. This is easy to do on good light textured soil. It is generally more difficult to put too much soil over cane in heavy soil, but it can be done.

Mechanical Planting

For those who are using the Julien Planter for the first time it is important to point out that you must be convinced that the planter will do the job and then you must convince the workers that this is what will be used to plant cane. In spite of this self encouragement and the encouragement of labor the first week of planting will not set a record. However, after this learning period, the planting rate will be pleasantly surprising to both the grower and the workers.

Many growers have found that a wide opening plow or tool helps in the mechanical planting operation. This makes less work necessary in fixing cane in the row by labor following behind the machine. It is again repeated the Julien mechanical cane planter will satisfactorily plant cane, but owners, overseers, managers and workerrs must want it to do the job. If either owner or overseer show doubt, workers will prove it can't work.

There is a big crop to be planted. There is catching up for two poor planting years. Every effort should be made to get back to the normal amount of plant cane so that it will not be necessary to keep very much old stubble cane.

Early planting experience with present day varieties has been successful. Don't wait; plant as soon as weather permits. Don't be caught short, if possible.

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Ascension	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1	12,766.5	13,806.6	13,965.8	13,410.8	13,250.3	12,545.7	10,874.5	12,126.9	13,218.2
Assumption	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7	33,988.9	35,889.2	32,370.2	32,602.5	35,140.4	32,433.9	28,238.9	31,833.2	36,818.5
Avoyelles	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6	2,515.6	2,881.5	2,662.7	2,670.5	2,731.5	2,596.6	2,204.3	2,458.3	2,906.9
East Baton Rouge	.....	.....	.1	0.1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberia	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8	40,322.8	44,321.2	38,897.9	39,441.3	39,497.9	37,465.5	32,360.8	35,909.3	41,100.7
Iberville	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7	20,423.9	23,443.3	21,913.9	22,174.3	22,249.4	21,234.7	17,992.9	20,328.8	23,602.0
Lafayette	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1	7,978.1	9,316.2	8,274.2	8,397.6	8,406.0	8,025.7	6,849.7	7,687.4	8,705.8
Lafourche	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2	32,744.3	35,322.3	31,568.5	31,469.3	31,136.1	31,399.2	26,445.8	29,298.2	32,574.1
Plaquemines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084.0	742.8	692.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Coupee	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6	12,286.0	13,371.5	11,580.6	11,649.3	11,631.5	11,079.9	9,418.0	10,309.1	11,943.3
Rapides	1,664.4	2,202.4	2,503.5	2,125.3	2,600.6	2,307.8	2,345.9	2,385.1	2,267.3	1,911.0	2,137.7	2,537.9
St. Charles	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1	2,315.9	2,811.0	2,813.5	3,029.4	2,711.7	2,577.9	1,691.3	1,849.7	2,047.4
St. James	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9	21,681.9	23,955.1	20,940.1	20,592.8	20,446.7	19,872.3	17,175.3	19,268.6	21,538.3
St. John	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6	10,892.0	11,955.6	9,948.1	9,965.9	10,571.1	10,016.4	8,483.6	8,300.7	9,814.6
St. Landry	.....	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.9	23.8	.....	.....	5.0	50.1
St. Martin	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6	19,273.4	21,518.4	18,538.8	18,715.6	18,594.6	17,698.5	15,185.0	16,956.3	19,684.2
St. Mary	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4	40,175.1	42,503.9	38,450.5	38,777.3	39,086.9	37,224.2	31,400.9	36,373.1	42,049.7
Terrebonne	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1	39,900.5	42,051.1	37,920.4	38,435.8	38,450.1	36,427.1	30,672.9	34,380.6	39,463.8
Vermilion	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5	3,098.8	3,565.5	3,136.3	3,146.8	3,548.6	3,414.6	3,040.6	3,277.7	3,972.3
West Baton Rouge	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3	16,291.8	16,035.7	15,103.5	15,246.2	12,942.9	12,364.9	10,456.9	11,531.8	13,625.1
West Feliciana	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4	3,248.1	3,115.0	2,764.0	2,649.4	2,742.9	2,581.6	2,177.9	2,369.6	2,734.3
TOTAL	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3	322,029.0	348,463.8	314,240.8	315,487.4	316,240.4	301,226.0	256,580.3	286,402.0	328,387.2

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISH	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Ascension	11,722.5	9,961.7	11,282.4	12,201.9	27.15	24.82	26.95	22.43	51.09	47.63	47.21	40.17
Assumption	30,794.7	26,041.1	29,709.8	34,059.7	28.87	24.93	29.00	22.12	53.78	47.76	48.68	41.67
Avoyelles	2,530.5	2,104.2	2,298.1	2,693.4	30.06	27.94	29.28	26.31	53.97	53.18	40.15	42.47
East Baton Rouge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberia	34,711.6	28,986.5	32,631.2	37,166.7	26.39	23.42	26.92	20.84	49.27	44.02	46.88	36.86
Iberville	19,933.9	16,555.6	18,776.6	21,723.4	25.40	24.44	24.66	20.90	46.16	45.43	42.12	36.79
Lafayette	7,408.9	6,289.3	7,149.8	8,045.3	20.81	20.76	22.83	16.95	42.95	39.87	38.93	29.61
Lafourche	29,592.3	24,385.2	27,380.1	29,541.7	26.22	24.74	27.26	23.22	46.74	46.38	49.21	43.38
Plaquemines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Coupee	10,404.8	8,754.6	9,538.4	11,002.7	24.72	25.44	23.47	20.18	45.00	47.78	38.51	36.07
Rapides	2,186.1	1,818.0	2,017.5	2,315.8	22.00	29.35	26.03	27.60	51.52	55.27	40.84	43.59
St. Charles	2,261.6	1,533.5	1,717.0	1,803.1	23.09	21.22	23.65	17.44	43.97	40.71	42.79	32.80
St. James	18,522.6	15,823.7	18,055.1	20,169.4	26.37	23.23	27.73	24.00	47.81	45.33	48.97	44.14
St. John	9,176.0	7,899.6	7,845.2	9,189.0	23.85	26.03	28.24	22.43	42.96	48.83	50.44	42.34
St. Landry	.....	.....	5.0	46.3	.....	.....	14.82	10.34	.....	.....	23.96	15.23
St. Martin	16,522.7	13,607.2	15,608.5	17,847.6	25.03	22.48	25.36	20.03	46.58	40.73	42.73	34.95
St. Mary	34,882.8	28,342.2	33,469.4	38,236.7	27.52	23.64	26.76	21.55	51.18	45.16	48.04	40.06
Terrebonne	34,719.5	28,681.5	32,350.6	36,918.0	24.21	23.52	23.59	19.56	43.01	44.10	42.32	36.31
Vermilion	3,192.4	2,821.1	3,114.6	3,492.0	23.23	18.99	26.04	13.60	44.33	36.25	44.59	22.13
West Baton Rouge	11,538.2	9,441.6	10,536.5	12,287.4	27.29	25.65	26.22	21.91	52.45	49.72	44.29	38.83
West Feliciana	2,295.7	2,043.6	2,206.5	2,660.6	19.14	21.20	23.65	22.64	35.01	41.88	31.83	43.84
TOTAL	282,396.8	235,090.2	265,692.3	301,400.7	26.06	24.01	26.06	21.36	48.01	45.43	45.69	38.87

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1962-1971, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories Year	46 1962	46 1963	48 1964	47 1965	47 1966	46 1967	46 1968	44 1969	43 1970	1971
Crop Days	54.5	83.8	74.3	68.1	56.5	70.6	67.2	49.7	64.5	73.3
Lost time % total time	10.32	16.23	18.11	18.25	12.40	13.40	14.07	10.58	13.98	17.99
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,768,782	9,062,892	7,893,099	7,088,693	6,959,715	8,710,147	8,027,523	6,112,137	7,553,312	7,368,010
Tons ground, net weight	5,315,415	8,554,103	7,383,164	6,542,184	6,562,729	8,110,847	7,376,941	5,676,089	6,926,524	6,438,486
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	106.89	116.80	115.00	115.30	127.44	128.93	128.65	133.26	135.03	121.57
Extraction N. J. % Cane	72.26	72.86	73.17	71.24	73.22	72.16	71.15	72.48	71.05	68.44
Sucrose Extraction, %	89.53	89.59	89.15	89.02	89.56	89.42	88.84	89.59	89.22	88.08
Maceration % Cane	18.32	16.72	18.22	20.55	18.12	19.73	20.90	20.11	21.23	26.43
Fiber % Cane	14.39	14.07	14.28	14.58	13.99	14.34	14.83	14.19	14.98	16.41
Java Ratio	75.74	76.86	76.71	75.45	77.26	75.99	75.47	76.35	74.89	73.08
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	17.36	17.20	16.15	16.81	16.38	17.32	17.36	17.71	16.55	17.01
Crusher Juice Sucrose	13.78	13.63	12.31	13.14	13.06	13.38	13.88	14.20	13.34	13.72
Brix Factor (Final Report)	96.89	97.03	97.03	97.03	97.07	97.06	97.00	97.11	97.04	97.18
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	93.83	94.50	94.31	94.29	94.49	94.24	94.24	94.37	94.08	94.02
Normal Juice Brix	16.82	16.69	15.67	16.31	15.90	16.81	16.84	17.14	16.06	16.53
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.93	12.88	11.61	12.39	12.34	13.08	13.08	13.40	12.55	12.90
Normal Juice Purity	76.85	77.17	74.09	75.96	77.63	77.80	77.68	78.20	78.11	78.07
Factory Syrup, Brix	57.86	58.48	56.82	58.37	57.65	58.81	58.58	59.09	58.04	58.08
Residual Juice Brix	6.48	6.61	5.84	5.74	5.76	5.79	5.95	5.81	5.32	5.46
Bagasse Sucrose	3.36	3.47	3.17	3.27	3.33	3.41	3.43	3.45	3.13	3.19
Bagasse Moisture	50.97	50.47	51.11	51.60	51.10	51.51	51.73	51.98	51.54	51.95
Bagasse Fiber	44.29	44.73	44.24	43.81	44.30	43.79	43.54	43.35	44.06	43.60
Press Cake Sucrose	4.52	4.42	3.88	4.15	4.21	4.30	4.14	4.13	3.77	3.68
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.105	1.036	1.064	1.028	0.936	0.970	0.949	1.034	0.934	0.934
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.202	.184	.190	.208	0.186	0.198	0.210	0.165	0.178	0.232
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.171	.130	.211	.153	0.172	0.159	0.203	0.111	0.187	0.245
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	1.093	1.090	1.025	1.088	1.053	1.117	1.169	1.129	1.063	1.202
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.571	2.440	2.490	2.477	2.347	2.444	2.531	2.439	2.362	2.613
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.865	8.034	6.953	7.437	7.743	8.111	7.944	8.402	7.589	7.414
Total, Sucrose % Cane	10.436	10.474	9.443	9.914	10.090	10.555	10.475	10.841	9.990	10.026
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	163.85	167.37	144.85	154.94	161.32	168.97	165.49	175.04	158.11	156.17
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	177.82	177.32	154.86	167.88	171.08	181.46	180.08	188.49	172.41	178.72
Gals. F.M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.88	6.85	7.33	6.79	6.43	6.42	6.53	6.66	6.30	6.10
Boiling House Efficiency	95.71	97.09	96.03	96.48	96.85	97.00	96.44	97.37	95.89	94.58

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugar (tons, 2,000 lbs.) Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap - 1962-1971

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Raw Sugar (as produced)	383,891	672,944	571,803	506,150	516,100	681,050	612,364	492,447	554,212	523,211
Turbinados	31,642	12,573	7,564	233	20	250	none	none	none	None
Granulated	43,465	56,823	33,933	30,671	31,008	38,583	36,426	28,722	30,047	31,807
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	471,601	759,473	572,710	550,035	562,290	740,234	668,667	537,429	602,361	571,213
String—Others	176	46	117	44	4,392	134	64	98	130	None
Sirup—Gallons	1,031,828	719,984	784,361	749,785	639,398	832,908	1,067,468	1,096,071	767,306	357,346
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,824,430	1,902,267	2,048,551	1,809,642	2,030,646	1,921,974	1,923,210	1,618,368	1,934,896	1,770,877
2nd Molasses—Gallons	947,988	783,117	599,632	753,274	446,726	543,631	608,450	503,000	582,049	518,856
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	33,696,710	54,067,578	46,694,472	40,915,699	38,218,191	48,183,340	44,351,232	34,784,737	40,576,034	38,455,099
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	37,917,256	60,302,273	55,997,650	46,339,726	42,938,192	54,632,966	50,626,060	39,550,133	45,811,299	43,407,068

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA 1939 - 1971

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5
1963	5,509	2,308	137.3
1964	5,690	2,301	151.4
1965	5,599	2,218	141.7
1966	5,345	2,080	151.7
1967	5,183	1,912	165.4
1968	5,099	1,794	167.9
1969	4,915	1,687	151.9
1970	4,901	1,589	179.6
1971	4,919	1,513	215.6

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900 - 1971

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1936	386
1901	360	1937	401
1902	369	1938	491
1903	256	1939	436
1904	398	1940	234
1905	377	1941	322
1906	258	1942	397
1907	381	1943	432
1908	398	1944	396
1909	327	1945	370
1910	350	1946	331
1911	360	1947	297
1912	157	1948	393
1913	299	1949	414
1914	248	1950	451
1915	140	1951	295
1916	310	1952	451
1917	249	1953	479
1918	286	1954	478
1919	124	1955	454
1920	173	1956	429
1921	331	1957	396
1922	301	1958	443
1923	165	1959	440
1924	90	1960	469
1925	142	1961	650
1926	48	1962	472
1927	72	1963	759
1928	135	1964	573
1929	204	1965	550
1930	188	1966	562
1931	160	1967	740
1932	228	1968	669
1933	209	1969	537
1934	234	1970	602
1935	339	1971	571

Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR B

Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Direct Consumpti
Albania	118,129	101,951	—
Alma	131,933	117,334	—
Angola	72,537	60,247	—
Armant	178,076	149,831	—
Audubon	130	127	—
Billeaud	153,331	133,892	—
Breaux Bridge	138,373	119,246	—
Cajun	305,706	262,620	—
Caldwell	216,099	192,990	—
Catherine (S)	90,491	81,388	—
Cedar Grove	103,176	91,267	—
Cinclare	202,093	170,803	—
Columbia (C&G)	111,900	101,265	3,253[2]
Columbia (F)	84,042	75,559	—
Cora-Texas	126,437	116,248	—
Duhe-Bourgeois	126,007	108,304	—
Enterprise	217,524	190,476	—
Evan Hall	314,771	278,403	—
Georpia	115,623	102,593	—
Glenwood	227,085	194,392	—
Greenwood	152,624	127,029	—
Helvetia	185,282	159,730	—
Iberia	250,120	221,340	—
Leighton	293,118	248,037	—
Levert-St. John	180,059	157,788	—
Louisa	132,440	115,091	—
Lula	198,245	169,484	—
Meeker	154,127	135,262	—
Oaklawn	258,637	232,178	—
Poplar Grov	124,554	106,794	—
Raceland	288,749	254,449	—
San Francisco	46,646	39,349	1,266[2]
St. James	291,804	256,807	—
St. Mary	205,631	183,277	—
Smithfield	134,033	118,204	—
Southdown	209,389	178,216	12,891[3]
Sterling	340,326	302,701	—
Supreme	189,822	169,536	14,397[3]
Terrebonne	152,065	135,607	—
Valentine	163,326	148,979	—
Vida	56,431	48,943	—
Westfield	200,061	171,552	—
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	127,058	109,197	—
TOTAL	7,368,010	6,438,486	31,807

[1]Based on partly estimated weights and polarization as reported on Forms SU-123.
[2]Granulated (plantation).
[3]Refined.
[4]Excludes 42 tons estimated in process.

TYPES, LOUISIANA 1971 CROP[1/]

Tons of Sugar Produced			Blackstrap Molasses Gallons	
	Total			Produced
Raw	As Produced	Raw Value	Produced	80 Brix
8,980	8,980	9,326	681,365	774,937[1]
10,427	10,427	10,592[4]	805,855	826,279
3,098	5,098	5,216	420,355	499,130
13,886	13,886	14,185	900,137	1,010,623
6	6	6	2,249	2,315
10,801	10,801	11,135	880,810	977,233
10,234	10,234	10,432	763,000	916,491
21,110	21,110	22,296	1,649,000	1,917,862
17,998	17,998	18,451	976,590	1,121,509
5,115	5,115	5,202	31,860	32,100
7,364	7,364	7,447	660,475	671,869
14,587	14,587	14,893	1,120,917	1,280,522
3,825	7,078	7,485	257,000	299,115[2]
6,943	6,943	7,010	460,400	492,539
10,324	10,324	10,510	894,963	954,830
9,474	9,474	9,816	669,557	765,522
15,592	15,592	16,011	1,415,500	1,500,000
23,506	23,506	23,832	1,792,937	1,995,534
9,311	9,311	9,311	559,955	657,188
17,459	17,459	17,848	1,172,974	1,246,915
11,689	11,689	12,057	838,513	955,450
14,008	14,008	14,278	980,710	1,143,557
18,785	18,785	19,152	1,171,823	1,431,584
24,058	24,058	24,761	1,339,120	1,560,468
11,262	11,262	11,515	944,895	1,103,343
9,356	9,356	9,510	671,505	767,572
15,745	15,745	16,183	1,072,330	1,215,892
10,723	10,723	10,826	871,322	1,014,106
20,043	20,043	20,619	1,520,523	1,681,487
8,922	8,922	9,011	669,472	780,861
23,497	23,497	24,079	1,407,015	1,510,259
	1,266	1,346		
23,550	23,550	24,817	1,633,919	1,817,317
15,581	15,581	16,125	879,315	1,046,843
9,197	9,197	9,384	757,402	848,279
2,282	15,173	16,146	920,288	1,142,379
28,008	28,008	28,925	1,658,796	1,923,520
	14,397	15,404	1,307,431	1,346,587
12,017	12,017	12,284	648,655	777,242
13,081	13,081	13,761	962,632	1,106,206
4,018	4,018	4,095	289,742	325,508
16,418	16,418	16,918	1,083,729	1,237,560
8,931	8,931	9,013	710,063	728,535
523,211	555,018	571,213	38,455,099	43,407,068

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1971-72 PRICING PERIOD

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.	Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Oct. 8	8.50	8.47	14.00	Nov. 26	8.65	8.62	13.50
Oct. 9	No market			Nov. 27	No market		
Oct. 10	Sunday			Nov. 28	Sunday		
Oct. 11	No market			Nov. 29	8.65	8.62	13.50
Oct. 12	8.50	8.47	14.00	Nov. 30	8.65	8.62	13.50
Oct. 13	8.50	8.47	14.00	Dec. 1	8.70	8.67	13.50
Oct. 14	8.50	8.47	14.00	Dec. 2	8.75	8.72	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.4700	B'strap	14.0000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.6500	B'strap	13.5000
Oct. 15	8.50	8.47	13.50	Dec. 3	8.80	8.77	13.50
Oct. 16	No market			Dec. 4	No market		
Oct. 17	Sunday			Dec. 5	Sunday		
Oct. 18	8.50	8.47	13.50	Dec. 6	8.80	8.77	13.50
Oct. 19	8.50	8.47	13.50	Dec. 7	8.80	8.77	13.50
Oct. 20	8.50	8.47	13.50	Dec. 8	8.80	8.77	13.50
Oct. 21	8.50	8.47	13.50	Dec. 9	8.80	8.77	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.4700	B'strap	13.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.7700	B'strap	13.5000
Oct. 22	8.50	8.47	13.50	Dec. 10	8.80	8.77	13.50
Oct. 23	No market			Dec. 11	No market		
Oct. 24	Sunday			Dec. 12	Sunday		
Oct. 25	No market			Dec. 13	8.85	8.82	13.50
Oct. 26	8.55	8.52	13.50	Dec. 14	8.85	8.82	13.50
Oct. 27	8.55	8.52	13.50	Dec. 15	8.85	8.82	13.50
Oct. 28	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 16	8.85	8.82	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.5200	B'strap	13.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.8100	B'strap	13.5000
Oct. 29	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 17	8.85	8.82	13.50
Oct. 30	No market			Dec. 18	No market		
Oct. 31	Sunday			Dec. 19	Sunday		
Nov. 1	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 20	8.85	8.82	13.50
Nov. 2	No market			Dec. 21	8.85	8.82	13.50
Nov. 3	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 22	8.88	8.85	13.50
Nov. 4	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 23	8.88	8.85	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.5700	B'strap	13.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.8320	B'strap	13.5000
Nov. 5	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 24	No market		
Nov. 6	No market			Dec. 25	No market		
Nov. 7	Sunday			Dec. 26	Sunday		
Nov. 8	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 27	8.88	8.85	13.50
Nov. 9	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 28	8.88	8.85	13.50
Nov. 10	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 29	9.00	8.97	13.50
Nov. 11	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 30	9.00	8.97	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.5700	B'strap	13.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.9100	B'strap	13.5000
Nov. 12	8.60	8.57	13.50	Dec. 31	No market		
Nov. 13	No market			Jan. 1	No market		
Nov. 14	Sunday			Jan. 2	Sunday		
Nov. 15	8.65	8.62	13.50	Jan. 3	9.15	9.12	13.50
Nov. 16	8.65	8.62	13.50	Jan. 4	9.20	9.17	13.50
Nov. 17	8.65	8.62	13.50	Jan. 5	9.20	9.17	13.50
Nov. 18	8.65	8.62	13.50	Jan. 6	9.20	9.17	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.6100	B'strap	13.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.1575	B'strap	13.5000
Nov. 19	8.65	8.26	13.50	Jan. 7	9.25	9.22	13.50
Nov. 20	No market			Jan. 8	No market		
Nov. 21	Sunday			Jan. 9	Sunday		
Nov. 22	8.65	8.62	13.50	Jan. 10	9.25	9.22	13.50
Nov. 23	8.65	8.62	13.50	Jan. 11	9.25	9.22	13.50
Nov. 24	8.65	8.62	13.50	Jan. 12	9.25	9.22	13.50
Nov. 25	No market			Jan. 13	9.15	9.12	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.6200	B'strap	13.5000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.2000	B'strap	13.5000

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap
Jan. 14	9.15	9.12	13.50
Jan. 15	No market		
Jan. 16	Sunday		
Jan. 17	9.15	9.12	13.50
Jan. 18	9.00	8.97	13.50
Jan. 19	9.00	8.97	13.50
Jan. 20	9.00	8.97	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.0300	B'strap	13.5000
Jan. 21	9.00	8.97	13.50
Jan. 22	No market		
Jan. 23	Sunday		
Jan. 24	9.00	8.97	13.50
Jan. 25	9.00	8.97	13.50
Jan. 26	9.00	8.97	13.50
Jan. 27	9.00	8.97	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.9700	B'strap	13.5000
Jan. 28	9.00	8.97	13.50
Jan. 29	No market		
Jan. 30	Sunday		
Jan. 31	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 1	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 2	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 3	9.00	8.97	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.9700	B'strap	13.5000
Feb. 4	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 5	No market		
Feb. 6	Sunday		
Feb. 7	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 8	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 9	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 10	9.00	8.97	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.9700	B'strap	13.5000
Feb. 11	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 12	No market		
Feb. 13	Sunday		
Feb. 14	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 15	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 16	9.00	8.97	13.50
Feb. 17	9.05	9.02	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.9800	B'strap	13.5000
Feb. 18	9.05	9.02	13.50
Feb. 19	No market		
Feb. 20	Sunday		
Feb. 21	No market		
Feb. 22	9.05	9.02	13.50
Feb. 23	9.05	9.02	13.50
Feb. 24	9.05	9.02	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.0200	B'strap	13.5000
Feb. 25	9.05	9.02	13.50
Feb. 26	No market		
Feb. 27	Sunday		
Feb. 28	9.05	9.02	13.50
Feb. 29	9.05	9.02	13.50
Mar. 1	9.05	9.02	13.50
Mar. 2	9.05	9.02	13.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.0200	B'strap	13.5000

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap
Mar. 3	9.10	9.07	14.00
Mar. 4	No market		
Mar. 5	Sunday		
Mar. 6	9.10	9.07	14.00
Mar. 7	9.10	9.07	14.00
Mar. 8	9.19	9.16	14.00
Mar. 9	9.20	9.17	14.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.1080	B'strap	14.0000
Mar. 10	9.20	9.17	14.00
Mar. 11	No market		
Mar. 12	Sunday		
Mar. 13	9.20	9.17	14.00
Mar. 14	9.20	9.17	14.00
Mar. 15	9.20	9.17	14.50
Mar. 16	9.20	9.17	14.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.1700	B'strap	14.2000
Mar. 17	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 18	No market		
Mar. 19	Sunday		
Mar. 20	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 21	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 22	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 23	9.18	9.15	14.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.1500	B'strap	14.5000
Mar. 24	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 25	No market		
Mar. 26	Sunday		
Mar. 27	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 28	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 29	9.18	9.15	14.50
Mar. 30	9.12	9.09	14.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.1380	B'strap	14.5000
Mar. 31	No market		
Apr. 1	No market		
Apr. 2	Sunday		
Apr. 3	No market		
Apr. 4	9.12	9.09	14.50
Apr. 5	9.12	9.09	14.50
Apr. 6	9.12	9.09	14.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 9.0900	B'strap	14.5000
Apr. 7	9.12	9.09	14.50
Apr. 8	No market		
Apr. 9	Sunday		
Apr. 10	9.00	8.97	14.50
Apr. 11	9.00	8.97	14.50
Apr. 12	8.90	8.87	14.50
Apr. 13	8.90	8.87	14.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 8.9540	B'strap	14.5000

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICES:

Raws	8.8789
Blackstrap	13.7111

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, NET TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1938 - 1971

		Paid by Mills	Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended					
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Rec'd
1938	2.663	—	.948	—	—	.948	—	3.611
1939	2.881	—	.976	—	—	.976	—	3.857
1940	2.717	—	.908	.013	.258	1.179	—	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	—	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	—	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	—	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	—	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	—	7.095
1949	6.199	—	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	—	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	—	.003	1.290	—	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	—	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	—	.001	1.176	—	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	—	1.264	—	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	—	—	1.219	—	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	—	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	—	—	1.288	—	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	—	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	—	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	—	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	—	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	—	—	1.280	—	8.743
1962	7.520	.400	1.323	.075	.027	1.425	—	9.345
1963	10.312	.411	1.291	.001	0	1.292	0	12.015
1964	6.403	.075	1.180	.001	.002	1.183	0	7.661
1965	7.342	.119	1.249	.003	.022	1.274	0	8.735
1966	7.748	.371	1.244	.001	.002	1.247	0	9.366
1967	8.535	.317	1.283	.000	.000	1.283	0	10.135
1968	8.871	.159	1.295	.007	.001	1.303	0	10.333
1969	9.377	.276	1.358	.001	.002	1.361	0	11.014
1970	9.080	.237	1.249	.004	.003	1.256	0	10.573
1971	10.103	.255	1.289	.010	.041	1.340	0	11.698

SUMMARY OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS

FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES—1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 CROPS

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Crop days, average	96	99	98	112
Lost time, % total time	7.33	11.52	6.66	6.26
CANE: Tons Ground,				
gross weight	5,638,729	5,469,954	5,969,266	6,388,679
net weight	5,367,659	5,196,840	5,670,940	6,022,049
% Total cane ground	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons ground per hour	294.36	289.42	302.09	318.29
Extraction, N.J., % cane	76.86	77.37	77.65	76.87
Sucrose extraction, %	92.42	92.97	93.28	93.22
Maceration, % cane	17.17	18.22	19.82	20.10
Fibre, % cane	11.26	10.62	11.38	11.52
Java ratio	78.73	78.66	78.64	77.84
ANALYSES:				
Crusher juice Brix	17.14	17.15	18.59	17.74
Crusher juice sucrose	14.25	14.40	15.82	14.82
Brix factor	97.02	97.03	96.99	96.96
Sucrose factor	94.67	94.51	94.50	94.47
Normal juice Brix	16.63	16.64	18.03	17.20
Normal juice sucrose	13.49	13.61	14.95	14.00
Normal juice purity	81.12	81.81	82.89	81.38
Factory sirup Brix	60.28	54.81	60.48	60.79
Residual juice Brix	5.37	4.94	5.02	4.71
Residual juice purity	74.23	74.07	74.35	72.89
Bagasse, % sucrose	3.13	2.97	3.08	2.84
Bagasse, % moisture	54.27	54.32	53.53	54.36
Bagasse, % fibre	41.46	39.61	42.30	41.73
Press cake, % sucrose	3.99	2.92	2.95	3.11
SUCROSE BALANCE:				
B/S Mols. Sucrose in % cane	1.025	1.045	1.048	1.141
Undetermined, Sucrose in % cane	.116	.128	.124	.134
Press cake, Sucrose in % cane	.106	.138	.133	.123
Bagasse Sucrose in % cane	.850	.796	.828	.783
Total losses Sucrose in % cane	2.097	2.107	2.133	2.181
Sugar Sucrose in % cane	9.122	9.219	10.300	9.362
Cane, total suc. in % cane	11.219	11.327	12.441	11.543
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/Cane	190.03	192.07	214.57	198.70
Gals. B/S Mols. 80° Brix T/Cane	6.47	6.35	6.32	6.72
Boiling House Efficiency	97.01	96.09	96.74	95.77

*Gross Cane Weight Basis

Continued from page 2

hurt workers. Cane processors remaining in business would work toward a 40-hour week in order to stay in business. Therefore, weekly earnings of individual employees would be greatly reduced.

League President James H. Thibaut, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., P. J. deGravelles, Jr., and Gilbert Durbin have been in Washington with Horace Godfrey explaining to members of Congress why the provisions of this Senate Bill should not become law. The U.S. House of Representatives passed a Bill which would provide smaller increases in minimum wage notes and not require the overtime wage rates.

We are hopeful that the House can get the Senate to agree to the House Bill provisions which affect the Louisiana sugar industry. The League is working hard on this problem, but we must tell you that it is an uphill fight for us.

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6,1700
1937-38 (Oct 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18,0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26,7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9,7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12,6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12.5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567
1963-64 (Oct. 4 - Feb. 27)	8.9952	18.6008
1964-65 (Oct. 2 - May 13)	6.5403	8.2562
1965-66 (Oct. 1 - Apr. 28)	6.8191	9.5371
1966-67 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 27)	7.1414	16.6379
1967-68 (Oct. 6 - Apr. 25)	7.3531	14.9379
1968-69 (Oct. 4 - Apr. 24)	7.6583	10.5655
1969-70 (Oct. 16 - Apr. 23)	7.8774	13.9420
1970-71 (Oct. 15 - Apr. 15)	8.1922	13.0759
1971-72 (Oct. 14 - Apr. 13)	8.8789	13.7111

*1948-49 Blackstrap period ended March 31, 1949
1955-56 Blackstrap period ended February 23,1956
1956-57 Blackstrap period ended February 28, 1957
1959-60 Blackstrap period ended April 28, 1960
1960-61 Blackstrap period ended April 27, 1961

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SOME VARIETAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

Prepared jointly by personnel of the USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La., LSU Agricultural Experiment Station, and the LSU Cooperative Extension Service, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June, 1972.

L. 62-96: This variety has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre on both light and heavy soils. It is erect and well adapted to machine harvest. It is a high sucrose variety, with good extraction and low fiber.

Advantages

1. High sucrose
2. Early maturing
3. Erect
4. Responds favorably to early planting

Disadvantages

1. Susceptible to wind damage
2. Susceptible to RSD
3. Moderate susceptibility to mosaic
4. Low stalk population in plant cane
5. Moderately susceptible to borers
6. Poor shading ability

C.P. 61-37: It is a high tonnage cane and has yielded well on both light and heavy soils in sugar per acre. This variety has exhibited mosaic resistance equal to C. P. 48-103.

Advantages

1. High tonnage
2. Good cold tolerance
3. Moderately resistant to mosaic

Disadvantages

1. Late maturity
2. Brittle when lodged
3. Very susceptible to borers
4. Susceptible to RSD
5. Lodges

L. 60-25: L. 60-25 is a high sucrose and an earlier maturing variety than C.P. 48-103.

Advantages

1. Early maturity
2. High sucrose

Disadvantages

1. Susceptible to mosaic
2. Very susceptible to borers
3. Susceptible to dalapon injury
4. Subject to lodging and brittle

C.P. 48-103: It is an early maturing high sucrose variety. It should be planted on the better ight soils where weeds and grass are not a problem. More growers should take advantage of this variety's high sucrose and mosaic resistance. In recent years, because of RSD control and other improved management practices, many growers have been more successful in obtaining higher yields than when the variety was first released.

Advantages

1. Early maturity
2. High sucrose
3. Moderately resistant to mosaic
4. Moderately resistant to red rot
5. Relatively cold tolerant

Disadvantages

1. Lacks vigor
2. Very susceptible to borers
3. Susceptible to dalapon injury
4. Susceptible to Sinbar injury
5. Not adapted to all areas or soil types

C.P. 52-68: This variety is used as the basis or comparison of other varieties in the selectiton program. Because of the high incidence of mosaic in C.P. 52-68 yields have declined considerably in recent years; therefore, plantings should be reduced.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Good yielder	1. Not tolerant to mosaic
2. Medium early in maturity	2. Moderately susceptible to borers
3. Good on both light and heavy soils	
4. Resistant to red hot	
5. Very erect	

N. Co. 310: It is a variety that has performed well in the southwestern area of the cane belt and certain other specific areas. N. Co. 310 has good cold tolerance and adapts well to mechanical harvesting. .

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. High tonnage	1. Lodges
2. Good cold tolerance	2. Low sucrose
3. Good tolerance to borer injury	3. Susceptible to mosaic
4. Adapts well to mechanical harvesting	

SUGARCANE VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIANA FOR 1972

Prepared jointly by personnel of the USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La., LSU Agricultural Experiment Station, and the LSU Cooperative Extension Service, Baton Rouge, La., June, 1972.

The following recommendations are based primarily on results from the outfield test plots under the supervision of the State and U.S.D.A. Experiment Stations. For the 1972 planting season, L. 62-96 and C.P. 61-37 are the best generally adapted varieties. L. 60-25, C.P. 48-103, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 are not as generally well adapted but perform well in certain locations.

L. 62-96 is an early maturing and high sucrose varirety. It has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane and sugar per acre. It is rated moderately susceptible to mosaic and should be planted as far as possible from heavily infected fields. L. 62-96 responds favorably to early planting.

C. P. 61-37 has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in tons of cane per acre on both light and heavy soils. It has produced approximately the same as C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane and should fit in well as a late season variety. This variety displayed a good degree of mill cane cold tolerance. C.P. 61-37 exhibited mosaic resistance equal to C.P. 48-103, but should be rogued for the control of mosaic disease. When lodged it is brittle and difficult to harvest.

L. 60-25 is a high-sucrose and an earlier maturing variety than C.P. 48-103. L. 60-25 is susceptible to mosaic and is more severely affected than C.P. 52-68. Roguing for the control of mosaic is essential. When lodged, it is brittle and difficult to harvest.

C.P. 48-103 is an early maturing variety and grows well on specific soil types. Many growers have been more successful in obtaining higher yields than when the variety was first released. It is moderately resistant to mosaic but seed should be rogued.

C.P. 52-68 is susceptible to mosaic

and spread of the disease into the variety has been rapid in most areas. Seed cane should be rogued for the control of mosaic if possible. Highly infected seed cane should not be planted — use only good seed. This variety generally remains erect and is excellent for mechanical harvesting.

N. Co. 310 is widely grown in the Southwestern area. Since the newer varieties have not proven as successful as anticipated, N. Co. 310 may be grown successfully in certain areas. Outfield test data in the Teche area show that yields are equal to the better varieties. In areas where highly infected N. Co. 310 and C.P. 52-68 are grown they should be isolated from new varieties.

All of the varieties recommended are also susceptible to Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) with the exception of C.P. 52-68. Even though the incidence of mosaic in some cases may make roguing for mosaic impractical, it is still important to heat treat these varieties. The control of both mosaic and RSD is very important in maintaining the productivity of these commercial varieties.

L. 65-69 (released for 1972 planting) equaled C.P. 52-68 and L. 60-25 in tons of cane per acre in tests on light soils. It was superior to C.P. 52-68 and equal to L. 60-25 in sugar per acre. In heavy soil tests L. 65-69 was equal to C. P. 52-68 and L. 60-25 in tonnage but better than C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre.

L. 65-69 is resistant to mosaic. It is very susceptible and has a low tolerance to RSD. Seed cane should be heat treated.

Tests show that L. 65-69 is not brittle, but lodged, heavy cane may be difficult to harvest. It ranks between C.P. 48-103 and L. 60-25 in sucrose but is slightly lower in purity. L. 65-69 is not cold tolerant and should be harvested early. Juice extraction is somewhat lower and fiber slightly higher than C. P. 52-68. This variety ranks between C.P. 52-68 and L. 60-25 in susceptibility to borers.

Planting recommendations by areas for 1972 are as follows:

1. Avoyelles, Rapides and St. Landry parishes:

   a. Light soils: L. 62-96, L. 60-25 and C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 for later harvesting.

   b. Heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L. 62-96, C. P. 61-37, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310.

2. West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and Pointe Coupee parishes:

   a. Light soils: L-62-96, L. 60-25 and C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.

   b. Heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68.

3. Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes.

   a. Light soils: L. 62-96, L. 60-25 and C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.

   b. Heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L. 62-96, C.P. 61-37, and C.P. 52-68.

4. St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin parishes:

   a. Light soils: L. 62-96 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 for later harvesting.

   b. Mixed and heavier soil types: L. 60-25, L.. 62-96, C.P. 61-37, C.P. 52-58 and N. Co. 310.

5. Lafayette and Vermilion parishes:

   a. Light soils: L-62-96 and L. 60-25 or early harvesting; C. P. 61-37, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 for later harvesting.

   b. Mixed and heavier soil types: L.. 60-25, L.. 62-96, C.P. 61-37, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310.

Opening for Assistant Engineer in Louisiana raw sugar mill.

Experience preferred, and must speak English fluently. Reply to A-2, The Sugar Bulletin.

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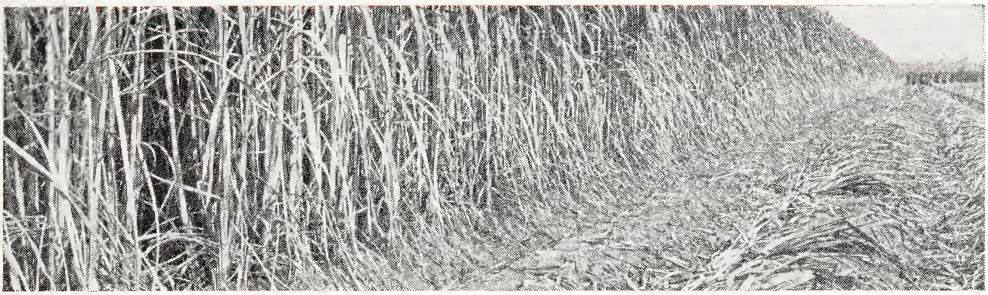

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF RATOON STUNTING DISEASE IN SUGARCANE IN LOUISANA, 1972

[1] Prepared jointly by Pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La. and the L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., in cooperation with the L.S.U. Cooperative Extension Service, Baton Rouge, La.

Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) is one of two major diseases that affect sugarcane in Louisiana. It is caused by a virus and is recognized as a serious disease. The presence of it causes substantial yield reductions in the major commercial varieties being grown.

Research and grower experience show that a good control program will bring increased yields. In addition, control will make it possible to maintain the productivity of many of the commercial varieties.

The following recommendations are based on work done by the Pathologists of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA Station at Houma, Louisiana.

1. Check the ovens to insure proper heat treatment.
   a. The oven has to be functioning properly. The box, carts, and electrical system must be in good operating condition.
   b. The following are necessary for maintaining a properly adjusted oven:
   (1) Accurate thermometers.
   (2) Inflow and outflow temperatures must be checked and should be at 58° C. (135° F.) and 54° C. (129° F.), respectively. The inflow temperature should be checked in the two arms of the air ducts located behind the oven; the outflow temperature should be checked some inches behind the exhaust outlet of the fan.
   (3) Temperature levels and temperature distribution are affected by the cones, baffles and the loading of the cane. All three must be checked periodically in order to obtain good control.

Cones may be checked visually during operation of the box. Improper baffle adjustment or loading may cause hot and cold spots. These may be checked by use of chemical indicator strips and/or thermocouples. .

   c. In a properly adjusted oven, as determined by thermocouples, the internal stalk temperatures should be between 50°-54° C. during the last two to three hours of the eight hour treatment period. For routine check of an oven, the indicator-strip method should show the strips with resin melted at 50° C. or at 50° and 52° C. If there are cold spots and the 50° C. resin does not melt, or hot spots in which the 55° C. or 59° C. resin also melt, then the oven needs to be readjusted and checked with thermocouples.
2. Select seed cane to be heat treated from heat treated progeny, if possible
3. Good cleaning practices should be followed. This includes the sterilization of sugarcane harvesters, loaders and carts or wagons prior to cutting heat treated seed cane. Seed plots should be harvested first before harvesting other fields during the day. Harvesters and loaders should be disinfected when moving from variety to variety and

from seed plot to seed plot. Wagons or carts used to haul cane to heat treating unit should not be used to haul treated seed cane to the field for planting.

To Clean Equipment:

a. Start by washing the cutting edge and sticker chains, loader boom, push-pilers and carts or wagons with water from a high pressure hose. Then, if possible, clean the above parts with steam or after washing, spray with 5% Lysol solution.

b. Cleaning can be done with an engine steam cleaner if available. Washing can also be accomplished in the field with a portable high pressure sprayer. Use this same sprayer or a 3 gallon hand sprayer to apply the 5% Lysol solution.

4. Treat varieties that are more resistant to mosaic first. The order should be about as follows: L. 65-69, C.P. 48-103, C.P. 61-37 and L. 62-96. L. 60-25, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 should be treated later.
5. Select seed from rogued plots and plant treated seed as far away from mosaic infected cuts as possible.
6. Heat treated cane should be rogued at least once in the fall for mosaic. This usually would be about six weeks after planting.
7. Where the incidence of mosaic has increased beyond a satisfactory control level, plan to purchase clean seed cane.
8. Do not cut heat-treated cane as it lies in the planting furrow as reinfection of the treated cane will occur.

Care must be exercised in the handling of seed after treatment. Proper cleansing and disinfecting of knives, cutter blades, etc. is highly desirable.

CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN SUGARCANE PLANTED IN LOUISIANA IN SUMMER AND FALL, 1972

Herbicides to control weeds, especially johnsongrass seedlings, are essential for the prevention of weed competition and losses in sugarcane production. Unless johnsongrass seedlings are controlled in cane planted in summer and early fall, the seed in the soil following a fallow-plow program will germinate and produce mature plants with viable seeds and rhizomes. Johnsongrass will quickly reinfest a field.

Winter weeds are not as noxious as johnsongrass; neverttheless, they suppress the growth of the cane in the spring and must be removed either chemically or mechanically before regular spring work can proceed. Residual preemergence herbicides such as fenac and terbacil (Sinbar) have been particularly effective for the control of both johnsongrass seedlings and most winter weeds.

After sugarcane is planted, and after the top of the row is rolled or packed, one of the herbicide programs listed below should be initiated immediately. When ground equipment is used, **herbicides should be applied on a 30-inch band over the top of the row.** Rates for these herbicides are based on band applications per acre of sugarcane with rows 72 inches wide. About ten (10) percent more chemical will be required to treat a 30-inch band on a row 66 inches wide and about twenty (20) percent more on rows 60 inches wide.

A. CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL

Continued on page 24

Continued from page 23

WEEDS IN PLANTED CANE ON MEDIUM TO HEAVY SOILS IN MOST AREAS OF THE SUGARCANE BELT:

1. Fenac[2] Program:
   a. Apply fenac at 1.5 lb/A either as a mixture (4 qts. of "Fenac" mixed with 1 lb/A (1 qt.) of silvex), or 4 qts. of "Fenacplus" applied alone.

   or

   Apply three quarts of Fenac (1.5 lb/gal) mixed with 1 quart (1 lb.) of silvex or 3 quarts of Fenacplus per acre for areas that do not have a johnsongrass seeding problems.
   b. Occasionally, injury has been noted from fenac applications on heavy textured (clay) soils or poorly drained soils.
2. Terbacil (Sinbar) Program:
   a. Apply terbacil (Sinbar) at ⅔ to ¾ lb/A. Use the lower rate on silt loam soils where moderate infestations of johnsongrass are expected; use the higher rate on heavy textured (clay) soils **or** where heavy infestations of johnsongrass are expected in summer-planted cane.
   b. Do not apply on varieties C.P. 48-103 on sandy soil unless prior experience has shown no injury from "Sinbar."

B. CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS IN PLANTED CANE ON LIGHT SOILS IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE SUGARCANE BELT:

There are several different soil types in the sugarcane growing area of Louisiana. Injury to plant sugarcane on the light textured soils in the Northern (Meeker-Bunkie) area, some parts of the Teche and lower Mississippi River have been observed from the use of fenac and terbacil (Sinbar).

Four herbicides that have fairly long residual qualities have been tested and are properly labeled for use in sugarcane. These are: atrazine, simazine, diuron and fluometuron. Properly applied, each is effective in controlling most annual grass and weeds but may not effectively control johnsongrass seedlings.

Atrazine, Simazine, Diuron and Fluometuron

Atrazine (AAtrex), simazine (Princep), diuron (Karmex) and fluometuron (Cotoran) are on the market as wettable powders. Karmex DL is a liquid suspension containing 2.8 pounds per gallon. The wettable powders of these three materials should be applied at 1½ pounds per acre to a clean surface on a 30-inch band. Karmex DL should be applied in the same manner at the rate of 3½ pints per acre.

C. CONTROL OF JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN CANE CUT FOR SEED AND EARLY HARVESTED CANE: Apply terbacil (Sinbar) at approximately ¾ to 1 lb/A shortly after sugarcane is harvested. Observe all cautions mentioned above for plant cane.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL PRACTICES:
1. After herbicides are applied on the drill, cultivate the middle and sides of the row to control weeds.
2. Rogue fields to remove johnsongrass plants growing from rhizomes that escaped fallow plowing and those seedling that survive chemical treatments.
3. Do not apply dalapon on any variety of cane planted in the fall.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

ANNOUNCING THE

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

OF THE

U.S.A., INC.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1972

SANS SOUCI ROOM
HOLIDAY RESTAURANT (BEAU SE JOUR MOTEL)
on State Highway 182
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Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this Meeting there will be an election of Members of the Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

Vol. 50 — No. 23 SEPTEMBER 1, 1972

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

R. Charles Hodson, Managing Editor and Economist

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

P. CHAUVIN WILKINSON IS KING SUCROSE XXXI

P. Chauvin Wilkinson, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League, will reign as King Sucrose XXXI over the 1972 Louisiana Sugar Can Festival and Fair in New Iberia on September 29, 30 and October 1, 1972.

Mr. Wilkinson, who resides at Poplar Grove Plantation at Port Allen, was selected for this honor in the festival's time honored tradition of singling out someone who has made an outstanding contribution to the sugar industry. The announcement of King Sucrose's identity was made at a dinner and dance in the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas on the Sugar Cane Good Will Tour.

Mr. Wilkinson has been an active public servant to his community and his industry. In addition to serving for 12 years as a member of the West Baton Rouge Police Jury, he is currently serving as Chairman of the West Baton Agricultural and Stabilization Committee, and is active in the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, Iberville-West Baton Rouge Cattlemen's Association and the American Legion.

Mr. Wilkinson, who succeeds Frank L. Barker, Jr. of Lafourche Parish as King Sucrose, is president of the Poplar Grove Planting and Refining Co. and of the Monte Vista Farms, Inc. at Port Allen.

RAW SUGAR PRICES AS QUOTED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	9.10
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.74 - High 9.46
New York Price on Aug. 25, 1972	9.35
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Aug. 25, 1972	9.0199
New Orleans Price on Aug. 25, 1972	9.32
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Aug. 25, 1972	8.9899

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

CLEAN WATER

During the past several weeks, representatives of the Sugar Cane industry have met several times with representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency to discuss proposed Effluent Limitations for the Cane Sugar Industry. The EPA is operating on the assumption that differences in the Clean Water Act, now in conference between the Senate and House Conferees will be resolved and a clean water bill will be passed during this session.

EPA had previously required permits for water discharge into navigable streams under an Executive Order issued by the President based upon the 1899 Rivers and Harbors Act. As a result of a lawsuit, they have been temporarily restrained by the courts on using this Act to issue and require permits. The industry representatives have agreed that the situation is different at factories and cane refineries and EPA and the Refining industry have been holding separate meetings.

Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have tried to delay the issuance of any Effluent Limitations until such time as a study is completed which would show the exact conditions at each mill. Following such study, we have proposed that an economic impact analysis be completed to show the effects of such proposed Effluent Limitations on each mill and the entire industry. EPA officials contend that they cannot wait until the end of the forthcoming grinding season to issue their proposed guidelines. They state that in their opinion there is sufficient data available from the industry and other similar industries to permit them to issue reasonable guidelines which the industry may use to begin working toward. The proposed Clean Water Act would give the industry specific time limits within which the guidelines would have to be met. According to information now available, the EPA would establish these dates by individual factories at the time the permit is issued. EPA officials have indicated that the proposed guidelines will be issued in the very near future, possibly before this grinding season begins and revisions would be made if the study, that the industry is proposing shows the need for such revision. The proposed guidelines will be issued by the Enforcement Division of the Office of Refuse Act Programs of EPA and the industry representatives are working with officials of the Office of Effluent Guidelines Division of EPA on plans for an engineering study of existing conditions at each plant to be followed by an economic impact analysis.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been cooperating with the industry representatives and EPA may contract with them to do the study and the economic analysis. It is expected that many changes in plant operations and possibly equipment will be necessary to meet the standards as finally issued by EPA.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Get Ready for Harvest
Deliver Good Cane

Grinding time is not far away. Many mills will begin grinding during the first ten days of October. Much must be done before that time, but getting harvesting equipment ready before time is important. Although some harvesting equipment is used in the planting operation it is not generally used under the hurried pressure of harvest for the mill and therefore major breakdowns in equipment don't come until later. Getting harvesters in shape early can be helpful and can help in getting the crop off early.

Top and bottom blade assemblies, chains, sprockets, and gears can be checked with little time and trouble. Many times operators fail to report small troubles which grow into major breakdowns. Sharpening cutter blades is an item usually overlooked. Make tire changes during idle time in the shop not in the field in the mud.

Growers and mill operators make a team. This team must pull together for the benefit of all. There is a big crop in the field now and most mill operators will want to start early to be sure to take the crop off before bad freezes and the rainy season in late December.

When the whistle blows at the factory all growers that normally supply cane should be ready to deliver cane and at full blast. Mills need to operate near full capacity to make a profit. Growers need to deliver their full quota per day to reduce cost per ton. Growers need the factory and the factory needs the growers. With the 350,000 acres of cane in the field now and the promise of larger acreage next year and in the future all existing mills will be needed to grind this cane.

Mud has been a major problem to mills during the last two crops. Mud plus trash caused many mills to either make very small profits or to lose money in those two years. For a healthy financial outlook these mills must make a profit this year. Growers must also make profits this year. The last two crops were costly.

Growers should do everything possible to deliver the best product possible. This will help the mill and the grower as well. The hauling of mud and trash is costly. Mud and trash reduce both grinding rates and sugar recoveries and increase wear and problems throughout the factory.

Growers can see to it that harvester operators do a better job with the bottom blade. If the bottom blade is kept above the ground less mud will be carried on roots.

Wherever possible, and certainly in straight cane, 6 row heaps should be made. This helps the mud problem and usually makes for a much better burn. However, in downed and crooked cane there is less scrapping in 3 row heaps. Growers will have to use good judgement in this aspect of harvesting. In any event loader operators can be made to keep the piler tines out of the mud as much as possible.

Cane should be burned in the field after the dew is dried and before 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A good burn also reduces mud. Leaves and trash pick up mud. Later afternoon burning causes smoke to linger near the ground and poses an air pollution problem.

Fresh cane to the mill helps grower and processor alike. Stale cane loses weight, and purity is always reduced. Occasionally sucrose increases slightly, but this is always offset by loss of weight and purity. No one wins with old cane. Stale cane can foul up clarification and therefore grinding rates are reduced.

The management of some factories

Continued on page 10

DOWN THE ROW WITH EARL J. HICKS

List Five Characteristics

In a recent survey the writer asked Louisiana sugar cane growers to list in order of their preference what five (5) characteristics they would like to have in a sugar cane variety.

The survey was handled on a "points assigned" basis — that is, a first place choice would get five points, a second choice 4 points, etc. Response to the survey was very good and the "desired characteristics" were broken down into 15 different categories. Below are the results of the survey.

One Pleasant Surprise

After the 1971 harvest season it came as no surprise that everyone wants varieties that **harvest.** A more pleasant surprise was the disease resistance rating. Surely this reflects strongly on the fine work being conducted at the L.S.U. Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the U.S.D.A. Field Station at Houma, Louisiana. Not only is the work being carried on in an excellent manner, but getting the point across deserves praise. Equally praiseworthy are the growers for knowing a good thing when they see it.

Desirable Sugar Cane Characteristics Suggested by Louisiana Growers

Order of Desirability	Points Received
1. Easy Harvest*	206
2. Sucrose	178
3. Disease Resistance	167
4. Yield (tonnage)	117
5. Early Maturity	107
6. Sugar per Acre	61
7. Freeze Resistance	52
8. Stubbling Ability	41
9. Borer Resistance	40
10. Vigor	32
11. Milling Quality	29
12. Canopy	20
13. Defoliation	3
14. Drought Resistance	2
15. Herbicide Tolerance	1

*Here most growers were referring to erectness, or a variety that could be "picked up" without breaking.

Needless to say, all sugar cane researchers try to select, test and release varieties that encompass all of the above 15 desirable characteristics. However, as we all know, this is the almost always impossible so we have to settle for a variety or varieties that show the most desirable traits. A very good example of this is the four recently released varieties. Although many may have reservations about L.60-25, C.P. 61-37, L.62-69 and L.65-69. All four varieties combined do exhibit most of the "above 15".

What's in the Pipeline?

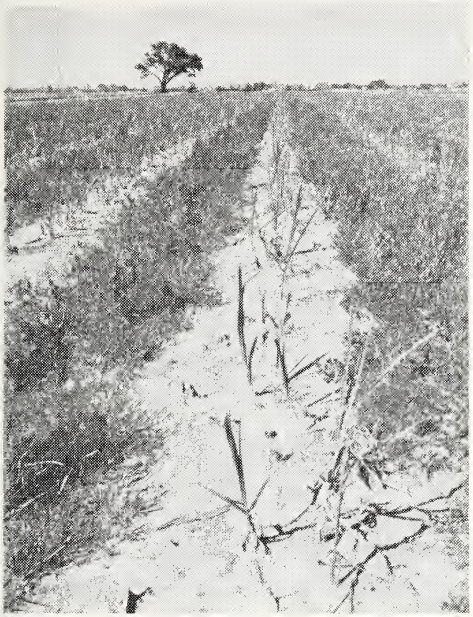
Would you believe a 50 ton per acre erect variety with par sucrose on September the 1st? We only wish! In spite of a highly organized, well oriented, and dedicated effort, it is very difficult to project such a variety for the future. This is mainly due to the fact that many varieties "poop out" or "fail to make the grade" the closer to commercialization they get. This does not mean we do not have anything on the way. The up-coming series of varieties are showing a number of very promising varieties. A discussion would serve no purpose here due to very limited data. Some look good.

Emerson once wrote: 'This time like all times is a good one if we but know what to do with it".

This bit of penmanship by Ralph Waldo Emerson may best suit the Louisiana sugar cane farmer with the substitution of two words.

Rewritten it may sound like this:

This **variety** like all **varieties** is a very good one if we but know what to do with it.



Plant cane treated fall '71.
Photo taken spring '72.

Stubble cane treated fall '71.
Photo taken spring '72.

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- SINBAR is registered for first- and second-year stubble cane, as well as plant cane.

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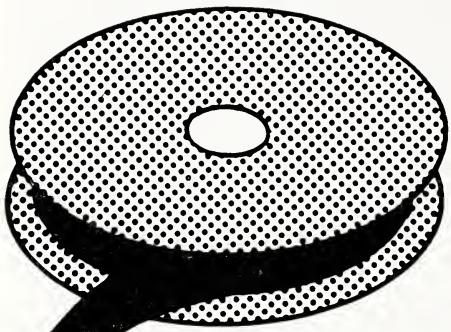

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: R. Charles Hodson

Peter Schuck

Peter Schuck, a Ralph Nader lawyer, has filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He wants the minimum wage rates for Louisiana cane field workers which became effective last January to be made retroactive to the beginning of last fall's harvest. The case is in Federal Court in Washington, D.C. The League will probably intervene and help the U.S.D.A. fight this court case. It may be finally decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

More Money for Houma Station

At the League's request, Senator Allen J. Ellender proposed and Congress appropriated a $125,000 increase in variety research funds for the Houma Experiment Station. Senator Ellender was a true friend of the Louisiana sugar industry.

South African Labor

According to the July 18 Journal of Commerce, the South African sugar industry is having labor problems. Africans are becoming very reluctant to work as cane cutters. Farmers are getting worried because of this and the increased competition for labor from mining and other industries.

Unless something is done soon, the South African sugar industry may be in real trouble. The industry will probably have to move toward mechanical cane harvesting. The changeover could be difficult and expensive, but it could also be vital to a healthy sugar industry.

Pollution

As we all know, the fight against pollution has become a popular "cause" in America. Like most other causes in recent history, however, there are some environmentalists who take a completely unrealistic stand. I was pleased to read the text of a recent address given before the Graduating Class of St. Joseph High School in Hilo, Hawaii by John D. Bellinger, President of the First Hawaiian Bank. In his speech, Mr. Bellinger urged the students to continue to work for a clean environment, but to do so in a reasonable and workable manner. The following paragraphs were taken from the text of his address:

"Right now everyone wants to blame pollution on big business. This is so wrong. Nature alone is very frequently guilty of pollution and has been since the world began. People are guilty of pollution and will always be. If you really want to stop pollution, then I would suggest you stop eating so that all the thousands of different types of food processing plants in the world will be forced out of business and farms can be reverted to wilderness areas.

"Next, I would suggest you stop drinking water so as to shut down those pumping stations which burn oil or consume electricity produced through the burning of oil. You'll have to do without clothes so as to shut down textile plants and leather tanneries and the like. You can't read because paper plants are polluters of the worst sort. You can't live in a house because wood comes from trees that have to be cut down and cut up to provide lumber. You'll have to walk because all forms of transportation contribute in some way to pollution — yes, even that ecologically pure bicycle comes from factories that make steel and rubber.

"You'll have to give up using all forms of power because electric generators pollute, oil refineries pollute, gas manufacturing plants pollute, automobile engines pollute. You'll even have to abandon the use of fire because it produces smoke

Continued on page 10

The St. James Parish sugarcane farmers annual Outstanding Service Award was recently presented to Gilbert J. Durbin (left) by F. A. Graugnard (right). Mr. Durbin is Vice-President and General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League.

(Continued from page 5)

hold meetings with growers immediately prior to grinding to diseuss starting dates and other aspects of harvest. This is a good time for fabrieation superintendents and ehemists to diseuss the ills of trash, mud, and stale cane.

Although it is a fact that eane quality to the mill ean be generally improved, there are muddy periods when it is impossible to deliver cane fairly free of mud and trash. Mills must recognize this faet. But, wet and muddy periods should not be the excuse for eomplete eareless-ness and indifference to mud and trash.

Growers and processors in the Louisiana sugar industry have always eome together to solve their problems. Mud, trash and old eane can be a problem that could bring financial ruin to some. Pull together for the good of all.

(Continued from page 9)

and eonsumes valuable natural resourees as fuel.

"And every one of you in this room, right now, is inhaling valuable, pure oxygen. And what are you contributing to the environmental atmosphere in return? Lungful after lungful of earbon dioxide. Ideally, it would be great if we eould completely eliminate all forms of pollution. But this eannot be done. Mankind, to survive, must pollute his environment to some extent.

"And so it is that pollution is a part of many industrial proeesses. Steps have been taken and further steps are being planned to keep such pollution at an absolute minimum, but the truth is that some pollution is and always will be neeessary if we are to maintain our eurrent standard of living."

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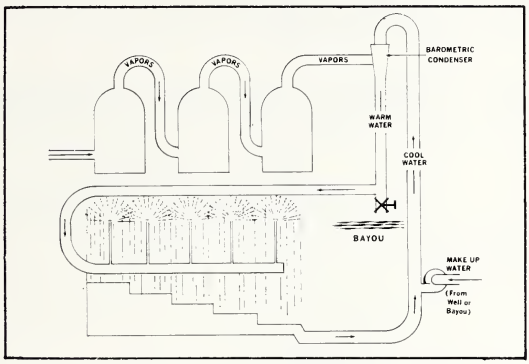

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Bulletin

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s as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
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orridor ce Objective)	Low 8.77 - High 9.51

ı Sept. 13, 1972	9.40
: Price Jan. 1 - Sept. 13, 1972	9.0437
: on Sept. 13, 1972	9.37
ans Price Jan. 1 - Sept. 13, 1972	9.0137

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SEPTEMBER 15, 197

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Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	9.14
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96 - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 8.77 - High 9.51
New York Price on Sept. 13, 1972	9.40
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Sept. 13, 1972	9.0437
New Orleans Price on Sept. 13, 1972	9.37
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Sept. 13, 1972	9.0137

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor

R. Charles Hodson, Managing Editor and Economist

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist
Howard J. Robichaux, Assistant Agronomist

Editorial and Executive Office:
416 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Washington Representative:
Horace D. Godfrey
World Center Building, 918 Sixteenth St. N. W., Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20006

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Legislation

In my August 1 report, I discussed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate. In my concluding paragraph, I stated that conferees would be appointed to resolve the differences in the bills as passed by the House and the Senate. As of this writing, the conferees have not been appointed but much action has taken place since late July.

On August 1, Cong. Perkins, (D-Ky.), Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, made a motion to appoint conferees for the House to resolve the differences in the Senate and House bills. Of the conferees recommended, a majority of them had not supported the bill as finally passed by the House but had supported different amendments that would have done great damage to our agricultural industry. Many of the Congressmen who had voted for the bill as finally passed by the House were fearful that such recommended conferees would not hold fast for the House version and that the conference report would contain most of the Senate passed bill. For this reason, a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats for the first time in history defeated the motion to appoint conferees and go to conference. Cong. Waggonner of Louisiana led the fight for the Southern Democrats. He also insisted that the House await a call for conference from the Senate which would give the House an opportunity to vote on the conference report first. This would make it easier to reject the conference report if it was unsatisfactory. This same coalition had been instrumental in passing the more acceptable substitute amendments passed by the House before Senate action.

Prior to the action on August 1, James Thibaut, Gilbert Durbin, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., and P. J. deGravelles, Jr. of Louisiana along with John Boy, Fred Sikes, Nelson Fairbanks and Sam Knight from Florida very ably assisted me and other Agricultural representatives here in Washington in contacting and advising members of the House from throughout the Nation of the issues involved and the effect on agriculture.

No further action was taken prior to the recess for the Republican Convention. Conferences are now going on between various members of the Congress in an effort to reach some agreements before another effort is made to appoint conferees.

On another front, the Senate is working on a consumer law which is described by some as "plain dynamite". This legislation passed the House last year and efforts to amend it were defeated on the floor. The general thrust of the law would create a Consumer Protection Agency with the power to poke into federal hearings, lawsuits and proceedings of every kind. The staff people would be consumer advocates within the government and could oppose a federal agency if they thought the agency was taking actions not in the "best interest" of consumers. This would apply to all regulations of USDA, FDA and others. This kind of legislation could seriously endanger the operation of the sugar program. The Consumer Protection Agency could sue the Secretary of Agriculture for taking actions to achieve the price objective for sugar under the Sugar Act. The Government Operations Committee of the Senate is expected to report the Bill in the immediate future.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Planting L.62-96, and Crop Conditions

Planting conditions have been generally good all over the cane belt this year and a few growers have already completed the job. A large number of growers have planted over 70 percent of the crop. This is a welcomed change from the last two planting seasons. A large number of growers had more than a normal amount of cane to plant this year because of the short plantings done in 1970 and in 1971. The increase in proportionate shares also increased the amount of cane needed to be planted.

Although most growers have already planted a large amount of L.62-96, there is a growing concern over its performance on heavy soils. There is a large amount of very short L.62-96 on heavy soils all over the belt and particularly in the Western Area where the original seed came from the Baton Rouge area. Stunting disease is probably one of the problems. There is also more than a small amount of short L.62-96 in and around the Donaldsonville area. All the reasons for this condition are not known but one thing is fairly certain, the variety has stunting disease and is apparently damaged by this disease. Growers are going to have to heat-treat seed if this variety is going to be used. It is susceptible to stunting disease.

Growth rates during the last two weeks have been generally good in good cane, but short and grassy cane appears to be standing still.

The crop is not bad, but it is not the crop it started out to be and its potential now is certainly less than it appeared to be in July. It is difficult to estimate any Louisiana cane crop in tons of cane per acre this far in advance but with good harvesting conditions it is estimated that Louisiana will average near 25 net tons of cane per acre. There are many acres of very good cane around the belt but there are enough acres of short cane to materially affect the State average. There is also more than a normal amount of old stubble cane in the fields, and although some of this acreage looks good, old stubble cane rarely yields as well as it looks.

Many growers have asked whether sucrose would be early this year. This is a very difficult question to answer, but in the opinion of the writer, if cool nights with temperatures at 65° F or lower begin to occur about September 25th, this will reduce growth and trigger the build up of sucrose. Fortunately, with varieties like L.60-25, C.P. 48-103, and L.62-96 sucrose content is normally higher earlier in the year than with varieties used in the past. When Louisiana grew varieties like C.P. 36-105, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52.68, N.Co. 310 and others, grinding was under way for two weeks in many years before many growers were delivering cane with par sucrose and purity. In addition, in many years the starting of grinding was delayed awaiting the build-up of sucrose.

Growers who applied for the new variety, L.65-69, will soon be receiving pick-up orders from the League. The specific dates vary from Station to Station but in general the pick-up time will be either one day in latter September or in early October. The reason for the lateness is that additional late growth will increase the total amount of seed available. Also, it is difficult to make an early estimate of how much is available and the knowledge is necessary to make an allocation.

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Photo taken spring '72.

Stubble cane treated fall '71.
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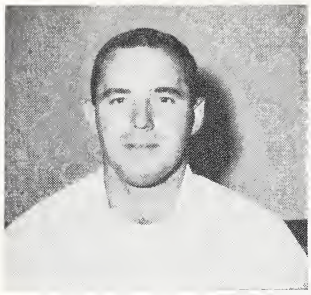

DOWN THE ROW

By: Earl J. Hicks

Those of you who were not present at the St. James Parish field day missed an interesting address by the guest speaker, Dr. James Irvine, Superintendent of the U.S.D.A. Sugar Cane Field Station at Houma, Louisiana.

Dr. Irvine pointed out the tremendous progress the industry has made, but cautioned everyone about the problems we still face. He said that due to a combination of higher production per acre and higher prices for sugar, sugar cane farmers' income has increased, but Dr. Irvine hurried to say that the cost of producing a sugar cane crop has also increased.

According to Dr. Irvine, if the Louisiana sugar industry is to remain strong, the farmers must produce more cane of higher quality and get more of what they produce to the mill. They will have to either find new acres to plant or get more out of what they have.

Dr. Irvine then discussed a nagging problem which faces not only the sugar industry, but all of agriculture – the loss of some of our most productive agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes. "Selling the front land and farming the swamp" is becoming quite common these days. It is one of the prices of "progress" to see highly productive agricultural land put into subdivisions, shopping centers and industrial plants, **never** to be put back into sugar cane again.

This really provides a challenge to the Louisiana sugar industry. How can this problem be faced and still provide for the increasing world demand for sugar?

These are some of the suggestions Dr. Irvine had on how the problem can be handled.

(1) Development of improved, higher yielding varieties and possibly varieties that can stubble 3 or 4 years.

(2) Importing seed cane from other sugar cane areas (possibly Texas) for spring planting, thus eliminating the fallow year.

(3) Development of improved harvesters.

(4) Closer row spacings.

(5) Expand further north, where good land is still available. In order to do this, however, early maturing and cold resistant varieties will have to be developed.

Dr. Irvine also mentioned a more controversial approach to preventing farm land from going into non-farm uses which would involve a form of zoning land for agricultural purposes.

The problem Dr. Irvine discussed may be a difficult one. The industry, however, has faced and conquered many problems in the past. We can do it again.

The writer might add one bit of advice on the industrial development of farm land—"Make 'em build it in the swamp!" Then – free advice is usually worth the price.

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USE OF PIPE DROPS IN SUGARCANE FIELDS

By Donald E. Menard[1]

Soil erosion is a big problem in sugarcane fields of South Louisiana. The biggest and most noticeable area of erosion in sugarcane fields is at the outlet of field ditches. Caved, or washed-out, field ditches are a big and expensive problem.

A method of preventing these washouts has been tried by several St. Mary Soil and Water Conservation District cooperating cane farmers. The method is pipe drops. This erosion control practice is simply using a pipe to lower the drainage water from a field ditch to a large canal. The practice is now gaining popularity in the district. The first type of pipe used was corrugated metal with an end section. The end section funnels the water into the pipe. The pipe is placed at the end of the field ditch. The inlet end is set at the same depth as the ditch and the outlet end is only a foot above the bottom of the large canal. Most of these pipes are set at about a 30-degree angle.

Another type of pipe drop is an L-shaped pipe. The barrel of this pipe is set at the same level as the outlet. The riser joins the barrel at a 90-degree angle and comes up to the bottom of the field ditch. This type of pipe drop is usually made of asbestos-cement or thick plastic.

Most farmers prefer the cement or plastic pipe as it will outlast corrugated metal by many years. The plastic pipe comes in various lengths and can be easily cut to fit the exact situation. The Soil Conservation Service assists most cane farmers to design these structures. In many parishes cost-share help is available from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office.

Most sugarcane farmers readily admit that pipe drops are doing their job of keeping fertile topsoil in place and the need for ditch clearing to a minimum.

[1] Mr. Menard is district conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service at Franklin, Louisiana.

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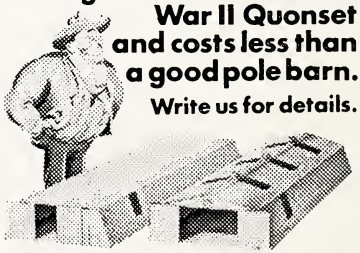

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